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Reports of the Mississippi State Superintendent of Public Education

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Annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Education, to the Legislature of Mississippi, <[1876]>-1877

Biennial report of the State Superintendent of Public Education, to the Legislature of Mississippi, for the years ... (1878--'79)-<(1893-'94 and 1894-'95)>

LLMC 01-479t

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC EDUCATION,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI,

FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEARS

1889-'90 and 1890-'91.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.

JACKSON, MISS.:
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1892.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
JACKSON, MISS., January 6th, 1892.

To the Legislature of Mississippi:

I herein present the biennial report of the State Superintendent of Public Education for the scholastic years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91, embracing the operations of the 20th and 21st years of the public school system of the State of Mississippi.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. PRESTON,
State Supt. Pub. Education.

SYNOPSIS OF STATISTICS.

FROM BEGINNING OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(TABULATED FROM DEPARTMENT REPORTS.)

NUMBER PUPILS ENROLLED.

	Year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Reports from 52 counties.	1871	66,257	45,429	111,688
Reported as an estimate.	1872	....	....	148,000
A fractional part of year, 8 months.	1873	....	....	80,000
Reports from 70 counties.	1874	....	....	154,229
	1875	78,404	89,813	168,217
Reports from 50 counties.	1876	76,026	90,178	166,204
Reports from 65 counties.	1877	84,374	77,150	120,524
	1878	101,201	104,177	205,978
	1879	105,957	111,796	217,753
	1880	112,944	123,710	236,654
Reports from 73 counties.	1881	111,655	125,633	237,288
Reports from 66 counties.	1882	104,451	109,630	214,081
Reports from 71 counties.	1883	125,598	141,398	266,996
	1884	129,203	149,373	278,576
	1885	142,177	154,430	296,607
(Last y'r under per diem sal'ry scheme)	1886	129,203	152,530	281,743
	1886–'7	126,919	143,825	270,734
	1887–'8	147,817	162,304	310,121
	1888–'9	148,435	173,552	321,987
	1889–90	150,868	183,290	334,158
	1890–91	154,447	173,378	327,762

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Scholastic year.	No. Counties Reporting.	Average No. days Taught.		White.	Colored.	Total.
1871	52	110		....	....	90,000
1872	74	115		....	....	125,000
1873	All ¾ year.	80		....	....	50,500
1874	70	....		....	....	108,647
1875	74	100		40,380	66,514	106,894
1876	50	80		65,384	68,580	133,964
1877	65	77		52,672	44,627	97,302
1878	74	79⅓		64,318	71,658	135,976
1879	74	77½		66,381	72,592	138,973
1880	74	74½		72,881	83,880	166,761
1881	73	78		76,647	85,417	162,064
1882	59	79		61,738	73,578	145,316
1883	63	76		68,946	85,517	154,463
1884	74	77½		85,294	99,127	184,421
1885	74	78		84,347	101,038	185,385
1886	74	74		84,884	99,134	184,018
1886–'87.	74	84		77,868	85,996	163,864
1887–'88.	74	84		89,933	94,085	184,018
1888–'89.	74	85		90,716	101,710	192,426
		County.	City.			
1889–'90.	74	82	164	96,077	111,627	207,704
1890–'91.	75 New co. ad'd.	82½	176	93,282	104,298	197,581

AVERAGE SALARIES—NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

	Salary.	White	Col'd.	Total.
1871	$50 00	......	......	3600
1872	51 32	......	......	4800
1873	50 00	......	......	1800
1874	46 92	......	......	3845
1875	55 47	2859	2109	4968
1876	39 87	2973	1005	3978
1877	29 20	2669	1459	4128
1878	27 85	2948	1813	4761
1879	30 26	3255	2112	5367

	White	Col'd.	Both Races.	White	Col'd.	Total.
1880	......	......	$30 00	3250	2314	5564
1881	......	......	30 07	3414	2644	6058
1882	......	......	30 03	2910	2272	5182
1883	......	......	32 68	3598	2793	6391
1884	......	......	28 73	3873	2933	6816
1885	......	......	28 74	4215	3124	7339
1886	$31 37	$27 40	29 62	3840	3012	6852
1886–,87	34 44	25 24	30 37	3421	2692	6113
1887–'88	34 52	24 05	30 07	3643	2826	6469
1888–'89	33 97	24 16	29 16	4018	3097	7115
1889–'90	33 37	23 20	28 37	4269	3222	7491
1890–'91	32 41	22 54	27 74	4334	3212	7546

AMOUNT EXPENDED ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1871	... .	$ 950,000
1872	....	1,136,987
1873	¾ of a year.....	492,500
1874	....	890,072
1875	....	985,600
1876	50 counties.....	417,760
1877	65 counties.....	481,215
1878	Not full reports.	592,815
1879	Not full reports.	641,548

		Am't Collected.	Am't Exp'ded.
1880	....	$ 739,026	$ 830,704
1881	....	716,343	757,757
1882	65 counties....	610,285	610,284
1883	73 counties....	830,914	803,875
1884	....	872,320	799,932
1885	73 counties....	867,396	840,776
1886	....	838,299	802,476
1886–'87	....	972,807	839,797
1887–'88	....	1,118,625	962,263
1888–'89	....	1,292,273	1,117,111
1889–'90	....	1,333,151	1,109,235
1890–'91	....	1,304,014	1,169,088

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
1887–'88	3154	2289	5443
1888–'89	3348	2429	5777
1889–'90	3430	2469	5899
1890–'91	3528	2543	6071

SYNOPSIS OF STATISTICS 1889-90.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Auditor's list of educable children	....	....	455,683
Number of pupils enrolled	150,868	183,290	334,158
Number in average attendance	96,077	111,627	207,704
Number teachers employed	4269	3222	7491
Number of public schools	3430	2469	5899
Amount paid in salaries	$ 608,859	$ 346,774	$ 955,633
Average monthly salaries of teachers	33.37	23.20	28.37
Number of Institutes held	457	382	839
Amount collected for Institutes	$ 1767	$ 1680	$ 3447
Number of teachers examined	....	....	7677
Number of teachers licensed	3379	2667	6046
Number of first-grade teachers employed	2942	458	3400
Number of second-grade teachers employed	1161	1481	2642
Number of third-grade teachers employed	166	1283	1449
Number of male teachers employed	1812	1896	3718
Number of female teachers employed	2457	1326	3783
Amount paid to male teachers	$ 260,934	$ 216,204	$ 477,138
Amount paid to female teachers	347,925	130,570	478,495
Amount expended to each educable child	....	....	$2.22
Amount expended to each pupil enrolled	....	....	3.32
Amount expended to each in average attendance	....	....	5.35
Total amount collected	....	....	$ 1,333,151
Amount expended	....	....	1,109,235
Balance carried forward	....	....	232,437

SCHOOL HOUSES.	Log.	Frame	Brick.
Number of school houses buitl	72	285	3
Whole number of school houses built	......	......	360

Average cost per pupil per month in country, $0.98.

Number of pupils to each school (country), 32.

Number pupils to each teacher (country), 26.

SYNOPSIS OF STATISTICS 1890-91.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Educable children enumerated by teachers	195,016	236,829	431,845
Educable children reported by superintendents (assessors' rolls)	206,608	291,014	497,622
Auditor's list of educable children (1890)	....	.. ....	500,233
Enrollment—number of males	80,067	85,411	165,478
Enrollment—number of females	74,410	87,967	162,377
Total enrollment	154,447	173,378	327,762
Average attendance—males	46,997	50,891	97,888
Average attendance—females	46,285	53,406	99,691
Total in average attendance	93,282	104,298	197,581
Number of teachers employed—males	1,684	1,835	3,519
Number of teachers employed—females	2,650	1,377	4,027
Whole number of teachers employed	4,334	3,212	7,546
First grade teachers employed	3,170	550	3,720
Second grade teachers employed	1,017	1,506	2,523
Third grade teachers employed	147	1,156	1,303
Whole number of teachers (by grades)	4,334	3,212	7,546
Number of public schools	3,528	2,543	6,071
Average salaries of teachers in country	$ 30 41	$ 22 54	$ 27 74
Amount paid in salaries to teachers—males	251,197	212,495	463,692
Amount paid in salaries to teachers—females	369,632	130,863	400,495
Whole amount paid teachers	620,829	342,358	964,187
	Country.	Cities.	
Average number of days taught	82½	176	
Number of institutes held	547	427	974
Amount collected for institutes	$ 2,127	$ 1,997	$ 4,120
Number of teachers examined (Fall)	....	....	5,521
Number examined (Spring)	....	....	3,274
Whole number examined	......	....	8,795
Number of teachers licensed	4,066	3,165	7,231
Number of houses built (log)	....	....	68
Number of houses built (frame)	....	....	276
Number of houses built (brick)	....	....	6
Whole number of houses built	....	....	350
Average monthly salaries paid teachers—males	$ 32 62	$ 27 00	$ 30 05
Average monthly salaries paid teachers—females	30 18	21 50	27 23
Average monthly salaries paid both sexes	31 32	24 25	28 35
Per cent. of educable children enrolled	75	59	65.4
Per cent. of educable children in average attendance	45	36	39.5
Per cent of country children enrolled	....	....	67
Per cent. of country children in average attendance	....	....	40
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
(Includes all schools whose terms extend beyond the public term.)			
Number in State	463	76	539
Number of pupils enrolled	20,436	2,770	23,206

Amount spent per capita to each educable child	$	2 34
Amonnt spent per capita to each enrolled		3 54
Amount spent per capita to each in average attendance		5 93

Number of pupils studying in each branch;

Spelling	251,320
Reading	241,515
Geography	107,515
Arithmetic	159,367
Mental Arithmetic	68,148
Grammar	86,853
Composition	36,240
United States History	58,400
Physiology	17,961
Natural Philosophy	11,022

Number of pupils in average attendance to each teacher (country)		24
Number of pupils in average attendance to each school (country).		29
Average cost per pupil per month (country)	$	1 09

FINANCIAL.

Total receipts	$	1,304,014
Total disbursements		1,169,088
Balance carried forward		143,177
Amount of outstanding school warrants		78,889
Amount received from interest or rent of 16th sections		32,973
Amount of 16th section fund held by counties (Choctaw)		162,839
Assessed valuation of the State, 1891, (real and personal)		167,109,503

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Population of the State (U. S. Census, 1890)	539,703	747,720	1,287,423

1890-'91.

SYNOPSIS OF STATISTICS

—OF—

SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Number of educable children	21,688	21,812	43,500
Number of Pupils enrolled (male)	5,917	4,362	10,279
Number of pupils enrolled (female)	6,436	5,331	11,766
Total number of pupils enrolled	12,353	9,693	22,046
Average attendance (males)	4,018	2,785	6,803
Average attendance (females)	4,635	3,525	8,160
Total average attendance	8,653	6,310	14,963
Number of teachers employed (male)	62	52	114
Number of teachers employed (female)	237	115	352
Total number of teachers employed	298	167	465
Average number of days taught			176
Average monthly salaries (males)	$ 80 63	$ 42 60	
Average monthly salaries (females)	32 75	23 70	
Total average salaries	46 06	27 05	$ 39 25
Am't paid in salaries to teachers (male)	43,793 00	17,496	61,289 00
Am't paid to teachers (female)	77,239 00	23,967 00	101,206 00
Total salaries paid teachers	121,212 00	41,463 00	162,495 00
Expended to each educable child			5 25
Expended to each enrolled			8 46
Expended to each in av'ge attendance			12 97
No. pupils in av'ge attendance to each teacher			32
Cost per month for each pupil in av'ge attendance			1 23

Per cent. of educable children in schools, 50.
Per cent. in average attendance, 34

NUMBER PUPILS STUDYING EACH BRANCH.

Spelling	18,143	Grammar	9,983
Reading	18,027	Composition	6,584
Geography	12,052	U. S. History	5,850
Arithmetic	16,530	Physiology	2,442
Mental Arithmetic	9,957	Nat. Philosophy	1,110

Value of School buildings and sites	$ 498,625
Value of school furniture and apparatus	38,425
Assessed valuation of all property	39,190,554

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Progress has been made all along the line of public education during the past two years.

Comparing the last year of this biennial report with the last year of the preceding report—1890-'91 with 1888-'89—the following facts appear:

1. An increase in enrolment of 5,775. The whites gained 6,012 and the colored decreased 174.
2. An increase in average attendance of 5,155, about equally divided between the races.
3. Increase in white teachers, 316; in colored teachers, 115.
4. Increase in first grade white teachers, 762; in colored, 156.
5. Increase in salaries of white teachers, $31,429; of colored, $2,090.
6. Number of school-houses built, 710.
7. Increase in number of schools, 294.
8. Increase in number of high schools, 70.
9. Increase in amount received for public schools, $11,741.
10. Increase in amount expended on public schools, $51,978.
11. Increase in amount paid in teachers' salaries, $33,519.
12. Aberdeen has erected and equipped a public school building at a cost of $35,000; Okolona, $25,000; Tupelo, $15,000; Yazoo City, $25,000; Brookhaven, $12,000; Crystal Springs, $10,000; Winona, $10,000; Columbus, $16,000.

Total expended in these eight towns for buildings $148,000.

Amount expended on country school-houses, $175,000.

In addition to these many smaller towns like Eupora, Enterprise and Columbia have erected excellent houses, costing from $2000 to $3000.

These facts show a remarkable growth in public education. The people are taking a firm hold on the school system. The masses are manifesting an eagerness for education which foreshadows higher achievements. Our colleges and high schools have been full to overflowing; our forty-three separate school districts have been taxed to their utmost capacity; many of our country schools have been calling for more assistants. An educational era is upon the State. Our State institutions and denominational colleges are providing for the wants of those who seek collegiate education; our 220 high schools and 43 schools in separate school districts, are providing preparatory facilities such as never existed before in the State. There are very few counties where a boy or girl cannot be prepared to enter college, or obtain a fair education, sufficient to meet the duties of life. Facilities in these lines are now supplied.

If we look back five years and note that 175 high schools and thirty-five separate school district systems have sprung up within that period, if we observe the character of buildings, the equipments in patent desks, blackboards and apparatus, the quality of instructors, and the enthusiasm among pupils and patrons, we must admit that substantial growth has taken place in the educational matters of Mississippi.

This growth is not fortuitous. It runs on a parallel with the money expended. Our expenditures have increased about 44 per cent. in the last five years; while the average length of the term in the country has increased 10 per cent. and the highest enrolment 20 per cent.

The system of public schools costs to-day practicably the same per month as it did five years ago.

The increase of expenditures within that period being 44 per cent. represents the substantial advance of the cause in the matter of funds; but to measure the increased effectiveness of the system we must take into consideration the increased length of term, the improved condition of buildings and equipments, the better qualification of teachers, and the superior advantages given by the high schools.

A decade ago the most sanguine advocate of public education did not hope that the system could in ten years achieve what the statistics of this year show.

In the higher lines of the work we are well advanced. The forces are at work that will unify and harmonize the demand and supply in these lines.

The school law of 1886 pruned off the dead branches, and set the grafts which to-day show such vigorous growth.

The work before the State to-day is the development of the country schools. The separate school districts, the high schools and colleges are on advanced grounds where they can take care of themselves. They are centres of educational activity. Their stimulating example and power will reach the remotest rural districts, and largely assist in the develment of their schools.

At least four-fifths of the children of the State receive in the country schools all the instruction they ever get.

To make our country schools effective is the educational problem to which our best efforts must be directed. To do this the terms must be lengthened, better teachers must be employed, and parents must be aroused to the necessity of sending their children more regularly to school.

Public education has won the approval and endorsement of a great majority of the people of Mississippi. It has won the victory over prejudice, over poverty, over the opposition engendered by our large negro population who pay little tax, and whose schools are a heavy burden on the property owners of the State.

There are some whose prejudices still bias their judgment, and these oppose public schools. Happily their number is rapidly diminishing, and the mass of the people are beginning in earnest to back the public school with their brains, their money, and their personal influence.

The discovery has been made that through the well organized public school the best and cheapest education can be given, and the voice of the opponent is fast coming to be regarded as the futile fuss of the chronic grumbler.

Not that our people are satisfied with what has been done or with what the schools to-day are doing; but they have a well founded faith that public schools can be made the best, and that they are capable of making them so.

The people of our towns have taken the matter in hand; the town schools are on the highway of prosperity.

It remains for the people of the country to put their shoulders to the wheel; when they do, the success of the rural school is assured.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

The school fund has been managed on business principles in nearly every county. The amendment of 1890 making county superintendents liable for over-issue of the school fund has resulted in the maintenance of the schools on a cash basis in all counties except Hinds, Calhoun, Holmes, Lauderdale, Lawrence. In these counties the law was evaded by not issuing the pay certificates beyond the amount of the fund. The debt incurred was met by special levy in Hinds, Lauderdale and Lawrence. In Calhoun a portion only was paid, and a special levy will be required next fall to liquidate the balance.

In Holmes I am informed that many of the teachers of summer schools were not paid for the third and fourth months. The amount of the indebtedness is not given, and cannot be ascertained without a special registration of the monthly reports of the teachers who hold the claims.

In Bolivar county the treasurer failed to make his annual report and the exact condition of the school fund could not be ascertained. For the past two years this department has failed to get a satisfactory statement from the county treasurer of Bolivar.

In Wayne county there was a discrepancy of $398.94 between the reports of the treasurer and superintendent, and later advices from the county place the present discrepancy at nearly $700.

The amount of unpaid school warrants reported is $78,889. This debt was incurred mainly for the years prior to 1890, and by the special levies made to liquidate it, will be reduced to an insignificant sum by the end of the present scholastic year.

The more favored counties carried over in the aggregate $143,177 of surplus, and many of them will be enabled to extend their terms this year.

So, practically speaking, all the counties will begin under the new Constitution absolutely free of debt. The law should be so framed as to prevent any county from incurring a debt on account of schools, and the salaries of all teachers should be paid in cash.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

By the new Constitution (1890) the State has assumed to maintain all the public schools for the period of four months each year.

As we have no permanent school fund, the burden assumed will be a heavy one upon the property of the State. The fund will consist of the poll tax of two dollars, and an additional sum from State taxation sufficient in the aggregate to maintain all the schools four months each year.

To maintain the schools in their present state of efficiency will require $850,000. It is estimated that the polls will amount to $250,000. If so, it will require a direct State tax of three and a half (3½) mills to make up the fund.

From the last report of the United States Commissioner of Education (1888–'89) it appears that only seven States expend more on public schools than Mississippi in proportion to assessed wealth. Mississippi expends the equivalent of 7.8 mills, leading all the southern States except West Virginia, with Arkansas next at 5.8 mills, and Texas at 4.8 mills. The four leading States are Iowa, 12.3 mills; Illinois, 14.4 mills; Kansas, 14.3 mills; Nebraska, 18.7 mills. The average in the United States is 5.6 mills.

In the north Atlantic States, *i. e.* in New England and the Middle States, the average is 4.4 mills. In Massachusetts it is 3.8 mills; and in New York 4.5 mills; which shows that we are doing twice as much as Massachusetts, and nearly twice as much as New York, in proportion to our means.

Under the new constitution the State support to be raised by direct levy of tax will about equal, in the number of mills levied, the rate represented by the total expenditure in Massachusetts or New York. It will thus be seen that Mississippi has carried the principle of taxation for schools to a limit beyond that of most States in the Union.

The contrast becomes more striking when we take into consideration the fact that Mississippi is the lowest State in per capita wealth, having only $124 per head, as against $130 in the two Carolinas, which are next lowest; and against $918 in Massachusetts, $606 in New York, and $951 in California, which is highest.

If local taxation be stimulated under the new constitution to a degree commensurate with the State support of four months, we may in the near future expect revenues sufficient to maintain all our schools for an average term of six months a year.

The counties should be required to levy at least one-fourth as much as they receive from the State, so that the minimum term would be five months.

A general impression prevails that great inequalities of tax and revenue will result from the operation of the new constitution. While the effect of State support for four months cannot be exactly determined, it is my opinion that no excessive burdens will be imposed on any portion of the State, and that the separate school districts will find that but slight increase of tax will be necessary to maintain their schools in the present state of efficiency.

The success of a public school system is generally proportionate to the amount of local financial support, and that State support is best which promotes the highest degree of local effort.

The State has gone very far on this line, and it is to be hoped that the stimulus to local effort will produce equivalent activity on the part of our counties and separate school districts. We cannot hope to educate the children of the State with less than six months of public schools every year.

XVI. SECTIONS.

By persistent efforts on the part of the State Superintendent of Education, complete reports of the sixteenth section fund have been obtained from most of the counties outside of the Chickasaw cession.

In several counties no reports could be made, as the funds had been relegated to the custody of township trustees, with whom the department has no direct communication.

The funds reported aggregate $162,839, and the interest on these funds added to the rentals of sixteenth sections amounts to $32,973 per annum; this last sum being the total amount accruing for annual use from the once magnificent bequest of 661,000 acres set apart by the general government for the education of children of the Choctaw counties.

The receipts are less than five cents per acre—less than five per cent of a fund which might have been created by selling the land at one dollar per acre.

This lamentable squandering of the children's heritage is a lasting shame to our State.

In the Chickasaw cession the lands amounted to nearly 175,000 acres, and were sold by the State at $6.00 per acre. The State holds in trust the Chickasaw fund and pays six per cent. interest thereon. Thus the children of the Chickasaw cession are deriving seven times as much benefit from their sixteenth sections as the children of the rest of the State. Their fund will enable them to have one month's longer term annually.

As the new Constitution (1890) requires an investigation into the titles of all sixteenth sections in the State, it is deemed proper to insert in this report the section of the Constitution and also extracts from acts of Congress bearing upon the subject of these lands.

SECTION 211 OF THE CONSTITUTION (1890).

"The Legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to ascertain the true condition of the title to the sixteenth sections of land in this State, or land granted in lieu thereof in the Choctaw purchase; and shall provide that the sixteenth section lands reserved for the support of township schools shall not be sold, nor shall they be leased for a longer term than ten years for a gross sum; but the Legislature may provide for the lease of any of said lands for a term not exceeding twenty-five years for a ground rental, payable annually, and in case of uncleared lands, may lease them for such short term as may be deemed proper in consideration of the improvement thereof, with right thereafter to lease for a term, or to hold on payment of ground rent."

SIXTEENTH SECTIONS IN TOWNSHIPS.

(Compiled by Hon. T. S. Gathright, State Superintendent.)

By the twelfth section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1803, regulating the grant and disposal of lands south of the

Tennessee, the section number 16, in each township, "is reserved for the support of schools within the same," and "thirty-six sections, to be located in one body, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of Jefferson College," and also town lots in Natchez, not exceeding two, and an outlet adjoining that place, not exceeding thirty acres, to be located by the Governor of the Territory, for the same use.

By the sixth section of an amendment to that Act of April 21, 1806, "whenever the section number sixteen shall fall upon land already granted, the Secretary of the Treasury shall locate another section in the same or adjoining township, in lieu thereof, for the use of schools."

"The sixteenth section" was also reserved in the lands obtained from the Choctaw Indians in 1805, as appears from the fifth section of the Act of Congress of March 31, 1808, on the subject of their regulation and disposal.

CHICKASAW CESSION SCHOOL LANDS.

By the second section of the Act of Congress of July 4, 1836, concerning the lands obtained from the Chickasaw Indians, under the treaty of cession of October 20, 1832, "a quantity of land, equal to one-thirty-sixth part of the lands ceded by them, within the State of Mississippi, was reserved for public schools, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any public lands remaining unsold, contiguous to the ceded lands."

Subsequently an Act of Congress of June 30, 1842, provided in its first section, for the selection, "under the direction of the Governor of Mississippi, of such sections or lands, out of any public lands remaining unsold in the State, contigious to the lands ceded by the Chickasaws."

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The Act of Congress of May 20, 1826, makes the following provisions concerning the reserved sixteenth sections, which are applicable to each State where the public lands, or lands of the United States, existed:

SECTION 1. "To make provisions for the support of schools in all townships, or fractional townships, for which no land has been heretofore appropriated for that use, in those States in which section number sixteen, or other land equivalent thereto, is by law directed to be reserved for the support of schools, in each township there shall be reserved and appropriated, for the use of schools, in each entire township, or fractional township, for which no land has been heretofore appropriated or granted for that purpose, the following quantites of land, to-wit: for each township, or fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than three-quarters of an entire townsip, one section; for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one-half, and not more than three-quarters of a township, three-quarters of a section; for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one-quarter, and not more than one-half of a township, one-half section; and for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one entire section, and not more than one-quarter of a township, one quarter section of land.

SEC. 2. "The aforesaid tracts of land shall be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any unappropriated public land, within the land district where the township, for which any tract is selected, may be situated; and, when so selected, shall be held by the same tenure, and upon the same terms, for the support of schools in such township as section number sixteen is, or may be, held, in the State where such township shall be situated."

ACTS OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING THE SALE OR LEASE OF SCHOOL LANDS IN MISSISSIPPI, MAY 19, 1852.

SECTION 1. "The Legislature of the State ot Mississippi shall be, and is hereby authorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, or lease for a term of years, as the said Legislature may deem best, all, or any part of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the use of schools, within said State, and to invest the money arising from such sales as said Legislature may direct, for the use and support of schools, within the several townships and districts of country, for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose whatever; *provided*, said lands, or any part thereof, shall in no case be sold or leased without the consent of the inhabitants of such township or district, to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State may by law direct. *And provided further*, That in all cases, the money arising from the sales of lands, within a particular township and district, shall be appropriated to the use of schools, within that township and district.

SEC. 2. "That sales heretofore made by the authority of the Legislature of Mississippi, of lands reserved and appropriated as aforesaid, are hereby ratified and approved, in the same manner, and to the same extent as if this act had been in force at the time of said sales."

The second section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1857, concerning the Choctaw Cession, is confirmatory of the foregoing provision, in these terms: That the Act of May 19, 1852, hereinbefore recited, be so construed as to apply to lands heretofore reserved for school purposes in the State of Mississippi.

CHICKASAW SCHOOL LANDS.

By the Act of February 23, 1848, the Sixteenth Section Lands, arising from the Chickasaw Cession, were authorized to be leased, by the Secretary of State, at public auction, for ninety-nine years, "renewable to the lessee, his heirs and assigns forever," and those not sold at public sale, to be subject to entry or private sale. Directions were given for the mode of transfer, accounting for, and payment to the Treasurer of the State, on these sales and leases. Some special pre-emptions were given by law.

Under this Act a report was made by General Bell, Secretary of State, November 25, 1851, by which it appeared that the State, or schools of the Chickasaw Cession, were entitled to 174,555 acres, and had received from the United States 173,827 acres, leaving the selection of 728 acres, made by the State, yet to be confirmed and patented. It does not appear from the records that this remainder has been obtained from the United States.

Subsequent to that report, there are only occasional brief reports, or notices, and data, from which the condition of these reservations can be obtained. The plats and record of the land remain in the office of the Secretary of State, and approximate accuracy can be gained from them, of the present condition of this reservation.

The reports of the Secretary of State, made January 23, 1854, January 14, 1856, and November 15, 1859, show more in detail and specification, the condition of the swamp and overflowed lands, donated by Congress up to the latter date.

It appears from the report of January 23, 1854, that 1,702,056 acres, of such lands, had been confirmed to the State, at that time, of which 549,422 acres had been sold, and 1,152,617 acres remained unsold, whilethe selections of other lands, of that character, had not been confirmed at that date.

The report of November 15, 1859, shows that 245,965 acres of this land remained vacant and undisposed of.

No further reports, prior to the war, have been found, and the investigation has not been pursued during that period, on the presumption that these donations of the United States could not legally be disposed of during that time. No investigation has been made, nor action had, by the officers, concerning these lands, since that date.

DONATIONS BY CONGRESS FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Act of Congress of September 4, 1841, under which a certain per centum of the sales of public lands, in this State, were granted to it "without condition of application," and, by the eighth section of said Act, 500,000 acres, for the purposes of internal improvement, has mainly spent its force by the exhaustion and loss of the donation. Nearly 21,000 acres of the land dedicated for internal improvement, is all that yet remains of this munificent bequest.

From the original purport of this grant, some question may arise, whether the dedication of the proceeds, for public schools, in the constitution, is within the conditions of the grant.

A greater difficulty may, however, arise, in the disposition of these, with the swamp lands, by the Legislature, to purposes other than the endowment for schools, or by any diminution of the dedicated proceeds beyond their real value. The donation of the swamp lands, by Congress, was restricted to the objects of the drainage, and the redemption of overflowed lands, that were the subject of the grant. The use for schools would be restricted by the limits of the Congressional conditions, and after dedication of the proceeds, by the constitution, the grant, at a merely nominal price, deprives the common schools of all the real value of the dedication.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Act of Congress of September 28, 1850, furnished the following basis, under which the selection has been made in Mississippi, of this class of lands:

SECTION 1. To enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein; the whole of these swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this Act, shall be, and the same are hereby granted to said State.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands, described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas, and, at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and, on that patent, the fee simple to said land shall vest in the State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof; *provided, however*, That the proceeds of said land, whether from sale or direct appropriation, in kind, shall be applied exclusively, so far as necessary to the purpose of reclaiming said lands, by means of the levees and drains, aforesaid.

SEC. 3. "That in making out a list and plats of the land aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is wet and unfit for cultivation, shall be included in said list and plats; but where the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

SEC. 4. "That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known or designated as aforesaid, may be situated."

By an act of Congress of March 2, 1855, entitled, "For the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowsd lands," such purchasers and locators, or pre-emptors, are protected from the grant to the States, when made prior to the patents or deeds to the States, and the price of the lands is given to the State in lieu of the land; or if the lands had been located by warrant or scrip, the like quantity may be located by the State. This provision has, however, now undoubtedly spent its force and need not be republished.

By an act of Congress of March 3, 1857, the selections of swamp and overflowed lands under the recited act of September 28, 1850; also, an act of March 2, 1849, entitled, "An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining swamp lands therein," (which is of similar tenor and language and of the same effect), "as before that time," made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so far as vacant and unappropriated and not interfered with by actual settlement, are confirmed and directed to be patented to the States.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

The original endowment for this university was made by the following grant, under an act of Congress of February 20, 1819:

SEC. 2. "In addition to the township of land granted for the support of Jefferson College, there shall be granted in said State, another township or quantity of land equal thereto to be located in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, which shall be vested in the legislature of said State, in trust, for the support of a seminary of learning therein."

By the act of the legislature of Mississippi, of March 2, 1833, authority was given for the sale of this land, and the proceeds of the sale were to be collected by the Auditor, and invested in the stock of the Planters' Bank.

By section ten of an act of the legislature of Mississippi of February 20, 1840, "all sums of money belonging, or hereafter accruing to the seminary fund, are hereby appropriated to the use of the University of Mississippi." The funds for the University, and also from the sales or leases of the sixteenth section lands, were authorized to be invested in the bank stock of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi. The amounts so invested have, of course, been lost to the schools and cause of education. Sums arising from the leasing of sixteenth section lands—less than one hundred dollars—were, under the act of March 2, 1833, before named, required to be loaned, on personal security, and portions of these loans are yet secure, or may be secured, to the fund.

By an act of the legislature of Mississippi of November 26, 1821, a literary fund was authorized and established for the benefit of the educational interests of the State, which was afterwards invested in bank stock, and that distributed to the counties, and finally lost in the monetary revolution and bankruptcy of the banking institutions of the State. But little, it is presumed, can be recovered from the wreck of the fund. This appropriation to the bank stock seems, also, to have absorbed the proceeds of the donation by Congress for the benefit of the Jefferson College, and for the seminary of learning, subsequently named the University of Mississippi.

By the tenth section of an act of the legislature, aforesaid, of February 20, 1840, "all sums of money belonging, or hereafter accruing, to the seminary fund, are hereby appropriated for the use and benefit of the University of the State of Mississippi."

By an Act of the legislature, aforesaid, of February 5, 1845, certain commissioners, before appointed, having conditionally purchased, or received donations of lands for the location of the university, the conditions and location are approved, and the reception of the titles authorized, and by a subsequent act of July 28, 1842, the Governor is authorized to appoint a commissioner to take charge of and preserve this property from waste.

By another act of the legislature, of July 26, 1843, the money accruing from the sale of the thirty-six sections "granted by Congress for a seminary of learning," and "all bank stock, in which any such moneys shall have been vested, are constituted the seminary fund, a commissioner authorized to be appointed, and the collection directed, and the Treasurer of State directed to keep the same."

The University was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of February 24, 1844. A State Commissioner was directed to be appointed by the Governor by another Act of that date, and by an Act of March 2, 1846, the offices of

State Commissioner, and Commissioner of the Seminary Fund, were consolidated.

The State Commissioner's office was, afterwards, by the Code of 1857, Ch. v, Sec. 4, Art. 63, abolished, and their duties transferred to the Treasurer of State.

That officer reported, under the date of February 16, 1871, concerning the meagre assets found in that department, showing that but little available funds could be gathered from this source.

The section 161, Ch. III, Art. 5, of the Revised Code of 1871, requires an examination into the assets pertaining to this office, and such selection, collection and disposition as may render those of any value available.

The "educational interests," as designated in the Constitution, pertaining to the grant by Congress of 210,000 acres of land for an Agricultural College, or colleges, and, also, pertaining to the Alcorn University, have been entirely withdrawn from the "supervision" of the Superintendent of Public Education, and are, therefore, not set forth in connection with his duties.

LOAN OF SCHOOL FUNDS TO RAILROADS.

Under an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, of May 7, 1856, authorizing a loan of $400,000 of the Chickasaw School Funds to certain railroads, it appears, by the report of a committee of the Legislature of January 14, 1857, that the following loans were made, and bonds for the re-payment received:

To the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, $181,850, for which two seven-year mortgage bonds of $100,000 each were received, with certificates of stock, also pledged for the loan.

To Mississippi Central Railroad, $181,850, for which were received five seven-year bonds, amounting to same.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, loaned October 31, 1857, $185,000.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad, September 18, 1857, $135,000.

By an act of the Legislature of Mississippi, of December 7, 1863, these companies were authorized to pay their bonds and indebtedness "in Treasury notes of this State," such notes having been issued to supply currency during the war, with a proviso in the Act that "the whole amount be paid by the first of May, next." The Supreme Court rendered judgment and decree against the Mississippi Central road for $223,366, principal and interest to February 21, 1876, and eight per cent. thereafter until paid; against the Mobile and Ohio for $397,866. The latter road appealed to the Supreme

Court of the United States, but the suit was compromised.

(From School Law, May 15, 1871.)

HOW SCHOOL LANDS MAY BE SOLD AND LEASED.

SECTION 1. The School Directors of each district are hereby authorized to ascertain the will of the qualified electors of any township in the county to which may belong any lands heretofore granted, and especially reserved and appropriated for the use of the schools in each township, as to whether or not such lands shall be sold; and to this end they may order an election to be held in the township, and they shall give at least thirty days' notice of such election, stating the object of the election, and the time and place of holding the same; said notice shall be posted in at least five of the most public places in the township. Said election shall be held in the usual manner of holding elections; and the votes received by three Commissioners appointed by the County Board of School Directors; upon each ballot shall be written or printed the words "for sale;" or "against sale;" and if a majority of votes shall be "for sale," the Commissioners shall forthwith report the vote thus taken to the Board of Directors; and said lands shall be sold by the School Directors, at public auction, at the county courthouse door, or by an auctioneer employed by them at their expense, to the highest bidder, in quantities of not more than eighty acres.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of School Directors to notify the county board of supervisors of such order of sale of the said land, and said board of supervisors shall thereupon appoint three intelligent freeholders of the township to which such lands belong, who are in no way interested in the sale of said lands, as a board of appraisers; and the board thus appointed shall take an oath or affidavit to faithfully perform the duties of their office; and said board of appraisers shall submit a report to the board of supervisors, and to the Board of School Directors, of their appraisement of said school lands.

SEC. 3. The Board of School Directors shall, before making such sale, cause public notice to be given, for at least six weeks before the time fixed for such sale, of the time, place and terms of making the sale, which said notice shall be by publication in not less than one newspaper published in the county, or if no paper be published in said county, by written or printed notice, posted in at least ten public places in the county. They may cause a re-survey of such lines as, from any cause, may have become obliterated or uncertain; and the lines thus surveyed shall be marked in such manner as to enable those interested in the purchase to make a thorough examination before the sale; and all advertisements for the sale of such lands shall contain a full description thereof, according to the original survey, and that required by this chapter.

SEC. 4. In no case shall the lands be sold for less than the minimum sum fixed by the Board of Appraisers, and upon the following terms, to-wit: Cash payment in full at the time of sale, or a credit of five years; and in all cases of sale made upon credit, 10 per cent. of the gross amount shall be paid in cash, and the balance in four annual installments, the interest upon which shall be paid annually, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The notes shall be made payable to the County Board of School Directors, secured by special mortgage on the lands sold, and by personal security *in solido*, until final payment of principal and interest. In case any purchaser or purchasers shall neglect or refuse to pay any of the installments or interest at maturity, the mortgage shall be foreclosed, and the School Directors shall sell the land as herein provided.

SEC. 5. The School Directors are hereby authorized and required to execute all conveyances, on behalf of the township, for any lands sold as herein provided, and to receive cash payments and notes given for the payment of such land.

SEC. 6. In case a majority of the qualified voters of the township shall be against the sale of the aforesaid lands, then it shall be the duty of the School Directors to secure said lands from injury or waste, and exercise every reasonable precaution to prevent illegal possession or trespass of any kind.

SEC. 7. The School Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to lease said lands in quantities not less than five acres, for a term not exceeding five years. Such lease shall only be made after due notice shall have been given by advertisement for at least thirty days in five or more public places in the township, and at least ten public places in the county, of the terms, place and time when said lands will be offered for lease to the highest bidder. A minimum price for leasing said lands shall be appraised, as provided in section two of this article; and in no case shall the lands be leased for a less sum than the appraised rental. In all cases of leasing said lands, ample security shall be required for the punctual payment of the rent, and for the protection of said lands from all waste and injury.

An Act for the relief of the various school funds existing within the State of Mississippi.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of

Mississippi, That in all cases where mortgages, deeds of trust, liens or other securities, on land or real estate, in said State, have heretofore been executed by any person to secure any indebtedness due or owing to any sixteenth section fund, township school fund, Chickasaw school fund, or to any fund whatever appertaining to the public schools in any city or county of the State, or to any school fund, common school fund, or public educational fund whatever, and the said land shall have been sold to or become the property of the State, and remains undisposed of by the State, or may hereafter be sold to or become the property of the same by reason of any sale for taxes, or failure to pay taxes thereon, then, in such case, whenever such lands or real estate shall have been, or may be acquired, bid in or bought by any officer, board of supervisors, board of mayor and aldermen, or city council having charge or direction of the funds and indebtedness aforesaid, at any sale made to foreclose or enforce any of the securities aforesaid, for the use or benefit of any of the said funds or schools, the tax title of the State shall, by virtue of such sale or purchase made to enforce or realize the security of such mortgage or other lien, at once vest, by the act of such sale or purchase, in the said officer, or board of supervisors, city council, or board of mayor and aldermen, as the case may be, for the use and benefit of the respective funds and schools aforesaid, and their title to the same shall be as perfect as if regularly conveyed by the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this Act shall apply to any lands sold for levee taxes, subject to control and disposition by the State, which may have been or may be mortgaged or encumbered for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 5, 1875.

Many of the present occupants undoubtedly hold sixteenth sections without legal title, and the investigation made in accordance with the constitution should be searching and complete.

With proper attention, the sixteenth section fund and the rentals from leased sections should produce $50,000 annually for the use of schools.

I suggest that the commissioners appointed to investigate these titles be also empowered to examine of all notes, bonds, and other evidences of debt relative to sixteenth sections, and to provide for renewals, etc., so that lapsing notes may be rescued from loss.

UNIFORM TEXT-BOOKS.

The statute passed in 1890, providing for the adoption of uniform text-books by counties, went into effect with very little friction, and it is reported by the county superintendents to be an excellent educational move.

The prominent feature of the law is that it places in com petition the two margins of profit on books.

1. It forces publishers to compete with each other by requiring them to fix the price at which they will sell their various books *to retail dealers.*

2. It leaves retail dealers, or merchants of any kind, in open competition with each other, and by publishing the prices that retailers pay for the books, the people are informed of the cost of each book, and may thus determine the per cent. of profit the retailer makes.

Under the operation of the law our school books cost at least twenty per cent. less than formerly; and we have all the advantages of uniform text-books, as viewed from a purely educational standpoint.

Many counties secured even exchange rates on a part or all of the list adopted, and thus the change was effected with actual profit to the people.

Radical changes were made in only a few counties. In these the opposition manifested by the people seemed at first sufficient to thwart the purpose of the statute. Strife ran high, and some even threatened to defy the law, which led state superintendent of education to issue the following the circular letter. Its effect was promptly sedative, and put a quietus on the whole matter, except in the counties of Holmes, Copiah and Rankin:

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL OFFICERS.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
JACKSON, MISS., November 24, 1890.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Information having reached me officially that certain persons, acting as agents of the American Book Company, were going from school to school in counties where the books of that company had not been adopted, and were inciting the people to refuse to supply their children with the adopted books, offering to exchange with them books of said company, thereby promoting confusion and working injury to the best interests of our public schools, I requested from the Attorney-General an official construction of the law, by submitting to him the following interrogatory: "Can a County Superintendent lawfully issue a pay certificate to a teacher who violates the law in respect to the use of adopted text-books?" To this he replied: "In reply to yours of the 19th inst., I have to say that in my opinion a County Superintendent cannot lawfully pay a teacher who refuses or neglects to comply with his contract, which requires that only books selected under the Act of 1890 shall be used." T. M. MILLER, Attorney-General."

Whereupon, at a meeting of the State Board this day held, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"In response to numerous inquiries from County Superintendents and others, touching the effect of the school book law, it is resolved, that in the opinion of this Board, the Act of 1890, providing for a uniform series of text-books, etc., is mandatory, and if a teacher shall make use of other books than those adopted by the School Book Committee on October 6th, and contracted for by the County Superintendents, it will be a breach of his contract destroying all claim to compensation."

This opinion of the State Board of Education is promulgated for the guidance of Superintendents and for the protection of teachers.

Urge your teachers and their patrons to a prompt compliance with the law. Uniformity means a saving of $25,000 a year to the people of this State, and better instruction for their children. The progress of our city schools is largely due to uniform text-books, and country schools should have the same advantages in this respect. No teacher can do satisfactory or efficient work with two or three kinds of books in the same class. With the low exchange rates, the cost of uniforming the schools will be small, and when once established the people will be relieved from the useless expense of a change of books with every teacher who is employed, and will besides secure the advantage of cheaper books in the future. Practical experience has demonstrated the necessity of uniform text-books, so that nearly every State in the Union, by statutory provision, requires uniformity. Mississippi is no exception, and we must come to it before we can achieve the educational advancement which is so much needed among our people. Uniform once, uniform always.

J. R. PRESTON,
State Superintendent Public Education.

HOLMES AND COPIAH.

In Holmes county the text-book committee failed to adopt a mental arithmetic, and the State Board of Education was requested to re-convene them; which was done by the following order:

"Whereas, from a certified copy of their proceedings, it appears that the text-book committee of Holmes county, at their regular meeting on October 6th, 1890, failed to adopt a complete list of books for use in the public schools of said county, and whereas, the statute makes no provision for their re-assembling to correct errors or supply omissions, and inasmuch as this is a matter in the practical administration of the public schools not provided for by law, it is therefore ordered by the board of education that the superintendent of Holmes county, by due notice to each member, re-convene the text-book committee to the end that the intent and purpose may of the statute may be fully effected."

Acting under this order the committee assembled, and yielding to public clamor assumed to revoke the whole action of the committee and adopted a new list of books. This led to a suit between the book companies, some of whom had made contracts under the first adoption. The case came to the Supreme Court, where it was decided that the books adopted at the last meeting of the committee should stand as the legal books for use in the county.

The court admitted the full rights of the companies who held contracts under the first regular adoptions, but refused on the grounds of public policy to disturb or overthrow the last adoption under which books had been put into all the schools of the county at even exchange, having been carried to all the schools and exchanged without cost.

In Copiah county one member of the committee was illegally appointed and could not act, leaving only six members, which occasioned a tie in the vote for books.

The board of education instructed the committee to adjourn from day to day until the vacancy could be filled by the county superintendent.

When the vacancy was filled an adoption was made which resulted in litigation that was determined by the Supreme Court in the following decision:

A. A. LOMAX VS. JOHN B. MIDDLETON.

From the Chancery Court of Copiah county; Hon. H. C. Conn, Chancellor; Dodds & Mayes for the appellant; J. S. Sexton for the appellee.

Middleton, the appellee, filed a bill in the Chancery court of Copiah county, against A. A. Lomax, county superintendent, charging that in pursuance of act of the Legislature of 1890, the Board of Education of Copiah county appointed a committee to adopt a series of text-books. After several attempts on the part of the committee, the books were finally adopted by a committee not properly organized. In the selection of text-books the publications of the American Book Company were ignored. Complainant, Middleton, prayed for an injunction restraining the superintendent from entering into any contract for the books selected.

The injunction was granted; defendant demurred, and assigned for causes that there was no equity on the face of the bill and that complainant had no interest in the subject of the suit as shown by his bill. The demurrer was overruled and defendant answered to the charges, and declaring that this suit was a fraud upon the court, instituted at the instance of the American Book Company, who procured Middleton to allow them to file this suit in his name, they being responsible for all costs. The American Book Company had formerly enjoined the superintendent from entering into contract with the companies whose books had been adopted, but said injunction had been dissolved and the bill dismissed by the court. The defendant claimed that the suit by Middleton was simply reopening the first litigation to accomplish in an indirect way the purposes contemplated in the original, to force the superintendent to ignore the books really adopted by the committee and the people of county to use the books of the American Book Company.

It appears from the records that the committee to select the text-books was illegally chosen—Miss Gibbs, one of the committee, being selected to represent a district in which she did not reside and in which she did not then teach. In the court below the injunction was dissolved and the plaintiff taxed with the costs, but the Supreme Court thus demonstrates the importance of the law providing that committeemen should be selected for and from the districts in which they reside or teach.

BY COOPER, J.:

Under the fourth section of the act approved February 22, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for the adoption of a uniform series of text-books by the counties of the State for use in public schools," the appellant, Middleton, will be precluded from the advantages offered by such schools except upon conditions of supplying his children with the series of books selected by the committee at its meeting on the 11th day of October, A. D., 1890, if the same were legally selected and shall be contracted for by the superintendent of education. That the appellee, Lomax, the superintendent of education of Copiah county, recognizes the validity of the action then taken by the committee and is about to introduce the books selected by them, is manifest, and that the result of such introduction will be to materially change the series of books heretofore in use in said county is equally certain. It does not appear from the pleadings or proof just what and how many changes will be made, but enough appears to show that none of the books published by that company known as the American Book Company can be used in the public schools of the county, and it further appears that the publications of this company are to a very considerable extent still in use.

These facts, we think, show sufficient interest in appellant to entitle him to restrain the appellee from imposing any exclusive series of books upon the patrons of the public schools, except in conformity to the provisions of the act above noted.

The principal question involved, is whether there was on October 11th lawful action by a lawfully constituted committee? If there was, the appellant must submit to the choice of the committee as imposing a reasonable and legal regulation of his right to patronize the public schools of the county; if there was not, the selection of text-books then made was without authority of law and confers no authority upon the appellee to introduce the books then selected into, or to exclude other books, not selected, from the public schools.

The authority of selecting books to be taught in the public schools, is by the first section of the act under consideration lodged in a committee, five of whom are to be selected by the school board and two by the superintendent of education of each county. All are to be teachers of recognized ability, and of those selected by the school boards, one from each supervisor's district is to be selected.

Giving to the language of the act its broadest significance it is evident that the person selected for a supervisor's district must be "from" the district either by *residence* or *employment* as a *teacher* there.

A resident of one district teaching, or under contract to teach, in another district would be eligible as a member of the committee "from" either district—for in one or the other sense such person might be considered as from either district indifferently. From the district of his residence because of his residence, and from the district of his employment because of such employment.

In execution of the purpose of the law we think a liberal construction of its language should be adopted. But we fail to perceive how its terms can be preserved if a person neither residing in a district, nor teaching in it, nor employed as a teacher in it for the scholastic year in which the appointment and service as committeeman occur, can be eligible under the law as "from" the district. It appears in evidence that Scott, the committeeman appointed from the fourth district, resigned, and thereupon Mr. Tyler was appointed by the superintendent from that district, but discovering that he did not "live in" that district, he was, after having served on the committee, removed by the superintendent, who then appointed Mr. Wilson, and learning that he did not "live in" the district, removed him, and appointed Miss Gibbs, who also did not "live in" the district.

It does not appear whether Tyler or Wilson were "from" the district in the sense of their being engaged in teaching or under contract to teach in that district, but it was shown that Miss Gibbs neither resided in the district, nor was teaching there, nor was under contract to teach there.

If Tyler or Wilson, though not not residing in the district, were teachers there, he was eligible as a committeeman and there was no authority in the superintendent to remove him, and if neither was eligible for want of such qualification and for that reason removable by the superintendent, a like reason precluded the appointment of Miss Gibbs. This lady had taught in the fourth district the preceding scholastic year, but that had ended, and she had removed to and was at the time of her appointment residing at her home in the first district and was neither teaching in nor engaged to teach in the district from which she was appointed. She was therefore, under the law, not eligible to appointment.

Nor can her act be held valid as to third persons as that of a *de facto* incumbent; for the position of a committeeman under the act was not an office. Shelby v. Alcorn, 36 Miss., 273.

By the first section of the act under consideration it was declared that four members of the committee should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It appears from the evidence of the record that at the meeting held October 11th, (when the books to be taught in the public schools were selected) only three members of the committee, other than Miss Gibbs, were present, and since she was ineligible, there was not a quorum of the committee authorized to act under the law, and their attempted selection of books was without legal authority.

The contemplated action of the superintendent of education is confessedly by virtue of the selection and designation of the books thus made, and since such selection was invalid it affords no warrant for his action.

We find no reason for withholding the relief to which complainant appears to be entitled in his suit, either because it was instigated by the American Book Company, or because that company has failed to maintain an injunction in another suit instituted by it against the appellee and others.

We have to-day affirmed the decree in the suit instituted by that company upon the ground that it has no such interest in the subject matter of the litigation as to maintain the suit. We are now asked to deny relief to a party having such interest because the real party interested is the same American Book Company we have just decided has no interest recognized by this court.

The decree is reversed, the injunction reinstated and made perpetual.

The appointment to fill the vacancy having been decided to be unlawful, the county superintendent, under instructions from the board of education made another appointment and proceeded to adopt a series of books which were finally decided by the supreme court to be the lawful books for use in the county.

Thus the text-book question has been settled in Mississippi for a period of five years. We have reached uniformity in a simple and business like way, securing to the people cheap books without trenching upon the rights of publishers or book-dealers further than to advertise to the people the publisher's price of each book.

The books adopted in each county and the publisher's price to retailers in Mississippi are given in the appendix of this report.

By taking this middle ground we have escaped the evils of monotonous routine incident to a State adoption, and also the scandals which have invariably followed where State adoptions have been made.

A comparison with the prices of books in Louisiana and North Carolina where they have State adoptions, will show that we get books for less cost than those States.

The text-book law should not be changed.

SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

What can be done by local effort has been clearly demonstrated by the development of schools in our towns within the past five years. Forty-three towns have graded schools which are maintained from eight to ten months annually. They have erected twenty-eight new buildings, costing from ten to forty thousand dollars each. The aggregate value of the school property in these forty-three towns is $537,050, and most of the buildings have all modern equipments. The enrolment in 1890–'91 was 22, 046, and they paid in salaries of teachers $162,675. They maintain high school courses, which are either free or at a moderate tuition-rate for all children of the town and county. Their expenditures last year on each pupil in average attendance amounted to $12.97.

These separate school districts are stimulating educational effort on the part of all our citizens, and their high schools are departments, are preparing many of our boys and girls for the university and the other State institutions, as well as for the various colleges in the State. They also furnish many well-prepared teachers for our public schools.

Their permanence and prosperity are now assured. The people are supporting them with singular zeal and unanimity. They have put their money into them, and a marvelous change of opinion as to the efficiency and respectability of public schools is the result. Though not scientifically organized in all respects, these schools are in the main doing excellent work, and year by year are coming to a state of greater usefulness. Their superintendents, principals, and teachers, rank favorably with those of other States whose systems of schools are of much longer standing.

They are solving the problems of closer grading and stronger supervision, and afford ample facilities to all who desire a fair education. Narrative reports from many of these schools will be found in another part of this volume.

During the past year a controversy arose in Holmes county in reference to the construction of the statute allowing county pupils to attend the separate school districts. Below are given the law and the decision of the question by the Supreme Court.

SECTION 45, SCHOOL LAW 1886.

SEC. 45. Educable children may attend the school of any such separate school district in their county, and the county shall pay, during the free school term, the actual *pro rata* cost of tuition for all such pupils.

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *ex rel.* E. F. NOEL, DIST. ATT'Y,
VS.
G. T. HAMILTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

From Circuit Court of Holmes County, Hon. C. H. Campbell, Judge; Hooker & Wilson for the Appellant; W. P. Tackett and J. E. Given for the Appellee.

This was a proceeding by mandamus to compel the defendant, who is superintendent of education of Holmes county, to issue his pay certificate for certain pupils living outside the separate school district of Durant. The petition for the mandamus shows the organization of the separate school district of Durant, the teaching of the school, the cost of tuition for each scholar, and the number of outside scholars attending, the amount due by the county for such scholars, the payment by Hamilton of a part of the tuition claimed by the Durant school, the demand and his refusal to pay the balance. Three special pleas were filed, to which demurrers were sustained. No answer was filed traversing the allegations of the petition, but a plea of not guilty was filed which was treated by the court as a proper plea, and as raising the general issue, and the case went to trial. The case is said to have been commenced at the suggestion of the county superintendent, for a judicial determination of what the county should pay for the country pupils attending the Durant school. The superintendent claimed, among other things, that the Mayor and Aldermen of Durant did not levy a tax for 1890 to carry on a school for three months over and above the constitutional period of four months, as provided for by law. The jury found for the defendant, Hamilton, and the court ordered the town of Durant to pay the costs. Motion for a new trial was overruled, and the case was brought to the Supreme Court, which says:

BY WOODS, J.:

1. It is not disputed that the municipal authorities of the town of Durant, by appropriate action, have elected to constitute that town a separate school district, but is contended for appellee that a failure to levy a tax by that municipality sufficient in amount to carry on free public schools in the town, each year for three months over and above the constitutional school term, in the common schools generally, is a thing necessary to be done to constitute a separate school district.

The incorporated town of 750 inhabitants, or more, may be constituted a separate school district at the pleasure of the town authorities. Whenever the town authorities officially elect to accept the privileges and duties of a separate school district, the work is done. The official declaration of the creation of the separate school district is the one act essential to its constitution.

The levy of a tax sufficient to maintain the free public schools in such town is a duty imposed upon the municipality, whose observance may be compelled in proper cases by appropriate remedies. But the observance of a duty imposed is not essential to the creation or continued existence of the separate school district. The tax for the maintenance of the free public schools in the separate district is to be laid and collected only when necessary to maintain such schools. If by any means such schools may be maintained without the levy of a tax, then no duty rests upon the town to make the levy. If a levy is necessary during any year to maintain the school in the separate school districts in towns of 750 inhabitants or more, and the town authorities neglect or refuse to make one sufficient to that end, they may be compelled to do so by proper legal proceedings. This view appears clear when sections 42 and 76 of chapter 24, Acts of 1886, are read together.

2d. The remaining question is, what sum or amount shall be paid by the county for the tuition of educable children who attend the schools of a separate school district, such children not residing in such separate school district? Section 45 of the Act of the Legislature just referred to herein declares that "educable children may attend the school of any such separate school district in the county, and the county shall pay, during its free school term, the actual *pro rata* cost of tuition for all such pupils. In no other cases shall pupils attend a free school out of their district, unless said school be in their county."

It is to be observed that the statute is designed for the benefit of educable children of the county, outside the separate school district. It entitles them to attend the free public schools of the separate school district, with or without the consent of authorities in the separate district. Such educable cdildren of the county are not burdened with the taxes for the erection and repair and furniture of school building in the separate school districts, nor do they contribute to the tax fund for fuel and other necessaries for the free public schools of such separate district. On these very favorable terms, it is the right of educable children of the county, who reside outside the separate school district to enter and appropriate and enjoy the advantages of schools in such separate district on conditions more favorable than those enjoyed by the children of the separate district, for they pay no tax to build the school houses, to furnish them, to heat them, or to secure other necessaries.

The single condition annexed to the admission of the children from the county outside of the separate school district to its free public schools is the payment by the county of what is termed the 45th section "the actual *pro rata* cost of tuition for all such children." This must be held to mean such proportionate part of the entire cost of tuition in the separate school district as the number of outside pupils bears to the whole number of scholars attending such schools. The cost of tuition to be paid by the county for outside pupils shall bear that proportion to the entire sum expended for tuition in the schools of the separate district which the number of outside pupils bears to the total number of scholars.

The words "cost of tuition," in the phrase above quoted from said 45th section plainly refer to the cost of tuition in the separate school district, and not to the cost in the county-at-large.

The construction of the statute which we have given will alone satisfy its language, in our opinion.

Reversed and remanded.

The following decision of an appeal case from Noxubee county settles a question of importance to those separate school districts that charge tuition to non-resident pupils:

DECISION BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

DR. M. M. WARREN,
vs.
TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MACON.
Appeal from Noxubee County.

Under a regulation requiring non-residents to pay tuition fees, the trustees demanded of Dr. M. M. Warren tuition for At. F. Rush, Jr., whose parents, residents of Kemper county, on September 10, 1890, prior to the opening of the school in Macon, had apprenticed him to his brother-in-law, Dr. Warren, a resident of Macon. Having received the lad into his family, as a member, to be cared for, controlled and educated as if he were his son, according to specific requirements set out in the agreement of apprenticeship signed by all the parties interested, Dr. Warren claimed the right of sending the said Rush to the public schools of the town without paying tuition.

The trustees based their refusal upon two grounds: First, that the domicile of the parents was the legal domicile of the child; second, that the agreement of apprenticeship was not legal because it did not conform to the statutory requirements for apprenticing orphans and indigent children, and was revocable by mutual consent. As to the first proposition we hold that the actual residence of a child determines his rights to public school privileges. The articles of agreement, which are not controverted or claimed by the trustees to be fraudulent, clearly establish the fact that the *bona fide* home of the child was to be with Dr. Warren until he attained his majority. Many children actually live and have their homes separate and apart from their parents, and it is no violation of the principles of equity and contrary to the policy and beneficent spirit of the public school system that such children should be debarred from the schools unless they pay tuition. We lay down the broad principle that any child in Mississippi who wants to avail himself of her free schools may attend the school in the district where his home is, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges thereof. If the question of residence be controverted by the trustees it devolves upon the claimant to establish the fact that his actual *bona fide* home is in the district. This Dr. Warren did on behalf of his apprentice by producing the articles of apprenticeship. The trustees might have gone further and required Dr. Warren and the parents of the child to make affidavit that the prime and controlling reason of young Rush's removal to Macon was to make his home with his brother-in-law, Dr. Warren, and not merely to obtain the superior advantages of the school.

The parents or guardians of a minor cannot transfer him from one district to another for the sole purpose of acquiring superior school facilities; but it seems just and in harmony with public policy not to deprive any minor of free school privileges in the district where he can prove his actual residence to be.

The question of residence is always a difficult one to settle. We would hesitate to overrule a board of trustees who had investigated a case and rendered a decision as to the facts, but in this case their decision is rendered mainly upon their construction of the law and without any special contention as the facts of residence. In districts where superior schools are maintained it is very desirable to acquire free school rights, but we distinctly declare that this is not at-attainable except by actual residence, and that trustees may collect tuition fees of any child transferred to their district solely for the purpose of attending the school.

As the point at issue is determinable on the grounds above set forth, we do not deem it necessary to enter into consideration of the second objection raised by the trustees, viz: the legality of the apprenticeship. The facts in the case warrant the conclusion that At. T. Rush, Jr., was placed by his parents in the family of his brother-in-law, Dr. Warren, in order to give him a suitable home, and that to participate in the advantages of the schools of Macon was not the main purpose. The appeal of Dr. Warren is therefore sustained, and At. F. Rush, Jr., declared entitled to attend he school without the payment of tuition fees.

ENUMERATION OF EDUCABLE CHILDREN.

In the last biennial report attention was called to the defective system of taking the census of educable children.

It is a well known fact that the assessors do not give this matter the attention required by the law. An inspection of lists they have filed will convince anyone that very few assessors comply even remotely with the law, except in simply sending up a list of names. Ths penalty of the law is ample but it is never inflicted.

The whole matter should be placed in the hands of county superintendents and placed under the supervision of the state superintendent.

Under the new constitution the State will distribute three times as much school fund as formerly, and it is imperatively necessary that an accurate enumeration of the children be made.

A county with its enumeration padded to the extent of one thousand will receive about $1,800 a year more than it is entitled to.

By the census taken in 1890 some remarkable changes were made, as will be seen by the following table of losses and gains:

COUNTIES.	Lost.	Whole No. in county, 1890.
Clarke	874	5193
Greene	203	1352
Grenada	312	5114
Kemper	341	6469
Lee	507	7676
Marshall	1992	9630
Monroe	3349	11,411
Noxubee	3067	11,157
Tippah	339	4968

COUNTIES.	Gained.	Whole No. in county, 1890.
Amite	1316	6993
Bolivar	3124	7311
Coahoma	1773	6417
Copiah	2089	11,690
Jefferson	1293	6806
Leake	968	6260
Leflore	4813	7647
Madison	1854	10,275
Pike	1057	7550
Pontotoc	1231	6215
Sharkey	1906	3951
Tate	1446	8360
Tunica	1779	3843
Union	1612	6070
Warren	3469	15,194
Washington	3868	15,878
Winston	944	5001

It is utterly absurd to suppose that Tippah lost 339, while Union and Pontotoc, just below gained, respectively 1,612 and 1,231; that Leflore almost tripled her number, and Noxubee and Monroe lost one-fourth of theirs. Monroe will get

$6,028 less per year than under the preceding enumeration, and Noxubee $5,400 less; while Leflore will get $8,663 more, and Washington $6,960 more. The enumeration is three times as important as formerly, and must be made under the strictest scrutiny, if justice is done to the counties.

NORMAL SCHOOL AND NORMAL DEPARTMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY.

These valuable adjuncts to a system of public education are still conspicuous for non-existence.

The teachers of the State in their various associations have in vain preferred requests to the Legislature and to the Trustees of the State University.

The State continues the policy of chopping with dull axes. It needs some educational grindstones; and should establish at least two good normal schools for training teachers. We have been borrowing from our neighbors long enough.

It would be a paying investment to expend $40,000 a year in this way, even if the State appropriation were reduced by that sum.

A plan for training teachers, which, in my judgment, would be more effective than normal schools, is for the State to appropriate thirty or forty thousand dollars a year to be used in the employment of a number of trained professional instructors, who should be sent from county to county to conduct schools for teachers, lasting at least one month each year, the teachers not being allowed to teach the succeeding year unless they attended.

The course of study prescribed could be divided into three parts, one to be taken each year, and the teachers licensed permanently at the end of the course.

By this means instruction could be given to all the teachers in the State, and in a few years we would have a thoroughly trained corps of instructors, who would give the children twenty-five per cent. better instruction than they now receive.

If a man can afford to sharpen the tools he works with, the State can afford to train her teachers.

All the other States of the Union and the countries of the civilized world recognize this necessity.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The higher institutions of learning supported by the State have had prosperous sessions the past two years. In another part of this report will be found narrative reports detailing the operations of each.

The mechanical department established at the A. & M.

College is a most timely and valuable addition to this popular institution.

This department should attract one hundred boys every year. The field for lucrative employment in this line is fresh and without an occupant, and masters of the business cannot fail to become leaders in the manufacturing enterprises which lie in our immediate future.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Through the courtesy and of the presidents and principals of various high schools and colleges, I am enabled to present brief reports of many of these schools, which have shown such remarkable growth and development within the past few years. Reports were solicited from 225 of these schools.

Those reporting may be taken as representatives. The growth of these preparatory schools demonstrates the necessity of high schools in Mississippi, and indicates clearly that this necessity must be met by the State sooner or later. Our system of schools will not be complete until the State provides free tuition from the elementary school to the University.

It is unfortunate that the State cannot at this time meet the demand for high schools by establishing one or more in each county.

Most of the present preparatory high schools maintain free terms for all public school pupils during the winter term of the county schools, and are thus partly private and partly public schools.

As they increase in number and acquire better buildings they will gain a firmer foothold, and as a consequence it will be more difficult in the future for the State to provide a system of high schools which shall supplant these private academies and preparatory schools.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The value of this arm of the service is the most difficult to establish among the people.

In Mississippi, with her complex problem, resulting from the necessity of supporting two sets of school districts for the two races, it is indispensable that we have intelligent officers to adjust the salaries of teachers, and thus keep our school finances in healthy condition.

In proportion to duties imposed, responsibility assumed, and intelligence required, no other officer in the State is so poorly paid.

The value of this officer to a school system is fully set forth in the following article from the pen of Dr. W. T. Harris, the present United States Commissioner of Education, and the most distinguished educator on this continent.

Dr. Harris says "that this link of

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY

is *the most important of all* the supervisory links, inasmuch as it concerns the education of *three-fourths* of all the people of the land.

The County Superintendent's functions involve:

His duty to confer with other school officers and directors: (1) with the State Superintendent, whose interpretation of the State School Law he is obliged to promulgate, and to whom he has to report the enrollment of school population as a basis for the division of the school fund; (2) with the county clerk as treasurer, as an intervening official charged with the transmission of statistics, receipt of funds, etc.; (3) with local school boards, including (a) township boards, (b) village boards, (c) city boards. With each of these, if located in his county, he is brought into necessary and vital relation, and with the first of them he has very distinct duties as regards advice and consultation.

It becomes also his duty to

EXAMINE TEACHERS,

and award certificates to the competent ones. He is obliged to test the extent of their information, both as to theoretical and practical knowledge of the art of teaching. He has to find whether the candidate knows how (a) to grade and classify a school according to the most approved methods; (b) to assign lessons of proper length and guide the pupils to correct habits of study; (c) how to work up a sentiment in favor of schools in the community where he is to teach; (d) whether he possesses sufficient book knowledge to instruct properly.

He must also

VISIT SCHOOLS.

He must see that the qualifications which he required in the candidate to whom he gave the certificate, are actually exercised by that teacher in his school. (1) He must look after the grading and classifications of the pupil; (2) after the modes of instruction; (3) after the habits and deportment of pupils as indicating the general influences of the teacher; (4) after the general spirit of the district as affected by the teacher.

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.

It is his duty to present before teachers at their institutes, and before the community at large, the subject of education and its various practical bearings. Educational lectures should be largely multiplied and extended so as to reach all the people.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

It is his duty to hold institutes. This, in fact, is one of the most important and difficult of his duties. He has to devise measures to get his teachers together, and arrange for their accommodation and convenience; he has to get up a suitable programme of exercises, secure popular evening lectures on the general subject of education, for the public at large, and also the proper persons to conduct the exercises in the several topics of instruction, to draw out from the teachers present a profitable discussion of the practical points presented in the exercises and lectures.

These departments of labor, well considered, I do not see how any one can avoid the conclusion that the work of the

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

is the *most important link* in the entire system of educational supervision. Its cost to the State is very small in comparison with the entire outlay. By no other agency can the school system of a State be so potently lifted up and at so small an expenditure of money.

TEACHERS.

The teaching corps are making steady advancement. Within the past two years the number of first grade teachers employed has increased 918.

The amendment passed in 1890, constituting an examining board by the appointment of two practical teachers to act with the county superintendent in holding examinations, has given general satisfaction and greatly promoted the efficiency of this important work.

Out of 8,795 who applied to be examined 1,654 were rejected.

The number of licensed teachers is very little in excess of the number actually required to teach the schools.

This shows that the examining boards are performing their duties with commendable fidelity, and that they are selecting the best material at hand.

In the past five years the number of teachers employed has increased 1,434, or a little more than 23 per cent., while the number of first grade teachers has increased nearly 109 per cent., or more than four times as much.

This rapid advancement is due in the main to the stimulating effect of the uniform system of examinations, and is a fair standard of measurement for the increased effectiveness of the public schools.

It cannot be denied that too great laxity exists in some counties in examining and grading teachers, and that if this work were better done, and the law strictly complied with, the number in the two higher grades would be materially diminished.

We must bear in mind, however, that every educational energy in the State has been tense during that period; that the demand for better teachers has become almost universal; that our colleges, high schools and private normal schools have bent their best efforts to meet the demand; that many qualified teachers have come to us from other States; that the State Teachers' Association has met annually with an attendance ranging from 150 to 200, and three subordinate associations with attendance of from 75 to 100 each—these associations representing in the aggregate about 500 teachers; that the teachers have met monthly in 1,000 institutes and discussed questions pertaining to their work.

These agencies have wrought mightily in uplifting the teaching corps, and fully account for the grand advance they have made.

CONCLUSION.

The school revenues for the past year were equivalent to a levy of 7.8 mills on the whole property of the State.

The complaint of the people is that too little—not too much— is done for education.

Public education in Mississippi has passed the era in which it was regarded as a forced measure of reconstruction to be condemned while it lasted and abandoned at the first opportunity.

The people to-day rely upon the public school for the education of their children, and are willing to back it by their personal influence, to support it by local taxation and to supplement it by their private means.

They manifest a determined purpose to upbuild and sustain a system of public schools in which all children can receive the elements of an education.

Differences exist as to the best way; but the central purpose is dominant.

In the towns and best rural communities organization is compact and progress is marked.

The country school is our problem now. Let us bend our energies and apply our brains to its solution. Good houses, local school activity, better teachers, are the factors to solve the problem.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. PRESTON,

State Superintendent Public Education.

EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

	1890.	1891.	Total.
Printing	$ 618 70	$1527 38	$2146 08
Express	112 20	70 05	182 25
Postage and telegrams	169 14	177 50	346 64
Traveling	27 10	77 25	104 35
Contingent	28 30	36 10	64 40
	$ 955 44	$1888 28	$2843 72
Salary of State Superintendent	2000 00	2000 00	4000 00
Total	$2955 44	$3888 28	$4843 72

General Statistics,

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TABLE I.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled.						Number in Average Attendance.						Total No. of both races enrolled.	Average at-t'nd'nce of both races.
	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total		
Adams	340	399	739	1845	2021	3866	245	276	521	992	1151	2143	4605	2664
Alcorn	1330	1262	2592	523	639	1162	663	714	1377	180	191	371	3754	1748
Amite	1072	913	1985	1409	1328	2737	835	715	1550	882	853	1735	4722	3285
Attala	1900	1723	3623	1169	1197	2366	1140	1081	2221	627	696	1323	5989	3544
Benton	891	784	1675	721	624	1345	513	483	996	353	340	693	3020	1689
Bolivar	198	221	419	2002	2129	4131	78	68	146	936	827	1763	4550	1909
Calhoun	2087	2008	4095	559	665	1224	1213	1223	2436	340	375	715	5319	3151
Carroll	1220	1045	2265	1423	1242	2665	720	672	1392	972	837	1709	4930	3101
Chickasaw	1404	1293	2697	1615	1667	3282	855	835	1690	941	997	1938	5979	3628
Choctaw	1523	1347	2870	488	640	1128	816	714	1530	247	304	551	3988	2081
Claiborne	791	783	1574	2998	2724	5722	470	516	986	1441	1478	2919	7296	3905
Clarke	1194	986	2180	1036	1156	2192	621	563	1184	530	617	1147	4372	2331
Clay	894	753	1647	1621	1728	3349	521	484	1005	925	1004	1929	4996	2934
Coahoma	220	205	425	1384	1455	2839	100	110	210	804	828	1632	3264	1842
Copiah	2090	2001	4091	2004	2139	4143	1138	1216	2354	1023	1209	2232	8234	4586
Covington	647	538	1185	160	167	327	309	365	674	99	100	199	1512	873
DeSoto	914	807	1721	2246	2096	4342	575	525	1100	1122	1068	2190	6063	3290
Franklin	388	332	720	475	483	958	260	221	481	303	337	640	1678	1121

Greene	409	412	821	121	122	243	344	245	589	85	85	170	1064	759
Grenada	438	455	893	1419	1472	2891	277	292	569	826	873	1699	3784	2268
Hancock	478	446	924	227	253	480	371	334	705	208	231	439	1404	1144
Harrison	950	903	1853	364	340	704	623	603	1226	233	202	435	2557	1661
Hinds	1513	1379	2892	3962	4276	8238	929	960	1889	1982	2195	4177	11130	6056
Holmes	1363	1920	3283	3270	3983	7253	923	1236	2159	2375	2992	5367	10536	7526
Issaquena	38	56	94	584	952	1536	30	45	75	375	720	1095	1630	1170
Itawamba	2087	1880	3967	242	228	470	1023	908	1931	132	128	260	4437	2191
Jackson	777	749	1526	227	301	528	488	467	955	142	156	298	2054	1253
Jasper	1378	1311	2689	1314	1204	2518	811	751	1562	793	711	1504	5207	3066
Jefferson	536	463	999	1573	1628	3201	329	292	621	921	948	1869	4200	2490
Jones	1003	839	1842	153	168	321	515	467	982	77	87	164	2163	1156
Kemper	1120	1220	2340	1200	1260	2460	920	1080	2000	1120	1340	2460	4800	4460
Lafayette	1438	1351	2789	1126	1034	2160	985	916	1901	740	727	1467	4949	3368
Lauderdale	1854	1997	3851	1444	1618	3062	1645	1719	3364	1237	1390	2627	6913	5991
Lawrence	1011	966	1977	831	770	1601	644	670	1314	507	516	1023	3578	2337
Leake	1522	1393	2915	868	853	1721	807	774	1581	434	494	928	4636	2509
Lee	1997	1861	3858	1092	1078	2170	1090	1070	2160	571	492	1063	6028	3223
Leflore	183	176	359	1201	1212	2413	131	141	272	754	820	1574	2772	1846
Lincoln	1006	868	1874	675	725	1400	705	661	1366	454	456	910	3274	2276
Lowndes	822	830	1652	2311	2378	4689	491	540	1031	1324	1490	2814	6341	3845
Madison	706	675	1381	2494	2842	5336	404	436	840	1126	1415	2541	6717	3381
Marion	1058	1010	2068	366	383	749	743	731	1474	256	275	531	2817	2005
Marshall	1452	1663	3115	2169	2178	4347	836	884	1720	1076	1067	2143	7462	3863
Monroe	1308	1312	2620	1939	2033	3972	956	880	1836	1444	1502	2946	6592	4782
Montgomery	1127	1075	2202	937	966	1903	753	770	1523	647	695	1342	4105	2865
Neshoba	973	770	1743	172	128	300	992	795	1787	134	153	287	2043	2074
Newton	1732	1592	3324	914	904	1818	976	946	1922	520	524	1044	5142	2966

TABLE I.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled.						Number in Average Attendance.						Total number of both races enrolled.	Aver'ge attendance of both races.
	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.		
Noxubee	658	563	1221	2992	3283	6275	407	431	838	1750	1831	3581	7496	4419
Oktibbeha	665	766	1431	1107	1133	2240	486	459	945	1030	835	1865	3671	2810
Panola	1565	1460	3025	2873	2842	5715	776	825	1601	1371	1378	2749	8740	4350
Pearl-River	....	.....	......	.....	.....	......	.....	......	......	......	......	....	....	......
Perry	595	541	1136	193	171	364	337	330	667	113	109	222	1500	889
Pike	1490	1182	2672	1392	1513	3905	1020	797	1817	928	982	1910	5577	3727
Pontotoc	1714	1557	3271	609	609	1218	1038	889	1927	391	353	744	4489	2671
Prentiss	1945	1725	3670	337	280	617	1213	823	2036	213	156	369	4287	2405
Quitman	80	63	143	222	182	404	48	37	85	133	109	242	547	327
Rankin	1090	1003	2093	1433	1554	2987	669	610	1279	859	927	1786	5080	3065
Scott	1190	1163	2353	806	827	1633	582	610	1192	413	424	837	3986	2029
Sharkey	148	139	287	949	1001	1950	74	83	157	458	490	948	2237	1105
Simpson	910	847	1757	464	496	960	781	950	1731	320	362	682	2717	2413
Smith	1217	1037	2254	179	156	335	747	676	1423	132	124	256	2589	1679
Sunflower	231	263	494	564	509	1173	175	204	379	461	418	879	1667	1258
Tallahatchie	789	681	1470	1791	1782	3573	646	672	1318	1691	1781	3472	5043	4790
Tate	2006	1981	3987	1630	1584	3214	1062	1178	2240	997	963	1960	7201	4200
Tippah	1530	1330	2860	400	420	820	853	752	1605	212	214	426	3680	2031

Tishomingo	1362	1247	2609	154	167	321	729	768	1497	97	104	201	2930	1698
Tunica	74	65	139	857	848	1705	37	40	77	413	430	843	1844	920
Union	1928	1853	3781	582	513	1095	1185	1095	2280	260	283	543	4876	2823
Warren	582	623	1205	2838	2983	5821	315	415	730	1731	1870	3601	7026	4331
Washington	332	294	626	2783	2914	5697	275	257	532	2033	2153	4186	6323	4718
Wayne	749	727	1476	430	492	922	385	384	769	184	235	419	2398	1188
Webster	1611	1438	3659	519	498	1017	915	854	1769	315	336	651	4076	2420
Wilkinson	370	365	735	1452	1424	2876	242	270	512	1079	1026	2105	3611	2617
Winston	883	802	1685	622	633	1256	723	681	1404	391	401	792	2941	2166
Yalobusha	1400	1600	3000	1500	1600	3100	1200	1500	2700	1200	1500	2700	6100	5400
Yazoo	1114	1061	2175	3305	3540	6845	656	704	1360	1708	1944	3652	9020	5012

Pearl-River organized this year, and furnished no statistics.

TABLE II.

COUNTIES.	Number of Teachers Employed.																Amount Paid in Salaries of Teachers.					
	Classified by Grades.									Classified by Sex.							White.			Colored.		
	White.				Colored.				Total both Races.	White.			Colored.			Total Both Races.						
	First.	Secn'd	Third.	Total.	First.	Secn'd	Third.	Total.		Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams	5	20	2	27	3	41	16	60	87	4	23	27	8	52	60	87	$1665 00	$ 6047 50	$ 7712 50	$1945 00	$ 8771 50	$ 10,716 50
Alcorn	23	31	7	61	2	6	13	21	82	37	24	61	12	9	21	82	5144 17	2690 26	7834 43	1413 00	660 00	2073 00
Amite	56	6	0	62	26	24	14	64	126	32	30	62	37	27	64	126	3359 75	2546 05	5905 80	3091 85	1709 10	4800 95
Attala	71	20	0	91	3	37	6	46	137	36	55	91	26	20	46	137	4020 45	5598 10	9618 55	2460 65	1374 50	3835 15
Benton	39	18	0	57	3	11	16	30	87	33	24	57	25	5	30	87	3913 04	2396 81	6309 85	2007 75	316 30	2324 05
Bolivar	18	1	0	19	0	44	35	79	98	1	18	19	42	37	79	98	120 00	3323 50	3443 50	3997 50	2522 85	6520 35
Calhoun	92	22	0	114	10	13	9	32	146	55	59	114	26	6	32	146	8036 00	6820 00	14,856 00	3040 00	520 00	3560 00
Carroll	53	3	0	56	20	24	25	69	125	27	29	56	48	21	69	125	4320 00	4060 00	8380 00	5760 00	1868 00	7628 00
Chickasaw	68	6	0	74	9	27	43	79	153	32	42	74	41	37	79	153	4244 00	4994 00	9238 00	3755 00	2358 00	6113 00
Choctaw	32	35	2	69	4	16	0	20	89	40	29	69	18	2	20	89	3741 82	2348 00	6089 82	1644 87	132 00	1776 87
Claiborne	19	13	2	34	1	14	24	39	73	8	26	34	21	18	39	73	1319 65	4876 75	6196 40	3179 95	1965 80	5145 75
Clarke	30	25	6	61	3	11	16	30	91	28	33	61	16	14	30	91	3549 80	3164 75	6714 55	1574 00	1117 20	2691 20
Clay	35	13	0	48	0	40	25	65	113	20	28	48	42	23	65	113	5075 63	5831 73	10,907 36	4149 50	1983 20	6132 70
Coahoma	14	6	0	20	4	13	22	39	59	2	18	20	21	18	39	59	205 00	3750 00	3955 00	3626 00	1387 00	5013 00
Copiah	67	27	9	103	2	17	43	62	165	24	79	103	29	33	62	165	5972 00	13,377 20	19,349 20	3412 00	3844 00	7256 00

Covington	31	4	2	37	3	7	..	10	47	21	16	37	9	1	10	47	$1036 16	$ 623 38	$ 1659 54	$ 261 00	$ 3 64	$ 264 64
DeSoto	44	7	..	51	9	51	30	90	141	17	34	51	53	37	90	141	3925 00	5571 50	9496 50	6764 05	2508 85	9272 90
Franklin	17	5	..	22	6	13	7	26	48	12	10	22	18	8	26	48	1005 00	480 00	1485 00	1111 00	361 50	1492 50
Greene	14	9	2	25	..	3	2	5	30	11	14	25	5	..	5	30	972 20	1402 50	2374 70	443 00	....	443 00
Grenada	24	8	..	32	10	31	19	50	82	6	26	32	35	15	50	82	1635 53	4002 48	5638 01	4691 35	1273 20	5964 55
Hancock	10	8	8	26	3	5	4	12	38	17	9	26	3	9	12	38	2784 00	1483 15	4267 15	453 75	1442 50	1896 25
Harrison	29	26	9	64	2	4	12	18	82	20	44	64	9	9	18	82	3110 00	6013 25	9123 25	1499 50	848 50	2348 00
Hinds	75	7	..	82	11	57	17	85	167	15	67	82	48	37	85	167	4695 00	13,249 86	17,944 86	5190 00	10 323 00	15,513 00
Holmes	42	16	..	58	9	28	39	76	134	20	38	58	39	37	76	134	4025 40	5710 75	9736 15	7664 75	3487 50	11,152 25
Issaquena	11	..	..	11	3	18	9	30	41	2	9	11	26	4	30	41	285 00	2244 00	2429 00	3225 00	380 00	3605 00
Itawamba	60	38	1	99	3	6	3	12	111	72	27	99	10	2	12	111	7842 18	2357 94	10,200 12	851 27	56 25	907 52
Jackson	16	19	6	41	2	3	5	10	51	9	32	41	5	5	10	51	1522 50	3983 50	5506 00	800 00	387 00	1187 00
Jasper	46	22	..	68	7	18	7	32	100	43	25	68	27	5	32	100	4013 00	1821 00	5834 00	1590 57	260 00	1850 57
Jefferson	34	2	1	37	16	27	14	57	94	10	27	37	30	27	57	94	1660 00	4482 00	6142 00	3934 00	1812 00	5746 00
Jones	23	19	11	53	1	4	3	8	61	27	26	53	7	1	8	61	2187 96	1804 27	3992 21	475 00	44 57	519 57
Kemper	30	12	..	42	2	16	18	36	78	34	8	42	20	16	36	78	6834 85	1366 97	8201 82	3297 09	1648 55	4945 64
Lafayette	74	29	..	103	2	32	34	68	171	46	57	103	56	12	68	171	4931 00	7039 00	11,970 00	3661 00	867 00	4528 00
Lauderdale	91	10	..	101	9	22	17	48	149	45	56	101	28	20	48	149	9181 95	13,765 25	22,947 20	3521 40	2232 00	5753 40
Lawrence	37	16	2	55	6	23	4	33	88	26	29	55	18	15	33	88	2741 63	2488 98	5230 61	1552 75	894 80	2447 55
Leake	51	18	2	71	1	20	12	33	104	35	36	71	23	10	33	104	4430 17	2749 99	7180 16	1825 85	423 02	2248 87
Lee	90	25	..	115	2	22	27	51	166	60	55	115	26	26	51	166	8758 35	6532 18	15.290 65	3310 15	1136 60	4446 75
Leflore	11	4	..	15	12	29	4	45	60	1	14	15	34	11	45	60	130 00	1930 00	2060 00	2724 45	903 25	3627 70
Lincoln	57	9	1	67	18	17	10	45	112	36	31	67	28	17	45	112	5322 90	3379 65	8702 55	2053 30	2412 50	4465 80
Lowndes	44	4	..	48	6	19	49	74	122	5	43	48	32	42	74	122	2560 05	10,747 50	13.307 55	4590 00	4293 50	8883 50
Madison	33	20	..	53	6	32	26	64	117	17	36	53	33	31	64	117	3560 20	6169 25	9729 45	5191 50	3390 75	8582 25
Marion	42	22	2	66	2	7	9	18	84	38	28	66	12	6	18	84	3750 50	2880 60	6631 10	1057 00	459 50	1516 50
Marshall	74	6	4	84	16	29	57	102	186	16	68	84	55	47	102	186	3507 00	10,458 00	13,965 00	5101 00	3467 00	8568 00
Monroe	14	52	22	88	4	19	68	91	179	27	61	88	66	25	91	179	4376 25	10 867 00	15,243 25	7183 00	2646 00	9829 50

TABLE II.

COUNTIES.	Number of Teachers Employed																Amount Paid in Salaries of Teachers.					
	Classified by Grades.									Classified by Sex.							White.			Colored.		
	White.				Colored.				Total both races.	White			Colored.			Total both Races.						
	First.	Seco'd	Third.	Total.	First.	Seco'd	Third.	Total.		Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Montgomery ..	58	5	..	63	8	21	8	37	100	27	36	65	15	22	37	100	$4047 00	$ 4500 00	$ 8547 00	$1626 00	$ 1838 00	$ 3464 00
Neshoba	38	17	..	55	4	3	3	10	65	35	20	55	6	4	10	65	4900 00	2560 00	7460 00	672 00	400 00	1072 00
Newton.......	78	7	5	90	4	13	23	40	130	51	39	90	23	17	40	130	6697 65	3291 23	9988 88	2199 60	1028 15	3227 75
Noxubee.......	39	7	..	46	11	45	28	84	130	8	38	46	40	44	84	130	3172 49	8355 00	11,527 49	6497 70	4716 27	11,213 97
Oktibbeha.....	39	12	1	52	3	33	8	44	96	16	36	52	29	15	44	96	3413 00	6086 25	9499 25	4325 95	1091 50	5417 45
Panola	34	32	20	86	2	32	81	115	201	13	73	86	69	46	115	201	2903 50	11,923 60	14,827 10	8241 65	3993 30	12,234 95
Pearl-River	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	....	..	..	...	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	....
Perry..........	21	12	.	33	1	8	..	9	42	16	17	33	7	2	9	42	1934 00	1952 00	3886 00	629 00	172 00	801 00
Pike..........	65	6	..	71	34	32	4	70	141	28	43	71	29	41	70	141	3867 00	6109 00	9976 00	3350 00	3310 00	6660 00
Pontotoc	67	25	2	94	2	9	21	32	126	48	46	94	18	14	32	126	6148 01	4776 25	10,924 26	1254 90	827 10	2082 00
Prentiss........	53	36	5	94	1	11	8	20	114	58	36	94	18	2	20	114	6094 00	3956 00	10,050 00	1248 00	61 00	1309 00
Quitman	8	3	..	11	2	3	5	10	21	1	10	11	7	3	10	21	160 00	1120 00	1280 00	757 70	154 00	911 70
Rankin.........	52	9	..	61	7	19	25	51	112	29	32	61	32	19	51	112	3806 25	2980 50	6786 75	3307 50	1485 00	4792 50
Scott..........	42	21	1	64	3	13	17	33	97	20	44	64	18	15	33	97	2168 00	3830 00	5998 00	1630 00	948 00	2578 00
Sharkey.......	8	1	1	10	12	11	7	30	40	3	7	10	18	12	30	40	620 00	2060 00	2680 00	3432 20	1482 45	4914 65

Simpson	34	22	1	57	6	5	9	20	77	28	29	57	14	6	20	77	$2047 33	$ 1979 46	$ 4026 79	$ 877 54	$ 133 46	$ 1011 00
Smith........	34	22	0	56	0	5	5	10	66	35	21	56	9	1	10	66	2345 43	1490 07	3835 50	510 10	8 00	518 10
Sunflower.....	13	3	0	16	4	12	3	19	35	5	11	16	11	2	19	35	1156 25	1704 25	2860 50	2573 00	178 50	2751 50
Tallahatchie ..	27	11	1	39	5	22	20	47	86	15	24	39	20	27	47	86	1865 00	3105 00	4970 00	2883 00	2683 00	5566 00
Tate	44	25	3	72	5	16	35	56	128	15	57	72	35	21	56	128	3145 00	8611 36	11,756 36	4235 40	1514 35	5749 75
Tippah	50	26	5	81	5	2	10	17	98	50	31	81	7	10	17	98	5433 95	3278 75	8712 70	900 00	661 70	1561 70
Tishomingo ..	30	39	0	69	1	5	3	9	78	51	18	69	5	4	9	78	7864 95	2162 95	10,027 90	550 00	222 00	772 00
Tunica.......	8	2	0	10	7	20	1	28	38	0	10	10	18	10	28	38	00 00	2485 00	3485 00	2270 00	998 00	3268 00
Union	47	40	3	90	5	11	8	24	114	42	48	90	15	9	24	114	5465 80	5168 60	10,634 40	1660 75	736 34	2397 09
Warren	21	19	2	42	5	35	28	68	110	5	37	42	38	30	68	110	2660 00	9578 00	12,238 00	6331 00	5629 00	11,960 00
Washington...	19	4	1	24	27	37	44	88	112	4	20	24	53	35	88	112	2007 50	6078 00	8085 50	8312 50	4322 00	12,634 50
Wayne.......	9	20	4	33	1	1	9	11	44	12	21	33	8	3	11	44	1628 00	2231 00	3859 00	1073 00	112 00	1185 00
Webster......	70	20	0	90	7	16	2	25	115	48	42	90	20	5	25	115	5082 82	3512 16	8594 98	1555 89	336 00	1891 89
Wilkinson.....	14	17	3	34	21	34	15	70	104	10	24	34	49	21	70	104	1089 25	2952 85	4042 10	5018 50	1596 75	6615 25
Winston	53	16	3	72	1	20	17	38	110	33	39	72	21	17	38	110	2182 00	3121 00	5303 00	536 00	490 00	1026 00
Yalobusha....	55	10	0	65	1	34	0	35	100	20	45	65	30	5	35	100	4810 00	9120 00	13,930 00	3915 00	1055 00	4970 00
Yazoo........	66	9	4	79	22	53	33	108	187	19	60	79	40	68	108	187	6750 00	10,418 00	17,168 00	4750 00	9894 00	14,644 00

TABLE III.

Counties.	Total Receipts.	Total Disbursements.	Balances carried forward.	Salary of County Superintend'nt.
Adams	$23,067 68	$19,816 51	$3241 17	$ 599 64
Alcorn	14,551 55	13,704 98	846 57	934 15
Amite	15,683 18	11,629 52	4053.66	400 00
Attala	20,120 99	20,040 86	80 13	550 00
Benton	9182 13	9266 09	83 96	398 96
Bolivar	15,403 39	8872 42	6530 90	600 00
Calhoun	12,496 21	12,413 54	82 77	175 00
Carroll	15,620 30	15,478 10	142 20	400 00
Chickasaw	22,315 66	16,712 99	5602 67	538 00
Choctaw	6516 82	6400 55	116 27	265 00
Claiborne	13,780 00	12,526 42	1253 58	700 00
Clarke	11,055 09	10,803 87	251 22	539 75
Clay	21,097 18	19,020 10	2077 08	500 00
Coahoma	11,032 01	9876 81	1155 20	701 80
Copiah	34,438 42	35,598 14	1117 22	635 18
Covington	4883 45	4367 03	516 42	162 50
DeSoto	20,172 85	19,670 70	502 15	500 00
Franklin	7224 81	5907 32	409 89	325 00
Greene	3347 62	3079 98	267 64	175 00
Grenada	20,988 78	19,159 47	1829 31	552 00
Hancock	9526 55	6661 64	2864 91	300 00
Harrison	14,175 64	13,223 07	952 57	540 00
Hinds	43,738 26	42,078 95	1659 31	800 00
Holmes	33,653 59	28,774 49	4879 10	793 16
Issaquena	8309 50	6334 75	1974 75	300 00
Itawamba	10,544 62	10,361 96	182 66	447 89
Jackson	8926 64	7468 26	1458 38	426 98
Jasper	8399 58	8281 77	117 81	358 82
Jefferson	15,277 09	14,493 18	784 11	500 00
Jones	4907 97	4897 61	12 36	256 79
Kemper	14,249 69	14,249 69	....	392 81
Lafayette	25,566 27	24,945 93	620 34	532 00
Lauderdale	37,695 43	34,688 68	3006 75	750 00
Lawrence	5237 71	5197 82	39 89	260 00
Leake	11,258 67	11,258 67	....	300 00
Lee	21,583 74	19,840 02	1743 72	600 00
Leflore	5888 63	6220 48	....	350 00
Lincoln	15,078 07	14,648 41	1745 12	600 00
Lowndes	27,128 11	25,382 99	1745 12	600 00
Madison	22,713 05	20,020 92	2792 13	865 30

TABLE III.

COUNTIES.	Total Receipts.	Total Disbursements.	Balance carried forward.	Salary of County Superintend'nt.
Marion	$11 340 29	$ 8975 07	$2465 22	$ 325 20
Marshall	26,083 69	25,833 50	250 19	800 00
Monroe	36,647 44	29,093 18	7554 26	750 00
Montgomery	12,663 19	14,444 97	1781 78	450 00
Neshoba	10,721 41	10,592 65	128 76	245 78
Newton	14,290 74	16,015 58	....	387 50
Noxubee	28,512 60	28,211 89	300 71	800 00
Oktibbeha	16,734 28	16,453 75	280 53	706 35
Panola	37,144 52	28,934 56	8209 96	848 57
Perry	5678 06	5559 46	118 60	150 00
Pike	20,258 97	19,656 78	602 19	350 00
Pontotoc	11,669 90	11,573 79	96 11	142 40
Prentiss	12,717 45	12,524 57	182 88	371 82
Quitman	3236 05	2466 41	769 66	200 00
Rankin	13,681 25	14,009 91	328 66	460 00
Scott	12,525 76	12,370 37	155 39	403 35
Sharkey	11,706 19	7808 70	3897 49	600 00
Simpson	7273 54	7273 54	......	240 00
Smith	7590 53	7590 53	.. .	249 96
Sunflower	12;196 26	8609 43	3586 83	346 00
Tallahatchie	11,625 13	12,262 76	... .	420 00
Tate	19,673 61	18,618 75	1054 86	598 00
Tippah	11,278 13	11,278 13	....	450 00
Tishomingo	10;304 47	9825 36	479 11	436 52
Tunica	7369 82	6062 69	1307 13	150 00
Union	11,561 04	11,561 04	... .	480 96
Warren	36.197 97	33,075 12	3122 85	800 00
Washington	38,158 25	26,507 98	11,650 27	800 00
Wayne	9980 90	6902 69	3078 21	396 87
Webster	12,554 17	12,223 47	330 70	250 00
Wilkinson	16,091 36	15,071 27	1020 09	510 00
Winston	6995 35	6995 35	....	250 00
Yalobusha	20,196 57	20,100 19	96 38	440 00
Yazoo	61,563 97	38,716 48	22,847 49	800 00

TABLE IV.

COUNTIES.	Average Monthly Salaries.						Total of both Races.	Average number of days taught.		Institutes.					
	White.			Colored.						Number held.			Amount Collected.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		In Cities.	In Country.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adams	$50 20	$35 20	$37 40	$34 53	$28 60	$29 45	$31 90	180	100	7	12	19	$ 11	$ 45	$ 56
Alcorn	34 75	28 02	32 10	29 43	18 30	24 67	27 15	160	80	12	4	16	31	9	40
Amite	36 25	21 22	23 81	20 89	15 82	18 79	21 24	......	80	10	12	22	34	31	65
Attala	27 72	27 61	27 50	23 89	20 82	22 79	26 27	......	69	8	4	12	16	5	21
Benton	31 90	28 75	30 32	20 42	19 20	19 81	25 07	......	80	11	4	15	20	23	43
Bolivar	30 00	46 00	45 00	23 75	17 00	20 40	31 00	......	80	..	6	6	4	16	20
Calhoun	36 50	28 75	32 50	29 25	21 65	25 50	29 00	......	79	5	2	7	52	18	70
Carroll	40 00	35 00	37 50	30 00	32 25	26 10	31 85	......	100	3	3	6	13	24	37
Chickasaw	33 17	29 70	31 20	15 00	18 00	16 20	25 50	140	80	14	4	18	57	66	123
Choctaw	23 37	20 26	22 06	22 88	14 00	22 21	22 15	......	70	8	8	16	22	9	31
Claiborne	34 38	32 87	33 23	23 82	18 27	22 00	26 34	180	91	11	9	20	3	44	47
Clarke	32 00	24 00	28 00	24 00	20 00	22 00	25 00	......	80	7	6	13	28	21	49
Clay	37 48	35 00	36 50	20 50	18 00	19 00	29 00	180	90	4	6	10	6	10	16
Coahoma	32 50	42 73	41 50	34 53	17 00	27 09	31 46	......	99	..	6	6	11	25	36
Copiah	31 82	25 60	27 23	20 00	22 56	21 37	24 67	......	80	3	5	8	40	43	83

Covington	29 31	19 48	24 76	21 70	......	21 70	22 56	......	60	1	1	2	7	6	13
DeSoto	47 86	35 71	40 07	28 54	21 35	26 20	31 70	......	100	12	12	24	35	59	92
Franklin	41 75	38 45	40 10	28 50	20 00	24 25	32 17	......	75	1	1	2	4	1	5
Greene	28 10	27 50	27 71	24 61	......	24 61	27 17	......	60	5	..	5	4	3	7
Grenada	38 42	27 91	33 16	29 52	19 98	24 25	29 70	......	79	5	10	15	14	27	41
Hancock	36 80	30 00	33 40	37 81	30 05	32 00	32 70	......	80	..	..	..	24	5	29
Harrison	31 18	29 58	30 20	29 50	20 00	25 00	29 25	150	80	12	4	16	55	14	69
Hinds	34 23	34 56	34 50	30 70	25 00	26 70	30 31	180	120	3	4	7	65	60	125
Holmes	47 90	35 76	39 94	29 00	19 05	24 15	31 00	140	100	5	30	35	38	64	102
Issaquena	55 00	55 00	55 00	28 50	22 50	25 50	40 25	......	100	..	..	..	5	22	27
Itawamba	29 05	23 28	27 45	22 70	17 50	20 16	26 70	......	76	7	..	7	12	36	48
Jackson	42 28	27 20	34 70	49 00	19 40	29 60	32 00	......	80	4	..	4	15	3	18
Jasper	30 00	22 00	26 00	20 00	18 00	19 00	22 50	......	75	6	2	9	31	14	45
Jefferson	41 50	41 50	41 50	32 80	16 80	24 80	33 15	......	80	3	3	6	21	56	77
Jones	34 70	24 40	29 55	22 30	15 15	18 75	28 70	......	70	4	..	4	10	......	10
Kemper	43 60	41 80	42 75	28 25	23 50	26 10	35 54	......	70	8	6	14	30	24	54
Lafayette	31 00	35 00	33 00	20 00	21 00	20 50	26 00	......	79	9	6	15	50	30	80
Lauderdale	39 90	34 25	37 10	28 00	19 30	23 65	30 85	180	70	7	6	13	50	34	84
Lawrence	31 15	28 85	30 00	26 40	19 65	23 05	26 50	......	73	6	6	12	24	17	41
Leake	31 50	24 60	28 10	21 05	17 45	19 25	24 00	......	74	3	3	6	23	14	37
Lee	46 15	33 00	39 60	26 60	17 35	22 00	31 30	160	79	8	4	12	4	1	5
Leflore	32 50	39 40	39 00	37 40	20 50	25 75	27 90	......	80	..	..	..	4	10	14
Lincoln	35 80	26 00	30 00	17 50	31 00	23 00	26 00	138	70	6	6	12	36	22	58
Lowndes	44 50	38 40	38 70	23 40	18 00	29 75	27 50	180	80	8	8	16	46	54	100
Madison	38 00	31 60	33 20	27 65	21 80	25 95	29 30	160	100	8	8	16	15	25	40
Marion	29 70	33 90	31 80	25 15	23 00	24 05	27 95	......	70	12	4	16	26	6	32
Marshall	25 00	38 00	31 50	27 00	20 00	23 50	27 50	185	83	14	11	25	101	102	203
Monroe	32 40	35 00	34 00	30 00	20 00	26 00	29 90	185	100	8	8	16	39	30	69

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Average Monthly Salaries.						Total of both Races.	Average number of days taught.		Institutes.					
	White.			Colored.						Number held.			Amount Collected.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		In Cities.	In Country.	White	Colored.	Total.	Colored.	White.	Total.
Montgomery	27 50	$25 50	$26 50	$21 00	$19 00	$20 00	$23 50	140	80	4	4	8	$ 30	$ 20	$ 50
Neshoba	35 00	32 00	33 50	28 00	25 00	26 50	30 00	......	74	6	3	9	31	6	37
Newton	34 60	33 20	33 80	23 85	18 65	21 50	29 60	......	71	15	7	22	50	14	64
Noxubee	44 70	42 80	43 80	25 50	17 35	21 40	32 55	180	95	8	8	16	16	29	45
Oktibbeha	33 35	32 00	32 60	29 35	13 50	21 40	27 00	120	100	2	2	4	25	48	73
Panola	37 22	27 30	32 25	19 90	14 50	17 20	24 55	143	112	10	10	20	8	13	21
Perry	31 50	31 20	31 25	24 00	19 20	24 50	31 65	160	65	8	4	12	20	2	22
Pike	36 00	32 00	34 00	30 00	22 00	25 00	29 20	160	80	15	15	30	20	30	50
Pontotoc	36 60	33 20	35 01	18 45	15 90	17 33	30 10	......	77	4	2	6	7	3	10
Prentiss	35 35	24 25	29 60	17 35	16 50	16 90	23 25	......	80	18	7	25	47	3	50
Quitman	40 00	35 00	35 50	31 19	20 00	26 00	31 20	......	70	..	..	..	3	3	6
Rankin	30 20	30 10	30 15	22 50	20 60	21 60	25 89	140	80	8	6	14	30	40	70
Scott	27 10	21 75	24 45	24 86	15 80	20 35	22 40	......	80	10	10	20	14	15	29
Sharkey	38 00	49 00	43 00	31 80	25 25	28 20	36 00	......	119	..	3	3	3	24	27
Simpson	24 50	22 70	23 50	31 30	11 10	25 25	24 00	......	60	3	2	5	14	5	19

Smith	26 00	28 00	27 00	22 70	16 00	22 00	26 25	......	51	4	4	8	32	3	35
Sunflower	46 25	36 85	42 55	30 30	23 75	27 00	34 78	.....	100	0	0	0	3	2	5
Trllahatchie	32 05	26 40	28 10	26 50	22 00	24 61	26 75	......	80	10	10	20	14	13	27
Tate	38 90	34 45	36 20	24 15	16 83	21 70	29 70	......	100	10	10	20	29	35	64
Tippah	27 13	26 60	26 85	32 15	16 55	24 35	27 40	......	79	12	0	12	50	12	62
Tishomingo	33 00	30 00	31 50	33 00	17 60	17 90	27 00	......	60	10	0	10	34	3	37
Tunica	......	49 00	49 00	31 50	25 70	28 30	31 50	......	88	0	0	0	3	10	13
Union	32 55	26 90	28 70	27 65	20 45	24 05	27 00	... ..	80	0	0	0	0	13	13
Warren	33 00	31 00	32 00	32 00	30 00	31 00	31 50	186	90	12	12	24	12	32	44
Washington	53 85	46 00	48 00	28 12	19 20	23 50	31 50	160	100	0	5	5	0	32	32
Wayne	30 15	25 05	27 60	21 90	14 00	17 80	22 75	... ..	79	3	3	6	13	3	16
Webster	41 15	32 25	36 70	29 90	22 40	26 65	31 70	......	66	4	0	4	27	4	31
Wilkinson	27 25	30 75	29 00	25 60	19 00	22 30	25 65	......	77	0	12	12	8	21	29
Winston	37 00	34 60	35 80	22 00	17 00	18 50	28 00	... ..	72	8	0	8	20	13	33
Yalobusha	35 00	35 00	35 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	30 00	170	80	4	4	8	35	25	60
Yazoo	49 30	33 30	37 10	20 30	28 00	25 15	30 05	180	100	4	4	8	35	76	111

TABLE IV.

COUNTIES.	Number of Teachers.						No. of School Houses Built.				Number of Schools.		
	Examined.			Licensed.									
	Fall.	Spring.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adams	3	106	112	22	57	79	0	2	0	2	16	39	55
Alcorn	......	14	14	4	0	4	0	2	0	2	47	18	65
Amite	84	47	131	65	48	113	0	6	0	6	52	41	93
Attala	153	42	195	149	46	195	0	15	0	15	91	48	139
Benton	62	24	86	40	39	79	0	0	0	0	55	26	81
Bolivar	16	38	54	7	22	29	0	2	0	2	24	56	80
Calhoun	80	60	140	87	22	109	4	5	0	9	75	27	102
Carroll	75	64	139	26	45	71	5	10	0	15	48	54	102
Chickasaw	179	67	246	97	85	182	5	10	1	16	55	50	105
Choctaw	0	65	65	44	15	59	0	0	0	0	51	19	70
Claiborne	0	94	94	3	51	54	1	4	0	5	32	38	70
Clarke	78	21	99	52	36	88	0	7	0	7	54	30	84
Clay	21	10	31	12	12	24	0	0	0	0	32	37	69
Coahoma	45	28	73	22	39	61	0	3	0	3	21	42	63
Copiah	38	158	196	103	92	195	0	0	0	0	75	60	135

E—5

Covington	19	11	30	15	9	24	2	2	..	4	45	14	59
DeSoto	124	61	185	70	92	162	..	..	..	..	40	47	87
Franklin	......	13	13	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	35	22	57
Greene	7	5	12	10	2	12	..	..	..	..	28	6	34
Grenada	48	34	82	17	31	48	..	3	..	3	25	46	71
Hancock	16	20	36	21	14	35	1	1	..	2	35	8	43
Harrison	62	77	139	49	7	56	2	9	..	11	47	12	59
Hinds	228	22	250	130	100	230	..	4	..	4	63	71	134
Holmes	120	84	204	51	83	134	..	15	..	15	41	64	105
Issaquena	45	......	45	11	30	41	..	4	..	4	11	28	39
Itawamba	......	36	36	24	4	28	..	2	..	2	59	9	68
Jackson	19	15	34	19	16	35	..	.	..	.	36	6	42
Jasper	......	91	91	68	14	82	..	..	..	..	50	29	99
Jefferson	61	93	154	41	84	125	1	2	..	3	37	34	71
Jones	......	21	21	19	......	19	1	2	..	3	50	7	57
Kemper	48	60	108	38	30	68	2	20	..	22	65	45	110
Lafayette	163	68	231	113	68	181	..	..	..	..	76	49	125
Lauderdale	46	122	168	95	46	141	3	14	.	17	67	35	102
Lawrence	9	31	40	25	11	36	3	4	..	7	43	25	68
Leake	67	56	123	43	22	65	2	2	.	4	50	30	80
Lee	......	10	10	9	1	10	..	5	..	5	70	33	103
Leflore	15	13	28	8	20	28	..	1	.	1	16	34	50
Lincoln	61	55	116	70	40	110	..	2	..	2	55	30	85
Lowndes	91	106	197	71	75	146	..	2	..	2	32	47	79
Madison	80	......	80	25	40	65	..	3	..	3	46	58	104
Marion	......	65	65	40	......	40	..	6	..	6	48	14	62
Marshall	203	203	406	97	196	293	1	2	.	3	69	68	137
Monroe	130	22	152	78	69	147	2	6	1	9	68	49	117

TABLE IV—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.						No. of School Houses Built.				Number of Schools.		
	Examined.			Licensed.									
	Fall.	Sprsng.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Log.	Framed.	Brick.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Montgomery	98	10	108	61	38	99	..	15	..	15	50	29	79
Neshoba	30	64	94	50	11	61	6	4	..	10	64	12	76
Newton	76	32	428	94	15	109	1	..	..	1	61	29	90
Noxubee	2	88	90	11	22	33	..	11	..	11	40	55	95
Oktibbeha	107	39	146	65	51	116	..	..	..	..	39	28	67
Panola	231	51	282	96	89	185	2	1	..	3	55	62	117
Pearl River	......	......	......	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	......	......	......
Perry	15	8	23	21	4	25	2	1	..	3	33	9	42
Pike	......	100	100	10	5	15	..	2	..	2	42	39	81
Pontotoc	......	22	22	14	......	14	1	1	..	2	60	27	87
Prentiss	66	35	101	85	16	101	..	6	..	6	72	13	85
Quitman	......	12	12	5	7	12	..	..	..	..	11	11	22
Rankin	68	122	190	74	84	158	..	1	..	1	52	45	97
Scott	55	7	62	25	30	55	15	6	..	21	60	30	90
Sharkey	48	7	55	5	24	29	..	..	..	..	10	20	30

Simpson	27	20	47	35	12	47	1	3	..	4	51	16	67
Smith	35	35	70	58	5	63	2	3	..	5	54	9	63
Sunflower	5	5	10	3	7	10	..	3	..	3	16	15	31
Tallahatchie	47	8	55	26	19	45	..	5	..	5	25	38	63
Tate	130	......	130	52	56	108	3	5	..	8	52	38	90
Tippah	89	35	124	70	20	90	..	1	..	1	70	17	87
Tishomingo	109	56	165	68	6	74	..	..	..	..	61	10	71
Tunica	14	12	26	5	21	26	3	1	..	4	12	35	47
Union	132	31	163	119	38	157	..	..	..	..	65	21	86
Warren	52	......	52	25	58	83	..	6	..	6	27	61	88
Washington	108	11	119	26	88	114	..	2	1	3	18	64	82
Wayne	30	7	37	27	6	33	..	6	..	6	37	13	50
Webster	40	63	103	80	20	100	..	..	..	..	61	21	82
Wilkinson	17	42	59	12	31	43	..	..	..	..	32	48	80
Winston	17	50	67	38	13	51	..	14	..	14	58	30	88
Yalobusha	60	30	90	57	63	120	..	6	..	6	46	34	80
Yazoo	182	24	206	64	93	157	1	5	.	6	61	85	146

TABLE V.

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM SUPERINTENDENTS' ANNUAL REPORTS.

	Adams.	Alcorn.	Amite.	Attala.	Benton.	Bolivar.	Calhoun.	Carroll.	Chickasaw.	Choctaw.
Balance from last year.....	$ 5356 80	$ 4 40	....	$ 109 40	$ 342 35	....	....	$ 764 37	....	....
State distribution	4328 26	2654 66	$ 3175 60	3848 47	2255 32	....	$ 2356 38	3317 18	4218 45	$ 1169 78
County levy...	1541 53	3562 19	7942 64	6265 46	2093 08	$ 10,647 79	3558 44	7774 85	6009 53	2623 09
City levy......	8172 17	1043 55	....	2030 79	....	....	....	....	1410 00	....
Polls..	1740 00	1779 35	2357 00	3176 27	1275 86	2654 63	2113 78	2693 18	2672 20	1518 10
Fines and forfeitures......	1781 92	966 05	340 00	1844 65	278 00	2100 90	1325 50	511 35	1680 04	1129 72
Chickasaw F'nd	....	2408 78	....	....	2440 03	....	3132 46	....	3037 34	....
XVI Sec. Fund	....	....	....	307 89	....	....	....	....	....	....
Railroad tax...	....	1226 76	....	....	473 19	....	....	....	408 12	....
Land redemptions........	....	....	1216 80	62 05	....	....	....	551 82	4 99	36 78
Estrays........	....	....	....	....	24 30	....	9 65	7 55	....	39 35
Liquor licenses.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1500 00	....
Tuition fees....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	885 19	651 14	1474 01	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners..........	137 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	20 06	....	....	....	....	....	....	1374 99	....
Total receipts	23,067 68	14,551 55	15,683 18	20,120 99	9182 13	15,403 32	12,496 21	15,620 30	22,315 66	6516 82

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt.'s salary......	$ 599 64	$ 934 15	$ 400 00	$ 550 00	$ 398 96	$ 600 00	$ 175 00	$ 400 00	$ 538 00	$ 265 00
City Supt.'s salary..........	1575 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teachers' salaries.........	16,854 00	11,365 49	10,706 75	13,994 23	8633 90	8042 03	11,912 40	14,781 64	15,453 58	5972 23
Fuel & janitor .	487 50	132 20	100 80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rent & repairs.	....	914 20	....	336 62	....	....	....	....	....	....
Treasurer's commissions.....	300 37	341 00	278 47	376 83	220 99	230 39	312 41	296 76	473 19	163 32
Paid township schools......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Contingent.....	....	17 94	....	71 25	12 24	....	13 73	....	248 22	....
Old warrants...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building......	....	....	143 50	1474 01	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paid Assessor.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Refunded......	....	....	....	163 15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Int. on bonds..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Insurance......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'm't's	19,816 51	13,704 98	11,629 52	20,040 86	9266 09	8872 42	12,413 54	15,478 10	16,712 99	6400 55
Balance........	3241 17	846 57	4053 66	80 13	....	6530 60	82 77	142 20	5602 67	116 27
Deficit........	....	....	....	....	83 96	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Claiborne.	Clarke.	Clay.	Coahoma.	Copiah.	Covington.	DeSoto.	*Franklin.	*Greene.	Grenada.
Balance from last year....	$ 479 46	$ 1759 90	$ 1728 27	$ 5361 87	$ 4338 02	....	....	3 60	....	$ 4664 87
State distribution	3370 04	3387 68	3788 47	....	5060 02	$ 1452 61	$ 4095 54	$ 2235 90	$ 944 86	2057 68
County levy...	4421 22	3508 38	4314 35	2919 17	8544 92	1820 96	7660 39	2787 58	1609 94	3517 37
City levy......	1417 65	....	2303 99	....	8313 17	....	....	....	....	5020 12
Polls	2252 10	1884 99	2671 44	625 09	3759 57	1044 50	3228 86	1618 05	558 40	1924 79
Fines and forfeitures	886 00	466 40	699 78	....	1050 50	463 97	1253 50	350 82	99 00	2701 15
Chickasaw F'nd	....	....	2127 88	....	....	....	2949 30	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund	160 95	....	....	....	....	99 95	....	228 86	....	537 89
Railroad tax...	....	....	....	63 33	1260 47	....	933 20	....	135 42	63 11
Land redemptions	92 58	44 89	....	1021 90	206 96	....	8 90	....	....	401 80
Estrays	....	2 85	1 00	40 65	28 70	1 50	42 86	....	....	....
Liquor licenses.	700 00	....	2475 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees ...	....	....	....	....	21 15	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	....	....	....	1680 88	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	....	987 00	....	173 96	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	13,780 00	11,055 09	21,097 18	11,032 01	34,438 42	4,883 45	20,172 85	7,224 81	3,347 62	20,988 78

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's salary.......	700 00	539 75	500 00	701 80	635 18	162 50	500 00	325 00	175 00	552 00
City Supt's salary	....	....	1350 00	....	2630 00	....	....	....	....	900 00
Teachers' salaries.........	11,342 15	9425 75	16,285 99	8907 00	24,913 94	3813 06	18,768 90	5284 54	2805 61	11,515 81
Fuel & janitor.	....	....	173 73	....	365 50	....	....	....	....	253 16
Rent & repairs.	111 10	....	196 35	105 00	241 70	....	....	....	....	112 00
Treasurer's commissions	265 72	232 69	373 63	137 16	439 50	119 38	237 70	180 49	81 05	525 44
Paid township schools	....	....	....	....	....	63 00	....	....	....	....
Contingent....	107 45	130 79	140 40	25 85	56 34	14 09	164 10	117 29	17 52	....
Old warrants ..	....	484 79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building	....	....	....	....	4815 98	195 00	....	....	....	4106 06
Paid assessor..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Refunded	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Int. on bonds..	....	....	....	....	1500 00	....	....	....	....	960 00
Insurance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	235 00
Total disb'm'ts.	12,526 42	10,803 87	19,020 10	9876 81	35,598 14	4367 03	19,670 70	5907 32	3079 98	19,159 47
Balance.......	1253 58	251 22	2077 08	1155 20	....	516 42	502 15	409 89	267 64	1829 31
Deficit........	....	....	....	....	1117 22	....	....	....	....	....

* Treasurer's report.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Hancock.	Harrison.	Hinds.*	Holmes.	Issaquena.	Itawamba.	Jackson.	Jasper.	Jefferson.	Jones.
Balance from last year.....	$ 1477 61	$ 27 85	$ 6771 16	$ 5420 65	$ 1570 96	$ 1 11	$ 386 87	....	....	$ 7 24
State distribution	1772 25	1862 50	15,371 51	4913 96	1863 62	2392 23	1384 59	$ 3028 55	$ 3858 19	996 50
County levy....	3744 88	8582 79	1971 26	12,091 02	808 90	2339 70	4790 33	3161 28	7354 25	2010 12
City levy......	1019 65	....	9166 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polls..........	1262 80	1231 77	4314 14	4680 39	4966 02	1814 40	1586 35	1916 15	2500 01	1212 55
Fines and forfeitures......	238 05	358 00	1060 11	1953 00	....	448 25	778 50	155 03	500 80	282 92
Chickasaw F'nd	....	....	....	....	....	3210 30	....	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund.	11 31	412 10	219 00	....	....	142 16	....	....	1028 29	....
Railroad tax...	....	1293 10	2249 10	4508 62	....	....	....	....	....	399 64
Land redemptions........	....	....	33 33	76 55	....	194 98	....	138 57	....	....
Estrays........	....	....	16 40	9 40	....	....	....	....	35 55	1 00
Liquor licenses.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees....	....	33 90	99 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	367 63	1666 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	....	800 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	9526 55	14,175 64	43,738 26	33,653 59	8309 50	10,544 62	8926 64	8399 58	15,277 09	4909 97

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENNTS.

County Supt's salary	$ 300 00	$ 540 00	$ 800 00	$ 793 16	$ 300 00	$ 447 89	$ 426 98	$ 358 82	$ 500 00	$ 256 79
City Superintendent's salary		700 00		700 00						
Teachers' salaries	6163 40	10,657 90	36,422 66	26,328 17	6014 50	6923 48	6693 00	7684 45	12,272 20	4511 78
Fuel and janitor		86 10	309 00	100 00						
Rent & repairs		92 50	308 75	200 00						
Treasurer's commissions	198 24	446 41	674 02	653 16	20 25	272 20	213 49	208 50	381 92	122 54
Paid township schools		164 41	100 00						1000 69	
Contingent		305 75	190 35			63 14	134 79	30 00	40 30	6 50
Old warrants						2655* 25			298 07	
Building		330 00	1651 60							
Paid assessor			55 82							
Refunded										
Int. on bonds			1566 75							
Insurance										
Total disb'm'ts	6661 64	13,223 07	42,078 95	28,774 49	6334 75	10,361 96	7468 26	8281 77	14,493 18	4897 61
Balance	2864 91	952 27	1659 31	4879 10	1974 75	182 66	1458 38	117 81	748 11	12 36
Deficit										

*An item of $360.00, reported by city treasurer as receipts, is not included in this report, as it belonged to the next year.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	*Kemper.	Lafayette.	†Lauderd'e	*Lawrence	Leake.	Lee.	*Leflore.	Lincoln.	Lowndes.	Madison.
Balance from last year....	....	....	$ 0 69	$ 7 21	....	$ 2615 43	$ 2723 29	$ 481 33	$ 4078 28	$ 555 81
State distribution	$ 3587 89	$ 3286 89	5609 07	2105 39	$ 3120 81	3906 86	961 77	3316 05	6992 38	5512 05
County levy...	7251 25	7328 64	10,271 34	1107 86	5187 23	6246 94	1308 07	7104 43	4027 55	8631 20
City levy......	....	4004 05	16,000 00	....	....	871 10	....	1355 02	5311 93	1549 85
Polls..........	2375 72	2796 55	4025 03	1584 44	2029 20	2554 45	268 70	8953 76	3490 31	3106 80
Fines and forfeitures	613 05	1334 95	1776 25	326 33	298 26	1163 16	610 00	383 00	....	1008 57
Chickasaw Fn'd	....	4111 55	....	....	....	2723 30	....	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fnnd	131 90	....	....	102 58	260 91	....	....	91 03	2398 56	....
Railroad-tax...	....	....	....	....	60 91	....	....	....	729 77	2819 37
Land redemptions........	289 88	....	....	....	349 13	2 50	....	....	55 33	136 75
Estrays	....	....	13 05	3 90	13 10	....	16 80	33 45	....	26 65
Liquor licenses.	....	....	....	....	....	1500 00	....	....	....	372 00
Tuition fees ...	....	125 60	....	....	....	....	....	....	44 00	....
Building Fund.	....	2578 04	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit fund...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	360 00	....	....
County prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	14,249 69	25,566 27	37,695 43	5237 71	11,258 67	21,583 74	5888 63	15,078 07	27,128 11	22,713 05

TABLE. V—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's salary	392 81	532 00	750 00	260 00	300 00	600 00	350 00	360 00	600 00	865 30
City Supt's salary	....	1200 00	2000 00	....	....	....	....	420 00	....	....
Teacners' salaries	13,500 65	19,774 35	29,698 17	4784 32	9429 03	18,480 82	5727 30	13,295 34	22,091 05	18,371 00
Fuel & janitor	....	220 00	1000 00	....	....	281 46	....	21 34	184 83	....
Rent & repairs	....	473 18	....	....	....	65 00	....	181 10	1824 01	....
Treasurer's commissions	356 23	172 80	349 81	138 10	381 46	412 74	143 18	366 24	308 70	486 22
Paid township schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Contingent	....	30 60	832 30	15 40	37 23	....	....	4 39	....	298 40
Old warrants	....	....	....	....	1110 95	....	....	....	....	....
Building	....	1000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	374 40	....
Paid assessor	....	....	258 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Refunded	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Int. on bonds	....	1543 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Insurance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'm'ts	14,249 69	24,945 93	34,688 68	5197 82	11,258 67	19,840 02	6220 48	14,648 41	25,382 99	20,020 92
Balance	....	620 34	3006 75	39 89	....	1743 72	....	429 66	1745 12	2792 13
Deficit	....	....	....	....	....	....	331 85	....	....	....

* Treasurer's Report.

† Meridian estimated.

TABLE V.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Marion.	Marshall.	Monroe.	Montg'y.	Neshoba.	Newton.	Noxubee.	Oktibbeha.	Panola.	*Perry.
Balance from last year.....	$ 72 62	$ 331 15	$13,521 50	$ 118 50	....	....	$ 7476 12	$ 3960 38	$ 8967 57	....
State distribution.........	1319 73	6081 82	6025 02	2456 02	1737 28	$ 3534 90	9018 00	3618 93	5370 18	$ 764 84
County levy....	5756 48	6682 06	1231 20	3732 42	4007 66	8630 84	3169 71	3721 74	11,755 96	3410 69
City levy......	....	2150 58	4200 00	1700 46	....	....	4595 67	1278 51	1516 07	....
Polls	1414 15	4014 41	3473 95	2006 90	1475 43	1983 60	3686 00	2199 14	3832 55	676 48
Fines and forfeitures......	1447 46	1249 00	1659 30	389 55	258 40	133 50	....	197 85	1650 16	260 50
Chickasaw F'nd	....	4203 70	4119 99	....	....	....	....	....	4029 23	....
XVI. Sec. Fund	1311 40	....	....	19 25	106 42	....	....	984 23	....	....
Railroad tax...	....	1207 85	465 50	396 67	....	....	....	....	....	295 55
Land redemptions........	....	63 12	20 74	7 70	3136 22	....	....	....	....	....
Estrays........	18 45	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 50	....	....
Liquor licenses.	....	....	1350 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees....	....	....	....	....	....	....	165 25	....	22 80	....
Building Fund..	....	....	....	835 72	....	....	....	....	....	270 00
Deficit Fund...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	....	580 24	....	....	8 00	401 85	....	....	....
Total receipts	11,340 29	26,083 69	36,647 44	12,633 19	10,721 41	14,290 74	28,512 60	16,734 28	37,144 52	5678 06

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt.'s salary	325 20	800 00	750 00	450 00	$ 245 78	$ 387 50	$ 300 00	$ 706 35	$ 848 57	$ 150 00
City Supt.'s salary							1000 00			
Teachers' salaries	8148.20	24,472 13	25,097 75	10,093 55	10,078 87	13,216 63	22,512 19	14,905 99	27,110 78	4999 15
Fuel & janitor			350 00				54 00		265 93	
Rent & repairs			2500 50	169 00						
Treasurer's commissions	213 07		334 93		268 03	357 27	258 36	314 14	403 76	139 58
Paid township schools	239 15	549 42								
Contingent	49 45		60 00			25 47		528 27	258 02	72
Old warrants		11 95		3732 42			3587 34			
Building						1028 71				270 00
Paid Assessor										
Refunded										
Int. on bonds										
Insurance									37 50	
Total disb'm't's	8975 07	25,833 50	29,093 18	14,444 97	10,592 65	15,015 58	28,211 89	16,453 75	28,934 56	5559 46
Balance	2465 22	250 19	7554 26		128 76		300 71	280 53	8209 96	118 60
Deficit				1781 78		724 85				

*Treasurer's report.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS

	Pike.	Pontotoc.	Prentiss.	Quitman.	Rankin.	Scott.	*Sharkey.	Simpson.	Smith.	Sunflower.
Balance from last year...	$ 1493 70	$ 568 64	....	....	$ 1536 53	$ 541 98	$ 2006 02	....	$ 7 46	$ 4136 31
State distribution.......	4575 98	2651 59	3204 60	341 62	3599 86	3213 01	710 01	1884 33	2376 84	440 37
County levy....	9618 51	3822 76	3835 10	1908 85	2517 10	5596 06	6828 09	3662 06	3497 67	4275 48
City levy... ..	....	....	....	....	632 14	....	....	....	....	....
Polls..........	2512 77	2039 39	1936 00	402 00	2340 41	1573 72	240 55	1348 20	1312 00	1352 10
Fines and forfeitures.. .	777 60	513 00	904 00	100 00	287 90	107 50	1809 02	301 80	53 85	708 55
Chickasaw F'nd	....	1536 03	2512 40	483 50	....	....	....	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund	....	385 85	323 35	....	386 79	434 35	....	38 00	274 30	1137 70
Railroad tax...	2080 00	99 50	....	....	1991 31	812 66	....	....	....	....
Land redemptions......	1200 41	19 69	....	....	33 57	246 48	....	39 15	75 87	146 75
Estrays.......	....	33 45	2 00	....	23 95	....	....	....	....	....
Liquor licenses.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficic Fund...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners........	....	....	....	....	....	....	112 50	....	....	....
Other sources...	....	....	....	....	331 78	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	20,258 97	11,669 90	12,717 45	3236 05	13,681 25	12,525 76	11,706 19	7273 54	7590 53	12,196 26

TABLE V—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's salary.....	350 00	142 40	371 82	200 00	460 00	403 35	600 00	240 00	249 96	346 00
City Supt's salary.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teacher's salaries.......	14,091 28	10664 19	12,112 90	2191 70	12,979 25	1474 60	6110 94	1822 69	6918 83	6947 32
Fuel & Janitor.	30 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	178 41
Rent & repairs.	467 67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1137 70
Treasurer's commissions...	421 20	253 62	309 85	64 71	125 76	301 80	245 78	180 59	189 94	....
Paid Township schools....	....	....	....	....	386 70	....	....	....	231 80	....
Contingent.....	7 17	41 05	....	10 00	58 20	190 62	....	20 00	....	....
Old Warrants.	4639 46	....	....	....	....	....	....	4820 26	....	....
Building.......	....	472 53	....	....	....	....	851 98	190 00	....	....
Paid assessor....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Refunded	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Int. on bonds..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Insurance......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'm'ts.	19,656 78	11,573 79	12,524 57	2466 41	14,009 91	12,370 37	7808 70	7273 54	7590 53	8609 43
Balance.......	602 19	96 11	182 88	769 66	....	155 39	3897 49	....	....	3586 83
Deficit	....	....	....	....	328 66	....	....	....	....	....

*Treasurer's report.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Tallaha'hie	Tate.	Tippah.	Tishom'go.	Tunica.	*Union.	Warren.	Wash'gton	Wayne.	*Webster.
Balance from last year.....	....	....	....	$ 551 30	$ 1780 92	....	$ 388 51	$ 11,881 79	$ 2043 38	$ 129 14
State distribution	$ 595 68	$ 2871 41	$ 2956 97	1366 90	....	$ 2034 21	4390 22	6025 39	1924 06	2060 19
County levy...	6004 96	7825 25	2843 89	2276 97	....	3829 25	5910 30	....	3534 03	5554 13
City levy......	....	....	....	627 34	....	....	18,000 00	3918 75	....	....
Polls..........	1698 00	2617 83	1609 30	1269 87	1860 74	2049 15	2704 89	5161 19	1152 28	3167 00
Fines and forfeitures.......	700 00	1746 95	292 25	578 00	1119 65	792 15	3258 30	4987 92	452 75	715 10
Chickasaw F'nd	9 31	2525 94	2812 83	2703 70	2608 51	2521 15	....	....	....	355 96
XVI Sec. Fund	1150 90	....	277 12	....	....	318 12	462 47	1882 00	245 00	24 12
Railroad tax...	516 00	995 73	425 45	437 37	....	....	236 35	....	....	....
Land redemptions........	914 48	....	60 32	12 00	....	17 01	70 00	219 21	91 40	24 12
Estrays.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	125 00	....	....
Liquor licenses.	....	....	....	100 00	....	....	....	3832 00	....	....
Tuition fees....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund..	....	1189 32	....	....	....	....	776 93	....	538 00	548 53
Deficit Fund ..	....	....	....	381 02	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	11,625 13	19,673 61	11,278 13	10,304 47	7369 82	11,561 04	36,197 97	38,158 25	9980 90	12,554 17

TABLE V.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's salary	$ 420 00	$ 598 00	$ 450 00	$ 436 52	$ 150 00	$ 480 96	$ 800 00	$ 800 00	$ 396 87	$ 250 00
City Supt's salary										
Teachers' salaries	10,537 95	17,447 16	10,274 40	9026 52	5726 62	3544 93	25,404 96	20,720 50	5043 90	10,961 30
Fuel and janitor							1400 00	429 00		
Rent & repairs							600 00	333 32		
Treasurer's commissions	261 91	448 20	281 95	254 55	147 87	289 02	255 10	580 22	198 45	290 46
Paid township schools	1042 90						305 25	1497 03	345 00	353 53
Contingent		40 34	88 67	107 77	38 20	9 30	†2557 46		302 07	19 13
Old warrants			183 11			7236 85	1001 85		406 80	
Building		85 00					750 50	2065 06	209 60	349 05
Paid assessor										
Refunded										
Int. on bonds										
Insurance								82 75		
Total disb'm'ts.	12,262 76	18,618 75	11,278 13	9825 36	6062 69	11,561 04	33,075 12	26,507 98	6902 69	12,223 47
Balance		1054 86		479 11	1307 13		3122 85	11,650 27	3078 21	330 70
Deficit	637 63									

*Treasurer's report.

† $2,500 reported as "miscellaneous" in Vicksburg.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Wilkinson.	Winston.	Yalobusha.	Yazoo.
Balance from last year	$ 1269 94	....	$ 309 82	$ 5760 28
State distribution	4509 94	$ 2142 26	2057 72	5511 76
County levy	7376 74	2357 81	7028 95	9922 22
City levy	....	....	3833 23	4251 87
Polls	2464 84	1624 00	2135 00	5358 71
Fines and forfeitures	469 90	475 20	2063 65	1776 50
Chickasaw Fund	....	....	1538 79	....
XVI Section Fund	....	....	....	1358 00
Railroad tax	....	....	....	6598 98
Land redemptions	....	389 73	30 01	....
Estrays	....	6 35	59 40	47 60
Liquor licenses	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees	....	....	....	46 00
Building Fund	....	....	....	20,932 00
Deficit Fund	....	....	....	....
County prisoners	....	....	....	....
Other sources	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	16,091 36	6995 35	20,196 57	61,563 97

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Sup't's salary	$ 510 00	$ 250 00	$ 440 00	$ 800 00
City Superin'dent's salary	....	....	....	....
Teachers' salaries	10,657 35	6279 75	18,562 65	32,976 97
Fuel and janitor	....	....	....	177 50
Rent and repairs	....	....	250 00	379 15
Treasurer's commissions	322 11	175 88	371 00	597 30
Paid township schools	....	....	351 54	958 00
Contingent	32 98	27 50	125 00	31 55
Old warrants	3548 83	161 95	....	....
Buileing	....	....	....	2796 00
Paid assessor	....	100 27	....	....
Refunded	....	....	....	....
Interest on bonds	....	....	....	....
Insurance	....	....	....	....
Total disbursements	15,071 27	6995 35	20,100 19	38,716 48
Balance	1020 09	....	96 38	* 22,847 49
Deficit	....	....	....	....

* $18,136 of balance is building fund of city and county. $3,967.61 is balance of county school fund.

TABLE VI.

COUNTY TREASURERS' ANNUAL REPORTS, COUNTY FINANCES.

	Adams.	Alcorn.	Amite.	Attala.	Benton.	Bolivar.	Calhoun.	Carroll.	Chickasaw.	Choctaw.
Balance from last year	$ 7972 75	....	$ 6 68	....	$ 342 35	$ 2266 05	....	$ 764 37	....	....
State distribution	4328 26	$ 2654 66	3175 60	$ 3848 47	2255 32	....	$ 2356 38	3317 18	$ 4218 45	$ 1169 78
County levy	1541 53	3562 19	5764 55	6265 46	2093 08	8994 99	3558 44	7784 85	6009 53	2623 09
City levy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polls	762 00	1517 16	1630 00	2992 27	1275 86	2542 63	2113 78	2693 18	2442 20	1518 10
Fines and forfeitures	1490 25	966 05	340 50	1844 65	278 00	2973 60	1325 50	511 35	1430 04	1129 72
Railroad tax	....	1176 96	....	....	473 19	....	....	....	408 12	....
Land redemptions	....	....	1216 80	62 05	....	....	....	551 82	4 99	36 78
Estrays	....	....	....	....	24 30	....	9 65	7 55	....	39 35
Liquor licenses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw F'nd	....	2408 78	....	....	2440 03	....	3132 46	....	3037 34	....
XVI Sec. Fund	....	....	....	309 89	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund	....	885 19	....	1474 01	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners	137 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	† 1374 99	....
Total receipts	16,195 78	13,170 98	12,134 13	16,796 80	9182 13	16,777 27	12,496 21	15,620 30	18,925 66	6516 82

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's. salary......	$ 154 98	$ 863 45	$ 400 00	$ 513 60	$ 311 85	$9255 28	$ 175 00	$ 400 00	$ 500 00	$ 265 00
Teachers' salaries.........	6527 10	9746 85	11,353 31	11,098 23	8512 22		11,912 40	14,781 64	14,428 58	5972 23
Treasurers' commissions....	123 52	298 31	278 47	295 81	220 99	230 39	312 41	296 76	473 19	163 32
Paid township trustees.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building......	562 18	739 75	....	1474 01	....	....	....	....	....	....
Contingent....	....	17 94	100 80	11 25	5 24	....	13 73	....	248 22	....
Separate school districts.....	2001 46	758 43	....	329 13	....	....	....	....	885 94	....
Old warrants..	....	....	....	3074 77	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assessor......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Refunded.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	67 24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'mts	9436 48	12,424 73	12,132 58	16,796 80	9050 29	9485 67	12,413 54	15,478 10	16,535 93	6400 55
Balance......	* 6759 30	746 25	1 55	....	131 83	7291 60	82 97	142 20	2389 73	116 27
Deficit......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unp'd warrants.	....	....	8749 71	2417 97	2388 25	....	8406 00	11,687 35	6541 37	5413 49

*Of which $1144.33 is building fund.

†Judgment against Clay county.

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Claiborne.	Clarke.	Clay.	Coahoma.	Copiah.	Covington.	DeSoto.	Franklin.	Greene.	Grenada.
Balance from last year....	$ 2370 36	$ 1759 90	$ 653 57	$ 5361 87	$ 2750 19	....	$ 7284 12	$ 3 60	....	$ 1246 00
State distribution.........	3370 04	3387 68	3788 67	....	5060 02	$ 1452 61	4095 54	2235 90	$ 944 86	2057 68
County levy....	1364 30	3508 38	4314 35	2919 17	8544 92	1820 96	253 79	2787 58	1609 94	3517 39
City levy......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polls.......	349 20	1884 99	2671 44	1000 00	3438 04	1044 50	278 46	1618 05	558 40	1641 59
Fines and forfeitures......	565 20	466 40	699 78	625 09	1050 50	463 93	846 50	350 82	99 00	2019 60
Railroad tax...	....	....	....	63 33	1260 47	1 50	933 20	....	135 42	63 11
Land redemptions.......	92 58	44 89	....	1021 90	206 96	....	8 90	....	....	401 80
Estrays........	....	2 85	1 00	40 65	28 70	....	17 33	....	....	....
Liquor licenses.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw F'nd	....	....	2127 88	....	....	....	1474 65	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	99 95	....	228 86	....	537 89
Building Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund...	....	....	854 27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	....	987 00	....	371 69	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	8111 68	11,055 09	16,097 96	11,032 01	22,711 49	4883 45	15,192 49	7224 81	3347 62	11,485 05

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's. salary	$ 444 95	$ 539 75	$ 370 50	$ 701 80	$ 600 00	162 50	$ 333 33	$ 325 00	$ 175 00	$ 327 00
Teachers' salaries	7498 33	9900 54	12,810 99	8907 00	17,356 74	3813 06	14,627 82	5284 54	2805 61	8803 49
Treasurers' commissions	146 30	232 79	373 42	137 16	333 62	119 38	197 72	180 49	81 85	240 38
Paid township trustees	....	....	....	....	....	63 00	....	....	....	....
Building	....	....	724 94	....	779 03	195 00	....	....	....	....
Contingent	....	130 76	12 76	....	56 34	14 09	12 50	117 29	17 54	....
Separate school districts	....	....	1158 40	....	2783 91	....	....	....	....	798 70
Old warrants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assessor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Refunded	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'mts	8089 58	10,803 87	15,451 01	9745 96	21,809 64	4367 03	15,193 87	5907 32	3080 00	10,169 66
Balance	22 10	251 22	646 95	1286 05	901 85	516 42	....	409 89	267 64	1315 38
Deficit	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 38	....	....	....
Unp'd warrants	....	....	982 75	800 00	770 20	759 00	990 00	907 60	....	....

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Hancock.	Harrison.	Hinds..	Holmes.	Issaquena	Itawamba.	Jackson.	Jasper.	Jefferson.	Jones.
Balance from last year.....	$ 1108 03	$ 1 95	$ 6259 90	$ 5420 65	$ 1570 96	$ 1 11	$ 386 87	....	....	$ 7 24
State distribution	1772 25	1862 50	15,371 51	4913 96	1863 62	2392 23	1384 59	$ 3028 55	$ 3858 19	996 50
County levy....	4764 53	8582 79	1971 26	12,091 02	808 90	2339 70	4790 33	3161 28	7354 26	2010 12
City levy......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polls..........	1066 15	1231 77	4245 74	4087 65	4066 02	1814 40	1586 35	1916 15	2500 01	1212 55
Fines and forfeitures......	238 05	358 00	1060 11	1953 00	....	448 25	778 50	155 03	500 80	282 92
Railroad tax.....	....	1293 00	2249 10	4508 62	....	....	....	....	....	399 64
Land redemptions.........	....	....	33 33	76 55	....	194 98	....	138 57	....	....
Estrays........	....	....	16 40	9 40	....	....	....	....	35 55	1 00
Liquor licenses.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw F'nd	....	....	....	....	....	3210 30	....	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund.	11 31	412 10	219 00	....	....	142 16	....	....	1028 29	....
Building Fund.	....	367 63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	8960 32	14,080 84	31,426 35	33,060 85	8309 50	10,544 62	8926 64	8399 58	15,277 09	4909 97

TABLE VI.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's salary......	$ 300 00	$ 540 00	$ 800 00	$ 750 00	$ 300 00	$ 447 89	$ 426 98	$ 358 82	$ 500 00	$ 256 79
Teachers' salaries.........	4745 25	8485 40	27,412 80	23,110 81	6014 50	6923 48	6693 00	7684 45	12,272 20	4511 78
Treasurer's commissions.....	198 24	322 13	274 02	561 98	20 25	272 20	213 49	208 50	381 92	122 54
Paid township trustees	....	164 41	100 00	....	....	....	....	....	1000 69	....
Building.	....	330 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Contingent ...	8 80	....	....	....	....	63 14	134 79	30 00	40 30	6 50
Separate school districts	1282 14	1232 90	1052 57	2012 99	....	....	....	....	....	....
Old warrants...	....	....	....	....	....	2655 25	....	....	298 07	....
Assessor......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Refunded.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'm'ts.	6534 43	11,074 84	29,639 39	26,435 78	6334 75	10,351 66	7468 26	8281 77	14,493 18	4897 51
Balance.......	2425 89	3006 00	1786 96	6625 07	1974 75	182 66	1458 38	117 81	784 90	12 36
Deficit...... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unp'd warrants.	....	....	....	....	....	2698 05	....	3229 93	....	462 45

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Kemper.	Lafayette.	Lauderd'l.	Lawrence.	Leake.	Lee.	Leflore.	Lincoln	Lowndes.	Madison.
Balance from last year....	....	....	....	69	7 21	918 04	2723-29	....	3394 67	303 17
State distribution.........	3587 89	3286 89	5609 07	2105 39	3120 81	3906 86	961 77	3316 05	6992 38	4512 05
County levy	7251 25	7328 64	10,607 70	1107 86	5087 23	6246 94	1308 07	7104 43	4027 55	8631 20
City levy.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2468 15	....	....
Polls	2375 72	2628 15	3146 05	1584 44	2029 20	2554 45	268 70	1953 76	2989 31	3106 80
Fines and forfeitures	613 05	1220 95	1776 25	326 33	298 29	1163 16	610 00	383 00	....	1008 57
Railroad tax.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	729 77	2819 37
Land redemptions.........	289 88	....	....	....	349 13	2 50	....	....	55 33	136 75
Estrays......	....	....	13 05	3 90	13 10	....	16 80	33 45	....	20 65
Liquor licenses.	....	4111 55	....	....	....	2723 30	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw Fn'd	131 90	....	....	102 58	260 91	....	....	91 03	....	....
XIV Sec. Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Sources...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	14,249 69	18,576 18	21,147 79	5237 71	11,258 67	17,515 25	5888 63	15,349 87	18,189 01	20,538 56

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS

County Supt's salary	392 81	500 00	525 00	260 00	300 00	600 00	350 00	......	415 35	788 30
Teacher's salaries	13,500 65	17,090 85	13,698 17	4784 32	10,539 98	15,111 32	5727 30	12,180 34	13,355 25	15,445 00
Treasurer's commissions	356 23	172 80	349 81	138 10	381 46	342 11	143 18	319 54	308 70	379 52
Paid Township trustees	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Building	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Contingent	......	30 60	125 00	15 40	37 23	136 71	......	4 39	......	14 65
Separate school districts	......	820 07	1682 70	......	......	1322 70	......	2845 60	......	951 20
Old warrants	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Assessor	......	......	258 40	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Refunded	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1040 11	283 75
Total disb'mts	14,249 69	18,614 32	16,639 08	5197 82	11,258 67	17,512 84	6220 48	15,349 87	17,858 15	17,862 42
Balance	......	345 20	4508 71	39 89	......	2 41	......	......	330 86	2676 14
Deficit	......	......	......	......	......	......	331 85	......	......	......
Unp'd warrants	3000 00	......	......	......	2506 16	500 00	......	......	......	......

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Marion.	Marshall.	Monroe.	Montg'y.	Neshoba.	Newton.	Noxubee.	Oktibbeha.	Panola.	*Perry.
Balance from last year........	$ 72 62	....	$13,521 50	....	....	....	$ 6890 36	$ 3960 38	$ 8218 93	....
State distribution	1319 73	....	6025 02	$ 2456 02	$ 1737 28	$ 3534 90	9018 00	3618 93	5370 18	$ 764 84
County levy.....	5756 48	....	1231 20	3732 42	4007 66	8610 03	4595 77	3721 74	11,755 96	3410 70
City levy........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polls.............	1414 15	....	3473 95	1889 00	1475 43	1971 40	3467 60	2036 54	3832 55	676 48
Fines and forfeitures	1447 46	....	1659 30	389 55	258 40	141 50	....	197 85	1650 16	260 50
Railroad tax...	....	....	465 50	396 67	....	....	....	....	....	295 55
Land redemptions............	....	....	20 74	7 70	3136 22	....	....	....	....	....
Estrays	18 45	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 50	....	....
Liquor licenses..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw F'nd	....	....	4119 99	....	....	....	....	....	4029 23	....
XVI Sec. Fund	....	....	....	19 25	106 42	....	....	984 23	....	....
Building Fund..	....	....	....	835 72	....	....	....	....	....	270 00
Deficit Fund.....	....	....	....	5621 42	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources...	....	....	42 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	10,028 89	22,817 40	30,559 70	15,347 75	10,721 41	14,257 83	23,971 30	14,526 17	34,857 01	5678 06

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Sup't's salary..........	$ 325 20	....	$ 750 00	$ 450 00	$ 245 78	$ 387 50	$ 751 04	$ 586 35	$ 800 00	$ 150 00
Teachers' salary	8148 20	....	18,707 75	7875 05	10,078 87	13,111 44	18,822 19	12,443 00	24,484 53	4999 15
Treasurer's commissions.......	213 07	....	334 93	47 29	268 03	356 43	258 36	264 14	403 76	139 58
Paid township trustees	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building	....	....	1900 55	149 00	....	1028 71	....	....	....	270 00
Contingent	49 45	....	60 00	19 25	....	25 47	....	527 72	268 02	17 22
Separate school districts.......	....	....	1125 26	249 12	....	....	552 20	460 55	1858 00	....
Old warrants ...	....	....	....	5871 32	....	....	3587 34	....	....	....
Assessors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Refunded	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'mts	8735 92	22,707 89	22,878 49	15,347 75	10,592 65	14,909 55	23,971 13	14,281 76	27,814 31	5559 46
Balance	1292 97	109 51	7681 21	....	128 76	....	....	234 41	7042 70	118 60
Deficit	....	....	....	....	....	651 72	....	....	....	....
Unp'd warrants.	....	....	....	....	1224 80	7500 00	....	....	....	600 00

TABLE VI.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Pike.	Pontotoc.	Prentiss.	Quitman.	Rankin.	Scott.	Sharkey.	Simpson.	Smith.	Sunflower.
Balance from last year	$ 376 15	$ 568 64	....	$ 1556 25	$ 1369 97	$ 541 98	$ 1895 04	....	$ 7 46	$ 4136 31
State distribution	4575 98	2651 59	$ 3204 60	151 33	3599 86	3213 01	710 01	$ 1884 33	2376 84	440 37
County levy	9618 51	3822 76	3835 10	855 08	2517 10	5996 06	6828 09	3662 06	3497 67	4275 48
City levy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polls	3512 77	2039 39	1936 00	....	2253 41	1573 72	240 55	1348 20	1312 00	1352 10
Fines and forfeitures	777 60	513 00	904 00	....	287 91	107 50	1809 02	301 80	53 85	708 55
Railroad tax	2080 00	99 50	....	....	1991 31	812 66	....	....	....	....
Land redemptions	1200 41	19 69	....	....	33 57	245 27	....	39 15	75 87	146 75
Estrays	....	33 45	2 10	....	23 95	....	....	....	....	....
Liquor licenses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw F'd	....	1536 03	2512 40	260 95	....	....	....	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund	....	385 85	323 35	....	386 70	434 35	....	38 00	274 30	1137 70
Building Fund	1117 55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	112 50	....	....	....
Other sources	....	....	....	....	....	1 21	110 98	....	....	....
Total receipts	20,258 97	11,669 90	12,717 45	2823 61	12,463 77	12,525 76	11,706 19	7273 54	7590 53	12,196 26

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's salary	$ 350 00	$ 142 40	$ 371 82	....	$ 460 00	$ 403 35	$ 600 00	$ 240 00	$ 249 96	$ 346 00
Teachers' salaries	12,534 28	10,664 19	12,112 90	$ 2036 36	11,579 25	11,474 60	6110 94	1822 69	6918 83	6946 32
Treasurer's commissions	380 77	253 62	309 85	17 34	125 76	301 80	245 78	180 59	194 94	178 41
Paid township trustees	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	231 80	1137 70
Building	....	472 53	....	....	58 20	....	....	190 00	....	....
Contingent	7 14	41 05	....	....	185 64	190 62	....	20 00	....	....
Separate school districts	2339 66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Old warrants	4630 46	....	....	....	....	....	....	4820 26	....	....
Assessor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Refunded	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'm'ts	20,251 35	11,573 79	12,794 57	2054 70	12,795 55	12,370 37	6956 72	7273 54	7590 53	8609 43
Balance	7 53	96 11	....	769 91	....	155 39	4749 47	....	....	3586 83
Deficit	....	....	77 12	....	331 78	....	....	....	....	....
Unp'd warrants	2378 00	7000 00	....	251 33	....	4000 00	....	....	4606 42	....

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS

	Tallahat'ie.	Tate.	Tippah.	Tishom'go.	Tunica.	Union.	Warren.	Washing'n.	Wayne.	Webster.
Balance from last year	....	....	....	$ 5 38	$ 1780 92	....	$ 388 51	$ 9976 48	$ 2043 38	$ 677 67
State distribution	$ 640 09	$ 2871 41	$ 2956 97	1366 90	....	$ 2034 21	4390 22	6025 39	1924 06	2060 19
County levy	5995 65	7825 25	2843 89	2276 97	....	3829 35	5910 30	....	3534 03	5554 13
City levy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polls	1698 00	2617 83	1609 30	1203 87	1860 74	2049 15	2704 89	4738 74	1152 28	3167 00
Fines and forfeitures	700 00	1746 95	292 25	578 00	1119 65	792 15	3258 30	3923 67	452 75	715 10
Railroad tax	516 00	995 73	425 45	437 37	....	....	236 35	....	....	....
Land redemptions	914 48	....	60 32	12 00	....	17 01	70 00	18 72	91 40	24 12
Estrays	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	125 00	....	....
Liquor licenses	....	....	....	100 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw F'nd	9 31	2525 94	2812 83	2703 70	2608 51	2521 15	....	....	....	355 96
XVI. Sec. Fund	1150 90	....	277 12	....	....	318 12	....	....	245 00	....
Building Fund	....	1139 92	....	....	....	....	....	....	538 09	....
Deficit Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources	....	....	....	381 02	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	11,625 13	19,723 02	11,278 13	9065 21	7369 82	11,561 04	16,958 57	24,808 00	9980 90	12,554 17

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's salary.......	$ 420 00	$ 617 12	$ 507 51	$ 436 52	$ 150 00	$ 480 96	$ 517 20	$ 800 00	$ 250 00	$ 250 00
Teachers' salaries.........	10,537 95	17,447 16	10,400 00	7890 66	5726 62	10,781 76	13,074 81	13,370 00	5899 65	11,814 83
Treasurer's commissions	261 91	448 20	281 95	192 82	147 87	289 02	189 65	370 78	198 45	290 46
Paid township trustees	1042 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	245 00	....
Building	....	85 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	209 60	349 05
Contingent	....	21 27	88 67	39 91	38 20	9 30	57 46	....	....	19 13
Separate school districts.....	....	....	....	303 43	....	....	1838 00	....	....	....
Old warrants ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paid assessor..	....	....	....	67 86	....	....	....	....	....	....
Refunded	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'm'ts.	12,262 76	18,618 75	11,278 13	8931 20	6062 69	11,561 04	15,677 12	14,540 77	6902 70	12,223 47
Balance.......	743 43	1104 27	....	134 01	1307 13	....	1281 45	10,267 23	3078 20	330 70
Deficit........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unp'd warrants.	....	....	....	....	....	6963 04	59 40	....	....	11,380 06

TABLE VI.—CONTINED.

RECEIPTS.

	Wilkinson.	Winston.	Yalobusha	Yazoo.
Balance from last year	$ 1269 94	$........	$ 309 82	$ 4770 01
State distribution	4509 94	2142 26	2057 72	5511 76
County levy	7376 74	2357 81	7028 95	9922 27
City levy	....	....	....	4251 87
Polls	2464 84	1624 00	1735 00	4945 06
Fines and forfeitures	469 90	475 20	1612 50	1776 50
Railroad tax	....	....	....	6598 98
Land redemptions	....	389 73	30 10	....
Estrays	....	6 35	59 40	47 60
Liquor licenses	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw Fund	....	....	1578 79	....
XVI. Section Fund	....	....	....	....
Building Fund	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund	....	....	....	....
County prisoners	....	....	....	....
Other sources	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	16,091 36	6995 35	14,372 19	37,824 05

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

EXPENDITURES

County Superintendents' salaries	510 00	250 00	440 00	800 00
Teachers' Salaries	14,206 18	6441 70	12,505 66	26,230 41
Treasurer's commissions	322 11	175 88	351 54	476 98
Paid township trustees	....	....	....	....
Building	....	....	....	....
Contingent	32 98	27 50	88 29	31 55
Separate school districts	....	....	1080 23	5090 03
Old Warrants	....	....	....	....
Assessor	....	100 27	....	....
Refunded	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....
Total disbursements	15,071 27	6995 35	14,465 71	32,629 87
Balance	1020 09	....	....	5194 18
Deficit	....	....	93 52	....
Unpaid warrants	....	4786 56	....	....

General Statistics,

1890'91.

INDEX

OF

STATISTISTICAL TABLES FOR 1890-'91.

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TABLE I.

COUNTIES.	Total Enumerated by Teachers.	Total Enumerated by Assessors.	Number of Educable Children Enumerated by Teachers.						Number of Educable Children Enumerated by Assessors.					
			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
			Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.
Adams	5246	11,463	413	419	832	2163	2251	4414	1007	999	2006	4867	4590	9457
Alcorn	4636	5098	1744	1628	3372	578	686	1264	1411	1412	2823	637	638	1275
Amite	6492	6993	1546	1390	2936	1852	1704	3556	1563	1344	2907	2219	1867	4086
Attala	8521	9660	2483	2235	4718	1888	1915	3803	2521	2682	5203	2289	2168	4457
Benton	3729	4700	1100	998	2098	845	786	1631	1189	1152	2341	1195	1164	2359
Bolivar	6103	7311	215	224	439	2756	2908	5664	403	347	750	3417	3144	6561
Calhoun	6480	6108	2472	2489	4961	777	743	1520	2316	2359	4675	689	744	1433
Carroll	7731	6306	1720	1615	3335	2262	2134	4396	1593	1320	2913	1863	1530	3393
Chickasaw	7180	9005	1764	1693	3457	1837	1886	3723	1867	1741	3608	2842	2555	5397
Choctaw	4223	4321	1601	1362	2963	648	612	1260	1728	1561	3289	593	439	1032
Clairborne	6255	7296	712	730	1442	2346	2467	4813	791	783	1574	2998	2724	5722
Clarke	5792	5193	1612	1314	2926	1375	1491	2866	1310	1300	2610	1291	1292	2583
Clay	5744	7976	916	822	1738	1987	2019	4006	1145	1108	2253	2863	2860	5723
Coahoma	5104	6420	354	282	636	2182	2286	4468	410	330	740	2876	2804	5680
Copiah	9585	11,686	2422	2291	4713	2330	2542	4872	3002	2901	5903	2996	2787	5783
Covington	1943	3099	659	560	1219	371	353	724	1029	981	2010	559	530	1089
DeSoto	8591	9474	1317	1280	2597	3037	2957	5994	1343	1252	2595	3603	3272	6875
Franklin	3025	4200	901	822	1723	579	724	1302	1304	1100	2404	976	820	1796
Greene	1139	1321	522	427	949	98	92	190	560	501	1061	190	140	330

Grenada	5050	5105	653	623	1276	1885	1889	3774	690	652	1342	1936	1827	3763
Hancock	2067	3094	852	712	1564	233	270	503	1192	1048	2240	430	424	854
Harrison	3856	3910	1548	1417	2965	455	436	891	1368	1415	2783	557	570	1127
Hinds	13,429	18,568	1941	1994	3935	4597	4897	9494	2298	2204	4502	7380	6686	14,066
Holmes	10,909	10,605	1422	1279	2701	4204	4004	8208	1200	1185	2385	4189	4031	8220
Issaquena	3712	4625	74	92	166	1742	1804	3546	99	106	205	2135	2285	4420
Itawamba	4777	4854	2281	1980	4261	268	248	516	2299	2106	4405	230	219	449
Jackson	3611	2320	1278	1224	2502	536	573	1109	925	760	1685	365	270	635
Jasper	6289	5725	1685	1548	3233	1564	1492	3056	1546	1390	2936	1447	1342	2789
Jefferson	6554	6806	880	873	1753	2399	2402	4801	773	737	1510	2632	2664	5296
Jones	3355	2923	1598	1318	2916	164	175	339	1304	1187	2491	232	201	433
Kemper	*4600	6534	975	1225	2200	1315	1085	2400	1523	1334	2857	1942	1735	3677
Lafayette	8341	7991	2891	2362	5253	1468	1621	3089	2151	2033	4184	1812	1995	3807
Lauderdale	11,505	12,850	2771	3537	6308	2514	2683	5197	3109	2884	5993	3478	3379	6857
Lawrence	4381	4568	1236	1165	2401	1026	954	1980	1185	1145	2330	1135	1103	2238
Leake	5807	6278	1898	1766	3664	1065	1078	2143	1885	1932	3817	1270	1191	2461
Lee	6622	7676	2156	2044	4200	1200	1222	2422	2527	2298	4825	1485	1366	2851
Leflore	3944	7551	332	369	701	1625	1618	3243	396	382	778	3705	3068	6773
Lincoln	4759	6456	1675	1271	2946	907	906	1813	2074	1707	3781	1407	1268	2675
Lowndes	6848	11,381	904	925	1829	2409	2610	5019	1254	1111	2365	4771	4245	9016
Madison	8040	10,275	822	970	1792	2885	3363	6248	1096	993	2089	4182	4004	8186
Marion	2306	3532	888	795	1683	301	322	623	1219	1219	2438	569	525	1094
Marshall	9321	9630	1759	1885	3644	2880	2797	5677	1751	1448	3199	3422	3009	6431
Monroe	11,472	11,411	3120	1925	5045	3300	3127	6427	2126	2125	4251	3580	3580	7160
Montgomery	4564	4886	1315	1293	2608	992	964	1956	1392	1376	2768	1065	1053	2118
Neshoba	4032	4108	1708	1487	3195	463	374	837	1741	1509	3250	467	391	858
Newton	5967	6363	1974	1843	3817	1093	1057	2150	2060	1865	3925	1269	1169	2438
Noxubee	8386	11,997	808	884	1692	3340	3354	6694	1079	1041	2120	5044	4833	9877

TABLE I—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Total Enumerated by Teachers.	Total Euumerated by Assessors.	Number of Educable Children Enumerated by Teachers						Number of Educable Children Enumerated by Assessors.					
			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
			Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Oktibbeha	4266	6070	781	893	1674	1232	1360	2592	956	908	1864	2183	2023	4206
Panola	10239	10626	1871	1708	3579	3419	3241	6660	1868	1681	3549	3833	3244	7077
Pearl River	1047	1010	456	409	865	86	96	182	422	396	818	88	104	192
Perry	1540	2338	556	526	1082	212	246	458	855	772	1627	386	325	711
Pike	7779	7550	2124	1936	4060	1823	1896	3719	2094	1754	3848	1802	1900	3702
Pontotoc	5520	6215	2098	1947	4045	757	718	1475	2279	2137	4416	926	873	1799
Prentiss	5342	5842	2332	2203	4535	413	394	807	2860	2140	5000	450	392	842
Quitman	814	806	132	112	244	301	269	570	144	66	210	372	224	596
Rankin	6383	6658	1405	1259	2664	1824	1895	3719	1456	1294	2750	2088	1820	3908
Scott	4326	5579	1391	1215	2606	880	840	1720	1632	1526	3158	1271	1150	2421
Searkey	3290	3892	194	186	380	1478	1432	2910	227	175	402	1890	1600	3490
Simpson	3375	3857	1157	1026	2183	588	604	1192	1299	1164	2463	690	704	1394
Smith	3914	3834	1780	1545	3324	334	256	590	1756	1392	3148	389	297	686
Sunflower	2290	2604	269	254	523	900	867	1767	412	371	783	966	855	1821
Tallahatchie	4215	4852	801	688	1489	1386	1340	2726	865	764	1629	1804	1419	3223
Tate	7864	8360	2025	1947	3972	2017	1875	3892	2285	2054	4339	2058	1963	4021
Tippah	3869	4968	1530	1376	2906	490	473	963	1982	1818	3800	588	580	1168
Tishomingo	3519	3356	1604	1397	3001	270	248	518	1605	1466	3071	146	139	285
Tunica	2287	3843	107	127	234	1016	1037	2053	180	145	325	1827	1691	3518

Union	5611	6070	2183	2065	4248	672	691	1363	2344	2149	4493	801	876	1577
Warren	14,227	13,939	1650	1721	3371	5337	5519	10 856	1820	1865	3685	4996	5258	10,254
Washington	11,825	15,918	474	417	891	5027	5907	10,934	745	865	1610	7418	6890	14 308
Wayne	3404	3404	1105	1009	2114	622	668	1290	1100	1114	2214	632	658	1290
Webster	4304	4779	1612	1510	3122	619	563	1182	1792	1792	3584	598	597	1195
Wilkinson	5667	7503	480	470	950	2350	2367	4717	737	687	1424	3219	2860	6079
Winston	4409	4991	1290	1214	2504	947	958	1905	1397	1243	2640	1176	1175	2351
Yalobusha	8022	7184	1990	2205	4195	1862	1965	3827	1644	1910	3554	1770	1860	3630
Yazoo	10,543	13,871	1511	1411	2922	3688	3933	7621	1592	1493	3185	5333	5333	10,666

In Alcorn, Bolivar, Marion, Monroe, Sunflower, Tippah, Webster, Yazoo the assessors failed to divide the list as to sex, and the figures of these counties are estimates as to assessor's enumeration.

TABLE II.

COUNTIES.	Enrollment.						Average Daily Attendance.						Total Enrolled.	Total Average.
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.				
	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.		
Adams	354	358	712	1670	1812	3482	245	270	515	940	1087	2027	4194	2542
Alcorn	1470	1343	2813	458	523	981	756	760	1516	206	256	462	3794	1998
Amite	1377	1184	2561	1366	1340	2706	816	757	1573	850	823	1673	5267	3246
Attala	2221	1977	4198	1456	1477	2933	1129	1127	3256	754	825	1579	7131	3835
Benton	875	788	1663	613	571	1184	489	436	925	270	295	565	2847	1490
Bolivar	198	221	419	2002	2129	4131	78	68	146	936	827	1763	4550	1909
Calhoun	2209	2045	4254	663	609	1272	1087	1080	2167	366	331	697	5526	2864
Carroll	1294	1288	2582	1503	1558	3061	543	553	1096	827	916	1743	5643	2839
Chickasaw	1515	1456	2971	1332	1326	2758	895	922	1817	763	817	1580	5729	3397
Choctaw	1393	1205	2598	524	539	1063	799	742	1541	362	349	711	3661	2252
Claiborne	422	491	913	1333	1425	2758	226	269	495	603	650	1253	3671	1748
Clarke	1174	924	2098	963	963	1926	669	560	1229	498	545	1043	4024	2272
Clay	827	729	1556	1559	1609	3168	501	479	980	902	929	1831	4724	2811
Coahoma	208	181	389	1715	1790	3505	126	120	246	897	908	1805	3894	2051
Copiah	2255	2092	4347	1880	2097	3977	1239	1201	2440	1100	1182	2282	8324	4722
Covington	548	442	990	306	315	621	340	275	615	174	165	339	1611	954
DeSoto	883	793	1676	2128	1974	4202	641	601	1242	1563	1476	3039	5778	4281
Franklin	735	659	1394	476	587	1063	431	417	848	332	278	610	2457	1458

Greene	447	346	793	89	81	170	238	197	435	59	57	116	963	551
Grenada	491	450	941	1356	1348	2704	325	311	636	779	786	1565	3645	2201
Hancock	661	564	1225	169	196	365	454	428	882	118	142	260	1590	1142
Harrison	981	900	1881	310	286	596	554	530	1084	189	191	380	2477	1464
Hinds	1461	1363	2824	3440	3571	7011	886	931	1817	1742	2085	3827	9835	5644
Holmes	1137	1098	2235	3101	3292	6393	568	732	1300	2383	2113	4496	8634	5796
Issaquena	38	56	94	584	952	1536	30	45	75	375	720	1095	1630	1170
Itawamba	2128	1768	3896	208	187	395	1053	905	1958	112	90	202	4291	2160
Jackson	786	769	1555	269	321	590	468	471	939	168	196	364	2145	1303
Jasper	1428	1396	2824	1356	1284	2640	1021	963	1984	974	896	1870	5464	3854
Jefferson	482	431	913	1084	1139	2223	349	310	659	681	742	1423	3136	2082
Jones	1155	976	2131	134	136	270	568	477	1046	81	82	163	2401	1209
Kemper	975	1225	2200	1315	1085	2400	485	615	1100	691	567	1258	4600	2358
Lafayette	1554	1543	3097	1057	1005	2062	1138	1122	2360	713	801	1514	5159	3774
Lauderdale	2072	2144	4216	1700	1891	3591	1372	1607	2979	1095	1492	2587	7807	5566
Lawrence	995	913	1908	933	863	1796	584	521	1105	378	382	760	3704	1865
Leake	1582	1413	2995	842	868	1710	827	788	1615	440	465	905	4705	2520
Lee	1864	1765	3629	946	944	1890	968	986	1954	499	527	1026	5519	2980
Leflore	183	176	359	1201	1212	2413	131	141	272	754	820	1574	2772	1846
Lincoln	1355	1240	2995	793	680	1473	837	679	1516	449	484	933	4068	2449
Lowndes	836	834	1670	2103	2357	4460	496	536	1032	1162	1448	2611	6130	3643
Madison	682	746	1428	2190	2603	4793	398	447	845	937	1206	2143	6221	2988
Marion	805	736	1541	293	316	609	768	700	1468	212	276	488	2150	1956
Marshall	1373	1268	2641	2690	2649	5339	743	700	1443	992	993	1985	7980	3428
Monroe	1407	1302	2709	1915	1658	3573	1042	966	2008	1281	1288	2569	6282	4577
Mongtomery	1155	1123	2278	911	925	1836	798	824	1622	617	668	1285	4114	2907
Neshoba	1269	1181	2450	175	162	337	806	702	1508	98	78	176	2787	1684

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Enrollment.						Average Daily Attendance.						Total Enrolled.	Total Average.
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.				
	Male	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male	Fem'l.	Total.		
Newton	1512	1485	2997	755	819	1574	750	790	1540	405	415	820	4571	2360
Noxubee	621	655	1276	2568	2670	5238	350	441	791	1566	1701	3267	6514	4058
Oktibbeha	664	754	1418	1130	1195	2325	388	425	813	695	731	1426	3743	2239
Panola	1557	1423	2980	2637	2602	5239	802	788	1590	1264	1283	2547	8219	4137
Pearl-River	400	361	761	80	89	169	233	243	476	48	56	104	930	580
Perry	418	393	811	182	189	371	218	258	476	112	113	225	1182	701
Pike	1490	1353	2843	1444	1438	2882	917	981	1898	865	927	1792	5725	3690
Pontotoc	1922	1675	3597	662	652	1314	1104	959	2063	375	384	759	4911	2822
Prentiss	1945	1725	3670	337	280	617	1213	823	2036	213	156	369	4287	2405
Quitman	96	96	192	267	206	473	82	85	167	247	201	448	665	615
Rankin	1183	1006	2189	1493	1530	3023	772	792	1564	828	843	1671	5212	3235
Scott	1326	1186	2512	642	594	1236	642	632	1274	401	423	824	3748	2098
Sharkey	148	139	287	949	1001	1950	74	83	157	458	490	948	2237	1105
Simpson	1157	1026	2183	588	604	1192	592	544	1136	446	466	912	3375	2048
Smith	1356	1124	2480	186	172	358	781	748	1529	119	104	223	2838	1752
Sunflower	215	222	437	630	581	1211	150	149	299	324	295	619	1648	918
Tallahatchie	729	626	1355	1260	1219	2479	517	509	1026	951	910	1861	3834	2887
Tate	1994	1849	3743	1763	1691	3454	1021	1153	2174	978	974	1952	7297	4126

Tippah	1381	1209	2590	364	359	723	814	770	1584	276	223	499	3313	2083
Tishomingo	1279	1043	2322	220	215	435	653	585	1238	124	114	237	2757	1475
Tunica	102	105	207	864	918	1782	63	61	124	474	546	1020	1989	1144
Union	1907	1658	3565	498	534	1832	1028	877	1905	237	270	507	4597	2412
Warren	439	637	1076	2113	2873	4986	343	418	761	1710	1776	3486	6062	4247
Washington	362	297	659	2867	2936	5803	279	251	530	2253	2272	4525	6462	5055
Wayne	834	802	1636	478	518	996	420	424	844	221	238	459	2632	1303
Webster	1582	1292	2874	541	457	998	865	819	1684	337	326	663	3872	2347
Wilkinson	367	366	733	1508	1487	2995	247	233	480	1025	964	1989	3728	2469
Winston	824	815	1639	730	687	1417	597	593	1190	289	369	658	3056	1848
Yalobusha	1881	2064	3945	1690	1790	3480	1480	1895	3375	1610	1705	3315	7425	6690
Yazoo	1118	1020	2138	2854	3006	5860	685	685	1370	1718	1878	3596	7998	4966

TABLE III.

COUNTIES.	Number of Teachers Employed.																Amount Paid in Salaries of Teachers.					
	Classified by Grades.									Classified by Sex.						Total both Races.	White.			Colored.		
	White.				Colored.				Total of both Races.	White.			Colored.									
	First.	Sec'nd	Third.	Total.	First.	Sec'nd	Third.	Total.		Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.		Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams....	6	18	4	28	4	40	16	60	88	5	23	28	10	50	60	88	$ 1737 75	$ 6235 00	$ 7972 75	$ 1853 00	$ 8311 50	$ 10,164 50
Alcorn....	44	28	5	77	3	4	18	25	102	39	38	77	14	11	25	102	5179 70	3383 01	8562 71	1379 99	665 55	2045 54
Amite	65	5	0	70	33	21	12	66	136	30	40	70	41	25	66	136	3132 55	3152 55	6285 10	4125 64	1740 77	5866 41
Attala	95	3	0	98	21	28	1	50	148	37	61	98	29	21	50	148	4655 25	6955 65	11,610 90	2918 60	1582 25	4500 85
Benton ...	43	11	0	54	3	8	18	29	83	33	21	54	23	6	29	83	3725 69	2032 68	5758 37	1732 45	295 50	2027 95
Bolivar ...	26	0	0	26	4	28	40	72	98	6	20	26	42	30	72	98	1030 00	5578 20	6608 20	6147 75	4029 85	10,177 60
Calhoun...	87	16	0	103	9	15	8	32	135	43	60	103	32	10	32	135	5331 00	5010 00	10,342 00	2350 00	518 00	2868 00
Carroll....	56	4	0	60	13	30	7	50	110	20	40	60	30	20	50	110	2110 00	3475 75	5585 75	2903 50	1664 95	4568 45
Chickasaw.	69	13	1	83	5	32	32	69	152	31	52	83	31	38	69	152	5809 70	7689 03	13,498 73	3376 10	2946 50	6322 60
Choctaw ..	50	7	0	57	7	12	3	22	79	31	26	57	19	3	22	79	3300 85	2707 55	6008 40	1686 90	198 20	1885 11
Claiborne .	24	12	0	36	9	14	23	46	82	10	26	36	18	28	46	82	2260 15	4519 00	6779 15	2797 70	2648 10	5445 80
Clarke ..	31	25	8	64	3	11	16	30	94	32	32	64	18	12	30	94	3856 05	2914 50	6770 55	1745 75	1266 75	3012 50
Clay.....	37	8	3	48	3	45	10	58	106	17	31	48	37	21	58	106	4940 75	5766 35	10,708 10	3506 60	1761 40	5268 00
Coahom ..	17	3	2	22	4	23	18	45	67	1	21	22	26	19	45	67	600 00	4110 00	4710 00	3554 00	2022 50	5576 50
Copiah . ..	74	27	1	102	3	25	43	71	173	26	76	102	30	41	71	173	6689 43	13,102 23	19,791 66	3024 60	2777 65	5792 25
Covington.	23	7	0	30	5	5	3	13	43	18	12	30	9	4	13	43	738 02	474 52	1212 54	307 49	111 50	418 99

DeSoto....	50	2	0	52	13	56	24	93	145	12	40	52	54	39	93	145	2581 25	6749 25	9330 50	7088 15	2517 75	9605 90
Franklin ..	32	6	0	38	4	10	9	23	61	21	17	38	14	9	23	61	3412 30	2270 65	5682 95	1613 60	789 00	2402 60
Greene.....	20	6	4	30	0	4	1	5	35	12	18	30	5	0	5	35	1239 75	1823 00	3062 75	347 00	....	347 00
Grenada...	24	7	2	33	2	30	18	50	83	6	27	33	28	22	50	83	1685 75	4748 60	6434 35	3756 65	1674 70	5431 35
Hancock..	18	11	0	29	3	5	2	10	39	20	9	29	3	7	10	39	4234 60	1101 80	5336 40	392 00	1691 25	2083 25
Harrison...	21	24	17	62	0	5	8	13	75	14	48	62	6	7	13	75	2683 00	5841 00	8524 00	1119 00	654 80	1773 80
Hinds.....	82	7	0	89	15	59	18	92	181	20	69	89	46	46	92	181	6148 00	15,451 65	21,599 65	7613 95	7877 00	15,490 95
Holmes....	53	0	1	54	15	59	39	113	167	23	31	54	65	48	113	167	6820 00	7270 00	14,090 00	10,700 00	6450 00	17,150 00
Issaquena .	10	0	0	10	17	32	8	47	57	0	10	10	36	11	47	57	... .	2605 00	2605 00	3395 00	1930 00	5325 00
Itawamba.	56	29	0	85	2	8	1	11	96	68	17	85	10	1	11	96	7408 82	1316 66	8725 48	860 85	60 00	920 85
Jackson...	25	14	4	43	3	4	4	11	54	6	37	43	6	5	11	54	1000 00	4971 45	5971 45	1020 00	407 00	1427 00
Jasper	55	14	0	69	2	11	22	35	104	44	25	69	23	12	35	104	3422 76	1309 95	4732 71	994 50	699 00	1693 50
Jefferson...	36	4	0	40	23	26	6	55	95	17	23	40	30	25	55	95	2905 00	3990 00	6895 00	4024 45	1934 00	5958 45
Jones	33	17	2	52	2	3	2	7	59	27	25	52	5	2	7	59	2631 87	1973 27	4605 14	297 30	130 00	427 30
Kemper ..	42	12	0	54	4	16	24	44	98	30	24	54	18	26	44	98	5232 96	4345 28	9578 24	2713 44	1881 12	4594 56
Lafayette..	86	24	0	110	6	24	24	54	164	38	72	110	43	11	54	164	7432 14	9438 11	16,870 25	3856 08	605 00	4461 08
Lauderdale	97	5	0	102	26	18	8	52	154	50	52	102	34	18	52	154	9960 35	13,877 85	23,838 20	3819 00	2219 00	6038 00
Lawrence .	30	13	4	47	5	14	3	22	69	25	22	47	11	11	22	69	2218 75	1863 68	4082 43	918 50	734 50	1653 00
Leake.....	60	4	3	67	2	25	7	34	101	32	35	67	22	12	34	101	4147 69	3912 95	8059 54	2136 05	729 55	2865 50
Lee.......	73	23	2	98	6	12	25	43	141	41	57	98	31	12	43	141	6721 25	6244 46	12,965 71	2825 35	757 00	3582 35
Leflore . ..	11	4	0	15	12	29	4	45	60	1	14	15	34	11	45	60	130 00	1930 00	2060 00	2724 45	903 25	3627 70
Lincoln....	62	4	1	67	21	13	5	39	106	31	36	67	13	26	39	106	2925 00	4429 50	7354 50	1311 80	2078 30	3390 10
Lowndes..	44	5	0	49	1	15	60	76	125	7	42	49	37	39	76	122	3270 05	9850 25	13.120 30	4643 75	3529 00	8172 75
Madison...	42	11	2	55	6	38	23	67	122	17	38	55	32	35	67	122	3163 75	7027 80	10,191 55	4710 50	4020 50	8740 00
Marion ...	33	12	0	45	5	3	4	12	57	27	18	45	9	3	12	57	2699 75	1837 54	4537 29	826 00	168 00	994 00
Marshall ..	63	21	0	84	1	20	56	77	161	15	69	84	39	38	77	161	3528 50	11,413 50	14,942 00	3604 70	3047 00	6651 70
Monroe....	38	41	0	79	4	26	51	81	160	26	53	79	54	28	81	160	5768 95	8625 30	14,394 25	6168 00	2199 00	8367 00
Montg'y...	64	2	1	67	11	24	5	40	107	26	41	67	18	22	40	107	3287 00	4283 00	7570 00	1577 00	1595 00	3172 00

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Teachers Employed.																Amount Paid in Salaries of Teachers.					
	Classified by Grades.									Classified by Sex.						Total both Races.	White.			Colored.		
	White.				Colored.				Total of both races.	White.			Colored.									
	First.	Sec'nd	Third.	Total.	First.	Sec'nd	Third	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Neshoba..	41	27	..	68	5	4	3	12	80	33	35	68	7	5	12	80	$ 3410 41	$ 2944 13	$ 6354 54	$ 339 45	$ 314 80	$ 654 25
Newton...	56	4	9	69	5	11	23	39	108	34	35	69	25	14	39	108	3170 50	2773 75	5944 25	1539 00	583 85	2122 85
Noxubee..	41	5	..	46	11	60	21	92	138	10	36	46	59	33	92	138	3047 53	7484 75	10,532 28	6221 85	2971 85	9193 70
Oktibbeha.	43	3	1	47	3	17	19	39	86	12	35	47	26	13	39	86	2121 50	4700 00	6821 50	2917 70	671 50	3589 20
Panola....	33	25	16	84	3	24	75	102	186	13	71	84	55	47	102	186	3869 80	12,003 80	15,873 60	7256 60	4016 35	11,272 95
Pearl River	14	8	1	23	2	2	1	5	28	6	17	23	2	3	5	28	727 50	1466 25	2193 75	175 00	223 00	398 00
Perry......	30	5	..	35	1	8	1	10	45	13	22	35	7	3	10	45	2020 00	2858 87	4878 87	970 00	....	970 00
Pike.......	75	11	..	86	18	14	20	52	138	36	50	86	23	29	52	138	5256 19	6799 80	12,055 99	3384 10	2733 00	6117 10
Pontotoc...	45	34	9	87	2	5	22	29	116	39	48	87	12	17	29	116	4157 04	3952 71	8109 75	854 74	1034 27	1889 01
Prentiss....	33	53	11	97	..	1	12	13	110	53	44	97	11	2	13	110	6508 50	3818 51	10,327 01	774 00	153 00	927 00
Quitman...	10	1	1	12	1	6	5	12	24	3	9	12	9	3	12	24	335 00	1248 00	1583 00	1045 50	214 00	1259 50
Rankin....	54	9	..	63	7	27	17	51	114	21	42	63	33	18	51	114	3459 13	5056 22	8515 35	3184 68	1623 95	4808 63
Scott.....	40	22	..	62	7	19	5	31	93	16	46	62	18	13	31	93	1940 78	4350 80	6291 50	1809 50	893 09	2702 59
Sharkey ...	8	1	1	10	12	11	7	30	40	3	7	10	18	12	30	40	620 00	2060 00	2680 00	3432 20	1482 45	4914 65
Simpson...	41	25	1	67	7	16	5	28	95	26	41	67	19	9	28	95	2108 02	2628 25	4736 27	1279 55	720 45	2000 00
Smith.	34	97	..	51	1	2	7	10	61	34	17	51	8	2	10	61	1707 32	874 10	2581 42	273 45	34 00	307 45

Sunflower..	14	4	..	18	6	10	..	16	34	3	15	18	10	16	16	34	528 00	2640 00	3168 00	1460 00	876 00	2336 00
Tallahat'ie	30	21	2	53	4	34	20	58	111	16	37	53	34	24	58	111	2051 50	3908 25	5959 75	2717 50	1565 40	4282 90
Tate	52	22	5	79	4	18	43	65	144	18	61	79	36	29	65	144	5257 10	10,054 35	15,311 45	4071 30	2180 30	6251 60
Tippah....	50	32	3	85	3	12	1	16	101	41	44	85	12	4	16	101	4684.15	3680 40	8364 55	735 25	208 75	944 00
Tishomi'go	27	23	1	51	1	3	5	9	60	35	16	51	2	7	9	60	6082 38	1976 52	8058 90	320 00	421 00	741 00
Tunica....	9	3	..	12	13	24	2	39	51	1	11	12	12	27	39	51	90 00	2438 00	2528 00	1196 00	2227 75	3424 75
Union.....	45	34	2	81	2	8	15	25	106	45	36	81	16	9	25	106	4788 01	3600 58	8388 59	1452 00	643 00	2095 00
Warren....	19	20	2	41	11	54	4	69	110	4	37	41	41	28	69	110	1147 50	9031 00	10,178 50	6862 00	5353 00	12,215 00
Was'ingt'n	25	1	..	26	15	41	39	95	121	3	23	26	50	45	95	121	2361 00	8416 00	10,777 00	8860 00	4347 00	13,207 00
Wayne . ..	19	14	6	39	1	2	10	13	52	17	22	39	9	4	13	52	2506 90	2635 25	5142 15	1560 00	142 00	1702 00
Webster...	79	7	1	87	10	12	1	23	110	40	47	87	18	5	23	110	2734 72	2833 60	5568 32	1325 80	266 50	1592 30
Wilkinson.	8	20	4	32	23	28	16	67	99	8	24	32	43	24	67	99	1294 00	3488 05	4782 05	6772 75	2206 25	8979 00
Winston...	47	37	3	87	1	15	23	39	126	38	49	87	16	23	39	126	2470 00	1734 00	4204 00	1185 00	1114 77	2299 77
Yalobusha.	70	5	..	75	3	38	..	41	116	18	57	75	30	11	41	116	3934 50	7694 50	11,629 00	2645 00	735 90	3380 00
Yazoo.....	71	6	1	78	28	60	5	93	171	20	58	78	49	44	93	171	5050 55	12,873 25	17,923 80	7408 20	6095 00	13,503 20

TABLE IV.

COUNTIES.	Average Salaries of Both Races in Country Schools.	Average Monthly Salaries in Country Schools.						Average Monthly Salaries in Cities and Country Combined.						Average Monthly Salaries Teachers both Races, City and Country Combined.	Average Length of Term in Days.	
		White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.					
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		In Country Schools.	In City Schools.
Adams	$26 46	$42 92	$30 15	$34 05	$30 16	$23 02	$24 40	$54 34	$36 13	$39 38	$34 64	$27 00	$28 35	$31 85	98	180
Alcorn	24 54	33 39	26 72	30 05	22 95	15 11	19 02	54 19	31 67	43 05	27 30	17 55	23 93	32 74	79	160
Amite	26 68	30 02	23 90	26 60	27 66	24 81	26 75	30 02	23 90	26 60	27 66	24 80	26 75	26 68	78	....
Attala	23 98	25 97	25 86	25 90	20 65	19 80	20 33	29 84	26 64	27 84	22 80	21 00	21 90	25 29	80	160
Benton	24 68	28 86	24 85	27 30	20 10	18 60	19 79	28 87	24 85	27 30	20 10	18 60	19 79	24 68	80	...
Bolivar	37 77	47 00	47 25	47 15	25 73	22 52	23 50	47 00	47 77	47 15	25 73	22 52	23 50	37 77	100	...
Calhoun	22 80	31 00	20 87	25 90	26 70	13 00	19 80	31 00	20 87	25 90	26 70	13 00	19 80	22 80	76	....
Carroll	23 08	26 37	22 68	23 27	25 28	17 38	22 84	26 37	22 68	23 27	25 28	17 38	22 84	23 08	73	....
Chickasaw	26 75	36 00	31 15	32 77	21 40	17 56	19 42	36 93	31 63	33 46	22 29	17 88	19 90	27 30	100	180
Choctaw	26 53	26 52	29 70	27 90	23 82	16 59	22 81	26 52	29 70	27 90	23 82	16 59	22 81	26 53	77⅓	....
Claiborne	29 27	41 17	33 84	35 71	27 19	20 58	23 72	47 58	34 69	38 13	30 41	22 63	26 06	31 61	99⅓	180
Clarke	29 03	34 65	28 92	31 79	24 00	21 55	23 15	34 65	28 92	31 79	24 00	21 55	23 15	29 03	80	180
Clay	28 16	40 81	32 42	36 61	21 19	18 21	19 70	69 38	37 20	53 29	25 59	19 11	22 35	37 82	80	160
Coahoma	25 85	.....	40 71	40 71	22 00	18 33	20 64	75 00	40 05	42 34	23 07	19 00	21 40	27 60	92	160
Copiah	26 36	38 36	27 69	32 25	22 45	16 96	18 10	73 85	36 10	54 99	30 80	16 00	26 00	42 40	78	165

Covington	11 56	12 31	12 06	12 25	10 60	8 62	9 99	12 36	12 06	12 25	10 60	8 62	9 99	11 56	60	....
DeSoto	30 84	46 72	36 43	38 79	28 35	20 30	25 68	46 72	36 43	38 79	28 35	20 30	25 68	30 84	100	....
Franklin	33 97	41 36	34 81	38 69	28 80	22 07	26 16	41 36	34 81	38 69	28 80	22 07	26 16	33 97	78	...
Greene	29 58	30 04	30 00	30 02	26 62	......	26 62	30 04	30 00	30 02	26 62	......	26 62	29 58	74	....
Grenada	29 16	39 28	30 26	34 77	29 20	17 79	24 11	68 64	39 40	54 07	34 60	23 38	28 30	36 53	80	180
Hancock	31 28	40 72	30 60	35 66	24 50	29 30	26 90	40 72	30 00	35 45	24 50	28 00	26 25	27 50	80	165
Harrison	25 19	31 31	25 88	28 59	24 00	19 57	21 79	63 77	32 52	48 14	31 21	32 51	31 74	39 99	80	160
Hinds	30 41	36 89	33 95	34 46	27 68	25 52	26 66	44 45	35 63	37 61	28 38	26 21	27 29	32 30	120	180
Holmes	34 41	50 00	20 26	44 32	32 25	26 19	29 55	48 42	38 50	42 66	32 30	26 06	29 47	34 26	100	140
Issaquena	40 80	.....	55 00	55 00	32 37	35 00	33 70	......	55 00	55 00	32 37	35 00	33 70	40 80	100	....
Itawamba	28 43	29 63	26 43	28.06	24 61	15 00	23 54	29 63	26 43	28 96	24 61	15 00	23 54	28 47	78	....
Jackson	34 79	44 17	33 59	35 86	42 50	20 35	30 07	44 17	33 59	35 86	42 50	20 35	30 07	34 79	77	....
Jasper	19 17	22 00	19 00	21 25	16 00	13 00	15 05	22 00	19 00	21 25	16 13	13 00	15 05	19 17	80	....
Jefferson	35 03	42 72	43 86	43 37	35 10	21 60	29 06	42 72	43 86	43 37	35 10	21 60	29 06	35 03	79½	....
Jones	21 32	24 36	19 73	22 04	18 20	21 66	18 95	24 36	19 73	22 04	18 20	21 66	18 95	21 32	73	....
Kemper	35 43	43 61	41 78	42 76	28 26	23 51	26 11	43 61	41 78	42 76	28 26	23 51	26 11	35 43	76	....
Lafayette	27 21	41 09	26 54	31 77	19 67	11 12	17 09	48 89	32 76	38 34	22 41	13 75	20 65	31 51	79½	180
Lauderdale	31 33	39 80	37 57	38 68	33 25	25 39	29 32	42 75	39 56	39 68	44 12	23 30	33 71	36 69	79	180
Lawrence	20 81	25 12	22 44	23 78	18 75	16 95	17 85	25 12	22 44	23 78	18 75	16 95	17 85	20 81	74⅓	....
Leake	28 20	32 65	29 63	31 14	23 90	18 55	22 53	32 65	29 63	31 14	23 90	18 55	22 53	28 20	76½	....
Lee	26 93	34 29	27 40	30 31	21 29	17 42	20 16	36 80	28 56	31 68	21 81	17 42	20 58	28 06	78⅓	160
Leflore	27 86	32 50	39 37	39 08	37 39	20 53	25 72	32 50	39 37	39 08	37 39	20 53	25 72	27 86	80	
Lincoln	24 45	25 65	26 08	25 87	23 33	20 61	21 60	25 65	27 54	26 66	24 63	19 95	21 59	24 90	77	159
Lowndes	24 33	38 75	36 45	36 69	20 75	14 08	17 37	64 25	41 81	45 39	23 14	17 61	20 33	30 37	100	180
Madison	28 75	39 00	30 00	37 75	25 60	23 75	24 60	40 00	34 75	35 75	27 00	23 00	25 50	29 00	100	160
Marion	25 75	30 55	29 01	29 78	26 44	17 00	21 72	30 55	29 01	29 78	26 44	17 00	21 72	25 75	60	....
Marshall	26 66	31 46	33 70	33 31	19 28	18 47	19 02	38 80	34 17	34 99	19 71	18 96	19 30	25 45	97	185
Monroe	24 08	35 90	30 50	33 69	21 05	10 90	14 70	36 81	32 50	35 85	35 00	18 03	16 70	27 30	90	140

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Average Salaries of Both Races in Country Schools.	Average Montyly Salaries in Country Schools.						Average Monthly Salaries in Cities and Country Combined.						Average Monthly Salaries Teachers both Races, City and Country Combined.	Average Length of Term in Days.	
		White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.					
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		In Country Schools.	In City Schools.
Montgomery ..	$24 21	$28 93	$24 78	$26 85	$22 65	$20 50	$21 57	$76 96	$31 14	$54 05	$23 82	$24 00	$23 91	$38 98	80	120
Neshoba......	23 04	34 14	20 30	27 22	16 66	20 87	18 86	34 14	20 30	27 22	16 66	20 87	18 86	23 94	60	....
Newton....... .	21 31	25 16	22 55	23 87	16 41	16 33	16 39	25 16	22 55	23 87	16 41	16 33	16 39	21 31	77	...
Noxubee.	26 53	43 12	39 70	40 35	23 14	16 92	20 87	54 50	40 09	43 09	23 48	18 41	21 53	28 91	98	180
Oktibbeha	28 43	38 53	33 20	34 74	28 00	11 90	22 49	44 19	33 32	36 25	28 05	12 91	23 03	29 10	80	....
Panola...... . .	26 54	38 60	30 74	31 92	23 80	19 04	21 98	48 72	31 78	34 72	24 56	19 62	22 54	28 36	114	179
Pearl River. ...	28 05	34 58	27 23	29 15	25 00	21 66	23 00	34 58	27 23	29 15	25 00	21 66	23 00	28 05	74	....
Perry........ ..	27 00	24 60	29 00	26 80	25 00	......	25 00	33 20	30 50	31 35	28 10	.. ...	28 10	29 80	60	....
Pike..........	26 02	33 09	26 12	29 45	26 09	18 78	22 43	35 47	28 67	31 49	24 00	21 36	22 46	28 11	82	160
Pontotoc... ..	24 53	29 73	24 82	27 02	18 41	16 05	17 02	29 73	24 82	27 02	18 41	16 05	17 02	24 53	79½	....
Prentiss.	23 42	30 00	27 00	28 50	17 59	19 12	18 35	30 00	27 00	28 50	17 59	19 12	18 35	23 42	80	....
Quitman	32 70	37 22	36 91	37 00	30 75	21 40	28 40	37 22	36 91	37 00	30 75	21 40	28 40	32 70	79	....
Rankin	25 30	34 75	26 66	27 90	22 53	22 14	22 42	35 00	27 07	28 30	22 60	21 00	22 55	25 80	75½	....
Scott....	23 93	30 32	23 64	25 05	25 13	17 17	21 79	30 32	23 64	25 05	25 13	17 17	21 79	23 93	80	....
Sharkey	32 27	38 00	49 05	43 52	31 78	25 26	28 52	38 00	49 05	43 52	31 78	25 26	28 52	32 27	119	....

Simpson.	27 21	31 34	25 46	27 73	28 83	19 37	26 08	31 34	25 46	27 73	28 83	19 37	26 08	27 21	74	....
Smith.	13 70	14 75	13 76	14 37	10 25	8 50	9 90	14 75	13 76	14 37	10 25	8 50	9 90	13 70	65	....
Sunflower	40 25	44 00	44 00	44 00	36 50	36 50	36 50	44 00	40 00	44 00	36 50	36 50	36 50	40 25	80	....
Tallahatchie. . . .	27 15	32 05	26 40	28 10	26 50	22 00	24 61	32 05	26 40	28 10	26 50	22 00	24 61	27 15	70	....
Tate	25 62	42 89	35 44	36 97	22 14	23 45	22 73	49 40	36 15	39 08	26 08	23 45	22 73	25 86	100	1 80
Tippah	23 25	24 38	24 04	24 20	18 56	16 36	18 01	24 38	24 04	24 20	18 56	16 36	18 01	23 25	76	...
Tishomingo.	28 67	31 06	26 10	29 85	25 00	18 00	18 87	39 58	26 10	36 50	27 83	18 00	20 95	34 55	68	1 00
Tunica.	32 90	30 00	46 00	44 65	33 22	27 53	29 29	30 00	46 00	44 65	34 22	27 53	29 29	32 90	88	....
Union.	28 49	32 06	29 03	30 71	23 47	20 44	22 38	32 06	29 03	30 71	23 47	20 44	22 38	28 49	79	...
Warren	32 08	35 00	31 22	33 11	34 37	27 76	31 07	55 00	37 61	46 30	54 69	31 18	42 91	44 61	90	1 86
Washington	39 25	55 00	50 00	52 50	33 50	18 50	26 00	99 99	48 80	75 40	79 25	24 12	51 67	63 54	100	1 60
Wayne.	28 96	36 54	27 53	31 46	24 42	14 75	21 44	36 54	27 53	31 46	24 42	14 75	21 44	28 96	75	....
Webster	21 89	25 33	21 24	25 28	22 77	18 27	20 51	25 32	21 24	23 42	22 77	18 27	20 51	21 89	66	....
Wilkinson.	29 49	32 37	31 12	31 75	32 39	22 08	27 23	32 37	31 12	32 75	32 39	22 08	27 23	29 49	98	....
Winston.	24 25	31 43	27 95	29 50	14 25	12 57	13 30	31 43	27 95	29 50	14 25	12 57	13 30	24 25	74	....
Yalobusha	22 85	25 12	24 62	24 80	20 00	20 00	20 00	66 70	32 90	48 50	22 50	17 50	19 90	34 25	76	...
Yazoo.	31 58	42 26	36 98	38 30	27 00	25 25	26 20	46 85	37 85	40 10	27 57	25 70	27 05	32 83	100	180

TABLE V.

COUNTIES.	Number of Schools.			Value of Houses and Lots.	Value of School Furniture.	Kinds of Houses.			Owners.		Houses Built in 1890–'91.				No. Teachers Examined.			No. Teachers Licensed.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.			Log.	Framed.	Brick.	Public.	Individuals.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.	In Fall.	In Spring.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adams	13	39	52	42,500	$ 2500	....	41	2	10	28	....	1	....	1	38	91	129	26	70	96
Alcorn	49	18	67	10,130	1200	22	43	2	30	37	....	2	....	2	69	14	83	60	22	82
Amite	48	41	89	7,285	3255	20	53	....	54	19	....	5	....	5	50	73	123	64	47	111
Attala	95	49	144	23,600	7150	22	119	...	2	139	....	5	...	5	142	55	197	120	40	160
Benton	51	24	75	2,390	225	9	31	...	15	26	....	....	....	....	60	17	77	60	17	77
Bolivar	25	65	90	13,150	500	....	90	....	90	....	....	1	....	1	25	55	80	22	47	69
Calhoun	75	28	103	15,000	2500	60	43	....	80	23	3	2	....	5	140	100	240	140	70	210
Carroll	59	50	109	3,990	450	30	40	...	31	39	6	4	....	10	75	42	117	40	70	110
Chickasaw	55	45	100	41,885	1880	28	65	2	70	26	....	9	....	9	173	95	268	153	72	225
Choctaw	54	21	75	20,000	750	15	60	....	75	....	....	15	....	15	18	40	58	50	8	58
Claiborne	31	32	63	20,985	1560	6	57	....	38	25	1	3	....	4	84	30	114	14	65	79
Clarke	53	30	83	11,000	1600	30	53	...	70	13	....	11	....	11	59	14	73	45	24	69
Clay	36	39	75	22,650	2540	2	29	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	150	14	164	61	78	139
Coahoma	20	48	68	21,800	2500	....	70	1	26	44	....	5	....	5	27	39	66	20	45	65
Copiah	80	61	141	29,200	3000	16	74	1	75	16	1	6	...	7	161	69	230	81	89	170
Covington	47	16	63	2,300	700	20	40	...	....	60	...	3	....	3	11	11	22	12	3	15
De Soto	40	47	87	18,150	2095	26	59	2	....	87	....	....	....	....	227	18	245	75	120	195

Franklin	31	18	49	8150	2060	18	31	....	27	22		6	....	6	15	8	23	9	12	21
Greene	33	6	39	2000	200	25	8	...	3	30	2	1	...	3	3	10	13	10	3	13
Grenada	28	43	71	27,000	2000	9	61	1	71	1	..	1	....	1	50	30	80	14	30	44
Hancock	35	10	45	8400	2200	22	22	....	42	2	2	2	....	4	17	29	46	36	10	46
Harrison	48	11	59	21,550	1600	20	38		37	31	2	2	....	4	54	50	104	41	11	52
Hinds	67	76	143	61,200	5950	30	111	2	137	6	....	6	1	7	138	170	308	136	141	277
Holmes	49	76	125	21,700	2500	15	109	2	90	15	10	....	....	10	111	116	227	54	113	167
Issaquena	10	39	49	500	50	13	33	...	20	26	...	...	....	....	43	....	43	10	32	42
Itawamba	60	9	69	16,600	600	22	47	....	67	2	...	2	....	2	70	25	95	79	6	85
Jackson	37	7	44	3600	370	15	27	....	1	21	1	3	....	4	14	15	29	15	6	21
Jasper	53	32	85	9000	3000	12	73	....	17	68	6	10	1	17	45	101	146	52	30	82
Jefferson	38	34	72	8900	3220	12	73	....	17	68	1	5	...	6	14	86	100	12	53	65
Jones	52	6	58	6250	780	21	37	....	30	28	....	8	....	8	20	26	46	39	1	40
Kemper	58	45	103	12,500	......	40	60	....	60	40	....	4	....	4	64	32	96	30	20	50
Lafayette	80	48	128	39,300	2000	38	88	3	127	2	....	4	...	4	134	68	202	136	56	192
Lauderdale	72	42	114	32,700	2000	30	112	3	108	9	2	6	....	8	75	90	165	75	72	147
Lawrence	42	20	62	8600	1310	24	41	...	64	1	...	6	....	6	18	37	55	36	13	49
Leake	56	29	85	6300	1300	42	45	....	87	....	....	2	...	2	66	58	124	55	32	87
Lee	66	34	100	27,500	3100	23	76	1	2	98	....	1	1	2	185	14	199	108	39	147
Leflore	16	34	50	12,000	500	40	10	....	48	2	....	1	....	1	15	13	28	8	20	28
Lincoln	52	24	76	20,100	2700	....	74	1	1	74	...	1	1	2	68	32	100	48	27	75
Lowndes	35	49	84	40,000	3400	9	74	1	84	....	....	2	....	2	90	93	183	68	91	159
Madison	48	62	110	14,000	1500	11	98	1	99	58	....	1	....	1	125	15	140	39	89	128
Marion	41	11	52	10,900	2500	28	22	....	43	7	4	5	...	9	18	60	78	54	3	57
Marshall	70	66	136	21,830	1800	36	92	4	92	44	1	4	....	5	203	140	343	127	185	312
Monroe	67	49	116	48,000	5500	8	26	1	35	85	....	2	....	2	128	20	148	64	70	134
Montgomery	47	31	78	14,500	2200	12	51	1	64	17	1	2	1	4	105	36	141	82	55	137
Neshoba	66	12	78	3100	800	34	44	....	78	....	4	6	....	10	56	40	96	74	22	96

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

COUNTTIES	Number of Schools.			Value of Houses and Lots	Value of School Furniture.	Kinds of Houses			Owners.		Houses Built in 1890–'91.				No. Teachers Examined.			No. Teachers Licensed.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.			Log.	Framed.	Brick.	Public.	Individuals.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.	In Fall.	In Spring.	Total.	Colored.	White.	Total.
Newton	54	29	82	16,300	1,800	31	49	.....	26	54	1	3	....	4	41	11	52	48	4	52
Noxubee	37	55	92	19,200	1,825	15	40	1	22	34	1	1	....	2	114	49	163	39	48	87
Oktibbeha	37	28	65	300	......	5	66	...	2	69	....	....	....	....	60	79	139	79	55	134
Panola	57	60	117	6,600	600	31	81	1	2	115	1	1	....	2	177	40	217	68	71	139
Pearl River	24	7	31	1,500	100	23	4	....	......	25	2	2	....	4	6	3	9	6	....	6
Perry	42	11	53	6,000	1,260	22	19	....	24	17	8	2	....	10	16	5	21	17	4	21
Pike	48	43	91	13,900	1,600	9	80	..	57	51	....	25	...	25	80	104	184	77	78	155
Pontotoc	60	24	84	13,600	1,400	31	43	2	75	....	2	2	....	4	152	53	205	68	20	88
Prentiss	77	13	90	10,760	......	30	59	1	90	....	....	9	...	9	60	50	110	90	6	96
Quitman	12	12	24	500	100	11	11	....	....	22	2	2	..	4	6	15	21	6	14	20
Rankin	57	47	104	2,000	1,200	5	101	2	108	..	...	5	...	5	93	100	193	72	111	183
Scott	54	28	82	4,100	800	58	21	..	70	....	....	3	..	3	70	50	120	77	15	92
Sharkey	10	20	30	9,200	50	...	30	...	11	19	..	..	....	...	48	7	55	5	24	29
Simpson	43	22	65	4,500	1,200	15	52	....	66	1	...	...	....	....	31	42	73	49	24	73
Smith	55	14	69	2,850	600	10	38	....	55	2	....	6	....	6	40	36	76	69	7	76
Sunflower	21	19	40	1,000	100	30	10	...	40	...	....	6	...	6	8	10	18	18	16	34
Tallahatchie	43	46	89	9,000	1,500	10	70	....	....	80	....	5	....	5	47	8	55	26	19	45

Tate	54	41	95	17,500	1,500	18	71	1	91	4	3	1	....	4	120	....	120	65	55	120
Tippah	76	12	88	2,000	350	48	36	....	48	30	....	1	....	1	79	21	100	86	14	100
Tishomingo	63	8	71	3,500	200	45	20	....	65	....	....	....	....	...	63	48	111	97	8	105
Tunica	12	30	42	3,500	250	4	38	....	31	11	....	2	....	2	20	22	42	3	8	11
Union	57	22	79	8,100	835	16	48	....	49	15	....	2	....	2	118	27	145	99	46	145
Warren	27	61	88	36,500	2,500	...	89	3	15	77	....	....	...	....	111	6	117	26	64	90
Washington	18	64	82	30,050	2,150	...	21	1	20	60	....	4	....	4	104	47	151	26	106	132
Wayne	43	17	60	3,960	800	40	20	...	14	46	....	1	....	1	22	19	41	19	7	26
Webster	64	22	86	11,000	1,555	24	62	....	....	86	....	2	..	2	60	55	115	87	15	102
Wilkinson	37	50	87	4,350	350	1	11	....	12	75	1	2	....	3	17	64	81	22	26	48
Winston	53	34	87	900	280	23	85	....	46	37	....	16	....	16	43	18	61	42	31	73
Yalobusha	42	38	80	16,000	2,500	15	65	....	65	15	....	4	....	4	74	52	126	62	52	114
Yazoo	63	90	153	58,650	8,050	10	143	2	153	2	...	3	1	4	198	32	230	64	88	152

TABLE VI.

COUNTIES.	Institutes Held.			Amount Collected for Institutes.			Number Private Schools.			Attendance in Private Schools.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	From White.	From Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adams	9	16	25	$14 00	$50 50	$64 50	10	3	13	455	200	655
Alcorn	14	6	20	29 10	10 00	39 00	9	2	11	250	75	325
Amite	8	7	15	34 00	27 50	61 50	10	......	10	508	......	508
Attala	2	3	5	68 00	28 50	96 50	1	......	1	52	......	52
Benton	10	8	18	24 00	14 50	38 50	8	5	13	189	97	286
Bolivar	......	4	4	8 50	19 00	27 50	3	......	3	100	......	100
Calhoun	10	5	15	80 00	40 00	120 00	5	......	5	817	......	817
Cnrroll	6	8	14	23 00	35 50	58 50	6	2	8	300	50	350
Chickasaw	6	8	14	79 00	55 00	134 00	6	......	6	400	......	400
Choctaw	8	4	12	25 00	4 00	29 00	3	......	3	430	......	430
Claiborne	12	4	16	8 00	49 00	57 00	4	......	4	229	......	229
Clarke	7	4	11	24 00	12 50	36 50	4	2	6	150	70	220
Clay	5	8	13	32 00	50 00	82 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
Coahoma	......	......	......	8 00	25 00	33 00	4	2	6	120	100	220
Copiah	3	5	8	55 00	60 00	115 00	13	3	16	260	45	305
Covington	3	3	6	8 00	3 00	11 00	6	1	7	249	150	399
De Soto	8	12	20	39 00	83 50	122 50	2	......	2	52	......	52
Franklin	3	4	7	5 00	6 50	11 50	7	......	7	177	......	177

Greene	3	....	3	5 00	1 50	6 50	5	.....	5	117	.....	117
Grenada	2	2	4	8 00	32 00	40 00	1	.....	1	122	.....	122
Hancock	7	2	9	18 00	5 00	23 00	2	1	3	60	50	110
Harrison	10	3	13	40 00	12 00	52 00	4	2	6	312	56	368
Hinds	4	4	8	69 00	85 00	154 00	5	.....	5	695	.....	695
Holmes	6	24	30	33 50	80 00	113 50	1	1	2	300	.....	300
Issaquena	.....	.....	.....	5 00	16 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Itawamba	6	6	12	42 50	5 00	47 50	3	.....	3	250	.....	250
Jackson	4	.....	4	8 50	6 00	14 50	5	2	7	200	50	250
Jasper	10	8	18	30 00	15 00	45 00	8	.....	8	450	.....	450
Jefferson	8	8	16	6 00	44 00	50 00	3	.....	3	197	.....	197
Jones	11	.....	11	22 00	1 00	23 00	1	.....	1	85	.....	85
Kemper	7	7	14	23 00	25 00	48 00	3	.....	3	285	.....	285
Lafayette	26	14	40	67 00	34 00	101 00	23	.....	23	953	.....	953
Lauderdale	7	7	14	40 00	42 50	82 50	6	2	8	500	350	850
Lawrence	8	4	12	19 50	9 00	28 50	10	2	12	365	75	440
Leake	10	6	16	27 50	16 00	43 50	4	1	5	300	60	360
Lee	14	5	19	45 00	25 00	70 00	15	5	20	750	100	850
Leflore	.....	.....	.....	4 00	10 00	14 00	8	.....	8	200	.....	200
Lincoln	8	8	16	36 50	13 50	50 00	15	10	25	454	250	704
Lowndes	12	8	20	26 00	65 50	91 50	2	1	3	50	120	170
Madison	4	4	8	19 50	50 50	70 00	13	2	15	215	40	255
Marion	10	4	14	25 00	6 00	31 00	5	2	7	340	65	405
Marshall	18	17	35	69 50	102 00	171 50	4	1	5	250	200	450
Monroe	17	9	26	31 00	42 00	73 00	1	.....	1	55	.....	55
Montgomery	4	4	8	42 00	28 50	70 50	15	8	23	300	120	420
Neshoba	9	4	13	37 00	11 00	48 00	10	.....	10	250	.....	250
Newton	12	6	18	24 00	2 00	26 00	5	.....	5	541	.....	541

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Institutes.			Amount Collected for Institutes.			Number Private Schools.			Attendance in Private Schools.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	From White.	From Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Noxubee	7	7	14	$28 50	$53 00	$81 50	4	......	4	245	......	245
Oktibbeha	4	4	8	39 50	30 00	69 50	2	......	2	30	......	30
Panola	10	10	20	40 50	58 00	98 50	12	......	12	480	......	480
Pearl River	3	3	6	8 25	3 00	11 25	2	......	2	160	......	160
Perry	4	3	7	9 50	2 00	11 50	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pike	7	8	15	43 50	48 50	92 06	7	1	8	350	50	400
Pontotoc	11	3	14	18 50	10 00	28 50	9	1	10	700	25	725
Prentiss	18	4	22	50 00	5 00	55 00	5	......	5	300	......	300
Quitman	......	......	......	3 50	7 50	11 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rankin	8	8	16	30 00	35 00	65 00	7	......	7	250	......	250
Scott	8	4	12	45 09	15 00	60 00	10	......	10	200	......	200
Sharkey	......	3	3	3 00	24 50	27 50	......	......	......	......	......	......
Simpson	6	4	10	24 50	12 00	36 50	1	......	1	75	......	75
Smith	4	4	8	34 50	3 50	38 00	8	......	8	240	......	240
Sunflower	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tallahatchie	10	10	20	14 50	13 00	27 50	10	......	10	245	......	245
Tate	9	12	21	32 50	22 50	55 00	7	......	7	350	......	350
Tippah	12	......	12	43 50	7 00	50 50	2	......	2	336	......	336

Tishomingo	11	......	11	37 00	3 00	40 00	1	......	1	115	.. .	115
Tunica	2	8	10	2 50	18 50	21 00	... ..	......	......	......	... ..	......
Union	9	8	17	37 50	22 75	60 25	8	.....	8	435	.....	435
Warren	13	13	26	13 00	28 00	41 00	8	1	9	600	75	675
Washington	......	... ..	......	13 00	53 00	66 00	4	1	5	200	60	260
Wayne	4	4	8	13 50	6 50	20 00	2	1	3	150	25	175
Webster	6	2	8	43 50	7 50	51 00	12	2	14	300	52	352
Wilkinson	.....	12	12	13 50	27 00	40 50	3	......	3	100	......	100
Winston	8	8	16	21 00	20 00	41 00	43	8	51	715	60	775
Yalobusha	14	4	18	37 00	26 00	63 00	15	......	15	450	......	450
Yazoo	8	8	16	39 00	76 00	115 00	3	1	4	76	100	176

TABLE VII.

NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH BRANCH.

COUNTIES.	Spelling.	Reading.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Composition.	History.	Physiology	Natural Philosophy.
Adams	3126	3120	1673	2165	893	736	644	458	119	16
Alcorn	3151	2513	839	1478	745	625	146	469	85	41
Amite	4213	4086	1444	2447	731	1068	235	713	122	74
Attala	7105	3852	1648	1988	908	890	377	932	471	456
Benton	2493	2003	402	1428	287	553	116	411	50	42
Bolivar	1846	3097	854	1420	553	465	157	341	27	5
Calhoun	4180	3858	1049	1938	491	767	333	836	155	91
Carroll	4521	4251	1512	2512	643	1302	470	717	223	66
Chickasaw	4373	4016	1497	2713	725	1334	578	1026	181	167
Choctaw	2745	2654	1266	2306	102	1500	200	313	97	125
Claiborne	2901	3315	1198	1992	542	673	539	485	34	12
Clarke	3073	2701	1231	1703	721	683	234	468	257	16
Clay	1764	1721	861	1387	954	876	336	639	226	104
Coahoma	2601	2463	801	1464	448	434	159	245	54	7
Copiah	6182	6052	2822	4204	1065	1896	736	1288	270	139
Covington	1166	1002	344	736	122	306	92	112	54	26
DeSoto	4340	3650	1496	2968	1114	1341	661	752	150	76
Franklin	2061	2139	524	1145	701	355	87	320	31	23

Greene	963	963	450	450	265	120	50	45	10	10
Grenada	3140	2936	1254	2146	430	1059	238	458	241	15
Hancock	1544	1128	496	771	283	677	677	540	55	50
Harrison	2205	2125	1092	1916	1117	531	389	409	44	22
Hinds	6263	7374	3158	4706	2618	1928	829	1153	329	129
Holmes	5496	7133	3453	6086	2086	2867	292	1714	232	224
Issaquena	1630	1630	1385	1443	1443	1316	66	804	33	33
Itawamba	3070	2936	754	1582	156	742	106	523	83	65
Jackson	1714	1828	508	1296	146	369	156	261	100	55
Jasper	4622	4158	3928	4069	2319	3516	3516	2742	964	843
Jefferson	2342	2967	1043	1745	1098	733	273	364	79	29
Jones	2275	1925	673	1040	329	340	73	292	20	12
Kemper	3800	3450	1119	2316	186	1021	194	1613	84	76
Lafayette	2222	3091	1692	2726	2271	2125	1305	2078	952	804
Lauderdale	7702	7475	5220	6631	3834	3735	2452	3545	2462	360
Lawrence	2548	2807	1722	301	526	1039	253	482	127	85
Leake	4111	3125	1310	1710	490	776	180	528	90	29
Lee	4385	3918	1534	2875	993	999	378	990	263	100
Leflore	2890	2335	714	1037	373	388	145	195	10	12
Lincoln	3441	3140	1225	1706	577	833	298	372	227	129
Lowndes	4289	5301	1597	3031	788	1263	294	598	155	39
Madison	4072	4122	2060	2038	853	3102	313	455	166	103
Marion	2288	2184	1144	1508	260	1196	130	408	208	86
Marshall	5230	4463	1275	3322	1310	1884	744	1008	199	179
Monroe	4200	4443	2501	3952	2823	4540	2468	1256	252	200
Mongtomery	3325	3250	1230	1276	490	1185	575	805	305	335
Neshoba	1831	1222	1780	2550	480	1128	823	542	681	985
Newton	4223	3344	1368	2023	393	909	608	749	222	129

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Spelling.	Reading.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Composition.	History.	Physiology.	Natural Philosophy.
Noxubee	3174	3817	1604	2265	753	1134	480	882	127	27
Oktibbeha	3433	3171	1890	2120	553	1367	492	1114	393	48
Panola	6772	7198	3021	3872	2527	2719	1153	1555	684	191
Pearl-River	784	727	252	509	84	162	36	179	34	17
Perry	810	878	875	910	544	436	442	495	73	64
Pike	4271	4251	2063	3374	759	1598	747	1290	395	229
Pontotoc	3758	3829	1189	2443	900	1105	112	698	97	85
Prentiss	3223	3028	1201	1598	1324	920	271	501	135	154
Quitman	765	465	50	150	150	50	10	10	......	......
Rankin	4387	4094	1570	2581	420	1123	134	614	100	61
Scott	3016	2572	1224	1444	437	794	251	685	125	55
Sharkey	1133	1425	446	711	368	197	73	99	8	1
Simpson	3214	3214	225	422	500	170	125	200	80	80
Smith	2726	2456	453	1122	56	360	225	360	56	38
Sunflower	1339	1276	443	650	281	363	64	156	41	23
Tallahatchie	3834	2800	2000	2080	800	1000	300	500	300	250
Tate	4237	5197	3101	4508	1982	2461	423	2120	819	168
Tippah	3116	2139	2006	2645	1780	1224	996	1292	738	665

Tishomingo	1743	1340	304	425	278	200	10	156	8	......
Tunica	1750	1755	540	666	421	328	89	82	3	......
Union	3523	1785	874	1109	369	901	147	596	131	86
Warren	6062	6062	2245	4042	2243	2945	1945	2750	75	225
Washington	6400	4200	3130	2840	1780	1964	575	1232	345	153
Wayne	2326	2018	584	1048	274	396	97	387	25	19
Webster	3182	2731	1102	1528	441	847	288	505	297	841
Wilkinson	2372	3555	1002	1638	838	518	175	264	22	9
Winston	2750	2750	2500	2220	1728	1830	790	647	125	125
Yalobusha	3600	4620	1680	4000	3000	2820	400	2400	1200	600
Yazoo	6064	6898	3194	4201	2176	1809	765	1177	326	85

TABLE VIII.

COUNTIES.	Total Receipts.	Total Disbursements.	Balances.	Salary of Superintendent.	Receipts from Township Fund.	Amount of Township Fund.	Amount of Unpaid Warrants.
Adams	$27,936 16	$20,192 63	$ 7744 53	$ 600 00	....	....	....
Alcorn	14,043 60	12,715 13	1328 47	433 22	....	....	....
Amite	15,540 70	13,163 79	2376 91	400 00	....	$ 384 57	$ 6935 75
Attala	20,547 86	18,540 44	2007 42	550 00	$ 210 00	7000 00	2783 22
Benton	9,735 34	8,461 75	1273 59	398 88	....	....	2700 00
Bolivar	19,783 95	17,585 80	7511 53	800 00	....	3886 00	....
Calhoun	12,619 38	13,717 91	....	217 60	....	....	17,238 00
Carroll	15,743 27	11,864 04	3879 23	400 00	....	3275 03	....
Chickasaw	21,460 61	20,895 69	564 92	500 00	....	....	5779 29
Choctaw	9,504 17	8,360 30	1143 87	240 00	....	....	....
Claiborne	14,984 24	13,408 48	1595 60	700 00	162 00	160 00	....
Clarke	15,846 58	15,490 48	1336 58	517 19	....	22 00	....
Clay	22,210 80	20,615 20	1595 60	536 85	....	....	598 01
Coahoma	16,788 81	15,549 24	1239 57	800 00	....	....	....
Copiah	42,364 43	39,887 78	2476 65	699 00	....	....	....
Covington	7,031 77	3,811 96	3219 81	150 00	245 28	3302 06	391 28
DeSoto	21,635 00	20,106 05	1528 95	500 00	....	....	....
Franklin	9,503 48	9,440 56	62 92	300 00	211 37	2313 74	....
Greene	3,979 98	3,911 44	68 54	150 00	....	....	....

Grenada	19,377 55	14,288 89	5088 66	562 30	285 65	7,170 40	....
Hancock	9,736 30	7,949 49	1806 79	300 00	16 97	1,356 31	....
Harrison	16,286 34	14,951 81	1334 53	720 64	560 79	10,073 03	....
Hinds	40,972 62	39,966 01	1006 61	800 00	485 39	7,807 69	....
Holmes	32,674 44	32,261 46	412 98	750 00	579 00	12,710 17	....
Issaquena	9,635 97	9,050 04	585 93	300 00	....	1,337 50	....
Itawamba	13,462 18	13,463 19	....	350 00	125 00	1,992 81	....
Jackson	9,716 65	8,040 26	1676 39	412 91	....	....	....
Jasper	9,682 60	7,154 85	2527 75	290 16	....	....	3800 00
Jefferson	17,418 65	14,605 29	2813 36	500 00	785 33	10,337 18	....
Jones	8,229 43	7,412 38	817 05	400 58	....	....	....
Kemper	14,857 80	14,873 60	....	385 00	76 35	1,323 51	1000 00
Lafayette	26,157 42	26,152 44	4 98	481 33	....	....	2500 00
Lauderdale	40,798 61	38,826 50	1972 11	750 00	....	....	107 00
Lawrence	11,349 03	11,984 64	....	270 00	57 18	794 64	....
Leake	12,332 85	11,615 91	716 94	337 50	192 85	2,969 91	500 00
Lee	21,740 48	19,012 99	2727 49	600 00	....	....	....
Leflore	8,059 65	7,913 50	146 15	350 00	300 00	6,938 20	....
Lincoln	13,427 25	13,010 95	416 30	480 00	58 25	875 00	....
Lowndes	28,036 50	25,979 16	2057 34	600 00	2488 23	3,000 00	....
Madison	25,784 02	21,530 17	4253 85	824 30	2037 38	7,740 24	....
Marion	7,130 59	6,553 04	577 55	349 09	691 15	6,445 67	....
Marshall	27,043 66	23,625 32	3418 34	800 00	....	....	....
Monroe	34,259 61	29,188 57	5071 04	750 00	....	548 18	....
Montgomery	11,792 71	11,338 59	454 12	340 35	10 00	338 00	....
Neshoba	9,003 20	7,297 06	1706 14	225 00	97 50	1,100 00	....
Newton	17,761 30	15,879 20	1882 10	400 00	....	....	850 00
Noxubee	23,110 96	22,937 94	173 02	795 94	....	....	....

TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Total Receipts.	Total Disbursements.	Balances.	Salary of Superintendent.	Receipts from Township Fund.	Amount of Township Fund.	Amount of Unpaid warrants.
Oktibbeha	$ 12,218 70	$ 12,387 19	....	$ 578 50	$ 458 40	....	....
Panola	37,445 92	29,005 20	$ 8440 72	800 00	....	....	....
Pearl River	3,920 49	3,009 25	911 24	275 00	....	....	....
Perry	8,283 20	7,952 09	331 11	200 00	....	....	$ 1200 00
Pike	30,423 67	24,681 16	5742 51	544 80	....	....	322 50
Pontotoc	14,001 84	11,277 55	2677 09	560 00	517 10	....	5500 00
Prentiss	12,790 79	11,957 49	843 30	383 72	337 62	$ 3500 00	....
Quitman	3,998 99	3,915 24	83 75	200 00	....	....	....
Rankin	16,191 59	15,730 39	461 20	480 00	439 20	3598 99	....
Scott	14,738 28	14,360 25	378 02	368 55	183 70	3682 48	....
Sharkey	13,338 32	9,512 42	3825 90	600 00	995 38	1720 00	....
Simpson	7,549 16	7,514 86	34 30	240 00	257 08	2095 62	....
Smith	8,602 85	7,366 66	1236 19	240 00	280 08	1997 78	....
Sunflower	10,280 46	6,286 95	3993 51	346 00	718 68	9322 15	....
Tallahatchie	12,863 06	12,863 06	....	420 00	1146 28	11,462 80	....
Tate	26,215 38	23,508 95	2706 43	725 00	....	....	....
Tippah	10,575 04	10,575 04	....	450 00	272 60	3257 80	5750 00
Tishomingo	10,198 24	9,601 88	596 36	310 42	....	....	....
Tunica	7,495 75	7,475 29	20 46	300 00	....	....	....
Union	12,582 81	11,370 40	1212 41	545 00	20 00	....	....

Warren	38,827 39	35,751 23	3,076 16	800 00	268 27	12,849 19	....
Washington	43,126 49	28,619 07	14,507 42	800 00	4,644 45	....	....
Wayne	9,228 37	8,101 72	1,126 65	298 25	186 15	4,020 30	....
Webster	12,839 80	12,058 54	780 26	300 00	....	98 30	8,534 15
Wilkinson	14,923 45	14,896 46	26 49	600 00	....	....	....
Winston	7,161 30	7,161 30	....	300 00	....	....	1,800 00
Yalobusha	19,209 45	18,070 35	1,139 10	439 80	....	....	10,500 00
Yazoo	43,945 21	39,497 01	4,444 20	800 00	2,674 59	31 25	....

TABLE IX.

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

	Adams.	Alcorn.	Amite.	Attala.	Benton.	Bolivar.	Calhoun.	Carroll.	Chickasaw.	Choctaw.
Balance from last year.....	$ 6659 30	$ 724 80	$ 45	$ 79 58	$ 131 83	$ 6534 90	....	....	$ 2300 00	$ 115 85
State distribution	4956 66	2556 37	4079 55	4634 90	2742 38	....	$ 2729 62	$ 2252 64	4946 50	1431 71
County levy...	2577 18	2856 18	8186 75	9920 13	2114 81	7911 17	3461 48	9590 26	5952 00	5039 16
City levy......	9093 36	1233 54	....	3155 58	....	....	....	....	1370 00	....
Polls..........	2370 00	1738 50	2356 00	3119 43	1331 30	2290 37	2033 50	2999 00	2495 95	1581 20
Fines and forfeitures........	1889 66	1090 05	395 97	2012 12	258 50	....	1233 50	865 00	817 70	1312 10
Chickasaw F'nd	....	2700 83	....	....	2454 90	3037 42	3151 56	....	3055 86	....
XVI Sec. Fund	....	....	....	210 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Railroad tax...	....	1143 33	....	....	699 93	....	....	....	416 93	....
Land redemptions........	....	....	4 69	109 49	1 69	....	2 59	36 39	1 89	20 65
Estrays........	....	....	9 65	....	....	10 10	7 13	....	....	3 50
Liquor licenses.	....	....	....	461 63	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources ..	390 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	103 78	....
Building Fund..	....	....	507 64	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	27,936 16	14,043 60	15,540 70	20,547 86	9735 34	19,783 95	12,619 38	15,743 27	21,460 61	9504 17

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Supt's salary..	600 00	433 22	400 00	550 00	398 88	800 00	217 60	400 00	500 00	240 00
City Supt's salary........	1575 00	....	....	1240 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teachers' salaries.	16,562 00	10,760 89	12,151 51	15,219 90	7786 32	16,785 80	13,210 00	10,605 12	19,921 33	7918 40
Fuel & Janitor..	625 00	123 99	70 12	88 04	....	....	5 00	....	....	....
Rent & repairs.	397 77	263 88	....	481 32	....	....	....	....	....	....
Treasurer's commissions......	400 81	291 87	283 40	540 54	240 00	....	315 31	265 12	450 36	201 90
16th section....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Int. on Bonds and insurance	....	17 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sep. school.s....	....	658 85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Contingent ...	31 80	164 93	258 76	420 64	36 55	....	70 00	593 80	24 00	....
Total	20,192 63	12,715 13	13,163 79	18,540 44	8461 75	17,585 80	13,717 91	11,864 04	20.895 69	8360 30
Balance.......	7744 53	1328 47	2376 91	2007 42	1273 59	7511 53	....	*3879 23	564 92	1143 87

Adams—Examiners, $31.80. Alcorn, Building, $150. Amite, Building, $82.00. Assessor, $139.86. Examiners, $36.90. Attala Examiners, $57.30. Paid Tax Collector $317.66. Benton, Treasurer's contingent, $6.15; Superintendent's postage $4.00; Examiners, $26.40. Carroll, Building, $593.80. This balance and 5 mills levy appropriated to pay outstanding warrants. Calhoun; Examiners, $30.00.

TABLE IX.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Claiborne.	Clarke.	Clay.	Coahoma.	Copiah.	Covington.	DeSoto.	Franklin.	Greene.	Grenada.
Balance from last year.....	$ 636 86	$ 1151 22	$ 789 90	$ 5292 08	$ 578 85	$ 668 37	$ 501 80	$ 1317 49	$ 260 92	$ 1829 31
State distribution	3990 96	2811 52	4167 28	2143 71	5680 57	1200 46	4195 30	2699 50	762 12	2854 21
County levy....	4810 92	5453 27	4403 53	4601 23	8844 74	1934 75	7660 05	3554 44	2182 87	3380 80
City levy......	1646 96	1475 20	3747 42	1564 00	8521 56	....	....	....	....	4654 94
Polls..........	2475 44	1985 55	2274 21	1400 00	3738 23	1140 50	3127 75	1586 50	483 55	2062 57
Fines and forfeitures......	546 10	....	668 77	1090 60	1950 55	572 63	1865 50	116 50	99 91	1428 35
Chickasaw F'nd.	....	....	2140 86	....	....	....	2949 30	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund.	162 00	....	....	....	....	245 28	....	211 37	....	285 65
Railroad tax....	....	....	372 62	....	1512 58	....	1307 58	....	162 50	2607 66
Land redemptions........	....	146 30	60 06	697 29	91 72	....	....	2 68	28 11	2 41
Estrays........	....	7 70	....	....	....	....	28 00	....	....	....
Liquor licenses.	700 00	....	1500 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees....	15 00	....	....	....	678 61	....	....	....	....	....
From Coun'y for Co. pupils ...	....	41 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	2117 78	1897 15	....	10,716 62	347 53	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	3 50	189 00	....	60 40	922 25	....	....	....	271 65
Total receipts	14,984 24	15,846 58	22,210 80	16,788 81	42,364 43	7031 77	21,635 00	9503 48	3979 98	19,377 55

TABLE IX.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's salary	$ 700 00	$ 517 19	$ 536 85	$ 800 00	$ 699 00	$ 150 00	$ 500 00	$ 300 00	$ 150 00	$ 562 30
City Sup't's salary	....	....	1350 00	....	2642 50	....	....	....	....	900 00
Teachers' salaries	12,224 95	10,434 55	15,547 40	9432 50	23,007 25	1634 75	18,936 40	8070 90	3409 00	11,055 05
Fuel & janitors.	110 00	146 24	240 00	85 00	607 88	....	68 35	....	....	220 18
Rent & repairs.	....	....	155 27	525 54	105 00	332 53	....	....	....	50 50
Treasurer's commissions.....	304 53	276 94	345 27	248 30	487 20	121 21	485 20	204 49	92 97	482 57
XVI Sec. Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	132 00	....	....	....	36 44
Int. on bonds & Insurance.	....	....	240 00	....	1663 50	† 1406 26	....	....	....	960 00
Examiners.....	48 30	....	....	2 55	....	....	71 10	....	....	10 50
Contingent ..	20 70	....	87 02	40 34	373 95	35 21	45 00	53 17	13 55	11 35
Old warrants ..	....	....	598 01	3583 11	1171 98	....	....	812 00	....	....
Building	....	2117 78	2040 00	831 90	9129 15	....	....	....	245 92	....
Total disb'm'ts.	13,408 48	15,490 48	20,615 20	15,549 24	39,887 78	3811 96	20,106 05	9440 56	3911 44	14,288 89
Balance	1575 76	356 10	1595 60	1239 57	2476 65	3219 18	1528 95	62 92	68 54	5088 66

Clarke county, balance $1,336 58—Greene, amount brought forward, and $15 of balance belong to building 2 and 3 per cent. fund—Hancock, county levy includes $995, the amount of city levy—Grenada, "other sources" includes $127.50 back taxes collected and $144.15 from sale of old school houses, the latter being a part of the receipts of the town. † Old warrants paid by special levy in Covington.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Hancock.	Harrison.	Hinds.	Holmes.	Issaquena.	Itawamba.	Jackson.	Jasper.	Jefferson.	Jones.
Balance from last year	2907 66	$ 6 68	$ 2020 78	$ 6664 41	$ 1974 75	$ 182 60	$ 1458 38	$ 858 55	$ 1824 90	$ 12 36
State distribution	1825 32	1998 90	12,049 68	4805 45	1627 36	2389 61	1734 43	3455 77	3784 84	1233 76
County levy	3722 05	5411 72	3306 51	11,796 04	2953 89	2364 54	4306 82	2835 52	7772 38	4166 86
City levy		2473 39	8601 79	1062 91	1635 58					
Polls	1124 20	1172 85	5043 53	3976 56	1444 39	1795 50	1491 50	1984 31	2628 01	1213 65
Fines and forfeitures	140 10	1667 48	1080 25	1333 90		536 70	725 52	134 00	621 00	403 85
Chickasaw F'nd						3229 88				
XVI Sec. Fund	16 97	560 79	485 39			125 00			785 33	
Railroad tax		1230 80	6872 92	2853 77				296 04		1999 00
Land redemptions		3 66	491 71	100 31		76 38		113 41		25 00
Estrays			24 50			3 20			2 19	
Liquor licenses										
Tuition fees			170 56	17 65						
For Co. pupils										
Building Fund										
Deficit Fund		1683 62	800 00			2758 71				
C'nty prisoners										
Damages, etc.		76 46								
From line sc'ols										
Other sources			25 00							
Total receipts	$ 9736 30	$ 16,286 34	$ 40,972 62	$ 32,674 44	$ 9635 97	$ 13,462 18	$ 9716 65	$ 9682 60	$ 17,418 65	$ 8229 43

TABLE IX.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's salary........	$ 300 00	$ 720 64	$ 800 00	$ 750 00	$ 300 00	$ 350 00	$ 412 91	$ 290 16	$ 500 00	$ 400 58
City Supt. or Principal. ..	....	1180 00	1350 00	700 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teachers' salaries., ...	7419 65	9803 73	36,005 04	30,283 75	8588 25	9642 27	7398 45	6426 21	12,853 45	5032 41
Fuel and janitor	12 00	22 70	626 50	23 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rent & Repairs.	....	4 00	262 48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Treasurer's commissions, ...	197 86	432 36	255 82	504 71	161 79	399 94	206 45	213 19	420 79	205 45
Paid township trustees......	....	486 59	336 00	....	....	....	....	....	754 50	....
Int. on bonds & insurance....	....	....	112 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paid examiners.	4 35	....	92 40	....	....	....	....	....	27 90	....
Paid sep. school districts......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building	....	....	69 00	....	....	....	....	178 25	48 65	....
Contingent	15 53	2 67	56 75	....	....	113 12	22 45	47 04	....	58 88
Attorney's fees.	....	615 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
On outstanding warrants	....	1683 62	....	....	....	2720 48	....	....	....	1715 06
Paid Assessor..	....	....	....	....	....	297 38	....	....	....	....
Total exp'dit'res	7949 49	14,951 81	39,966 01	32,261 46	9050 04	13,463 19	8040 26	7154 85	14,605 29	7412 38
Balance........	1806 79	1334 53	1006 61	412 98	585 93	....	1676 39	2527 75	2813 36	817 05
Deficit........	....	....	....	....	....	2 01	....	....	....	....

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Kemper.	Lafayette.	Lauderd'l.	Lawrence.	Leake.	Lee.	Leflore.	Lincoln.	Lowndes.	Madison.
Balance from last year	....	$ 876 64	$ 4530 80	$ *39 89	....	$ 749 27	....	$ 729 76	$ 1745 12	$ 2810 24
State distribution	$ 3521 66	3257 55	6320 73	2343 32	$ 3576 49	4181 48	$ 4689 08	3283 59	7283 84	6762 22
County levy	8020 30	9720 43	7309 13	* 6524 62	6141 64	5562 47	....	4294 79	5845 33	7519 89
City levy	....	6220 05	16,025 51	....	....	2634 13	....	1517 05	5453 60	1686 39
Polls	2450 58	949 57	4051 69	1675 32	1957 08	2611 03	2472 00	2155 77	3315 23	3301 13
Fines and forfeitures	732 05	634 75	2376 93	708 70	317 00	348 40	397 50	830 75	....	974 20
Chickasaw F'nd	....	4136 66	....	....	....	2739 90	....	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund.	76 35	....	....	57 18	192 85	....	300 00	58 25	2488 23	2037 38
Railroad tax	....	....	....	....	....	1413 80	....	....	1313 00	....
Land redemptions	56 86	....	142 89	....	133 79	....	207 07	....	16 95	115 61
Estrays	....	....	5 50	....	14 00	....	....	15 39	....	36 40
Liquor licenses.	....	....	....	....	....	1500 00	....	....	....	418 50
Tuition fees.	....	201 77	....	....	....	....	....	....	44 00	....
For Co. pupils.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
C'nty prisoners.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Damages, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	531 30	....
From line sc'ols	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources.	....	160 00	35 43	....	....	....	....	541 90	....	122 06
Total receipts	14,857 80	26,157 42	40,798 61	11,349 03	12,332 85	21,740 48	8059 65	13,427 25	28,036 50	25,784 02

TABLE IX.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's. salary........	$ 385 00	$ 481 33	$ 750 00	$ 270 00	$ 337 50	$ 600 00	$ 350 00	$ 480 00	$ 600 00	$ 824 30
City Superinte't or principal..	....	1350 00	2000 00	....	....	800 00	....	560 00	1075 05	....
Teachers' salaries.........	14,172 80	19,409 00	31.707 61	5896 18	10,925 14	15,709 46	7040 00	11,333 45	20,208 40	18,917 75
Fuel & Janitor:	....	449 00	1096 25	....	....	157 28	....	50 00	349 75	....
Rent & repairs.	....	....	152 80	....	....	80 00	....	150 00	117 83	4 80
Treasurers' commissions.....	315 80	370 47	279 83	118 18	308 32	508 96	223 50	335 55	304 36	593 22
Paid township trustees	....	....	....	....	....	....	300 00	....	89 58	1054 24
Int. on bonds & insurance....	....	....	....	....	....	600 00	....	....	....	....
Paid Examiners.	....	143 00	....	....	37 70	72 00	....	40 05	55 20	42 00
Separate school districts	....	....	49 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2382 48	....
Contingent	....	296 49	257 25	77 13	7 25	125 14	....	61 90	796 51	93 80
On outstanding warrants	....	....	2533 20	*5623 15	....	360 15	....	....	....	....
Polls & estrays refunded.....	....	492 49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'mts	14,873 60	26,152 44	38,826 50	11,984 64	11,615 91	19,012 99	7913 50	13,010 95	25,979 16	21,530 17
Balance carried forw'rd	....	4 98	1972 11	....	716 94	2727 49	146 15	416 30	2057 34	4253 85
Deficit	13 80	....	....	635 61	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Lawrence, entered from report of Treasurer.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Marion.	Marshall.	Monroe.	Montg'm'y	Neshoba.	Newton.	Noxubee.	Oktibbeha.	Panola.	Pearl River
Balance from last year	$ 1068 94	$ 156 10	$ 7681 21	$ 120 08	....	....	$ 440 99	$ 567 83	$ 8219 46	....
State distribution	264 52	4626 60	5065 24	2639 58	$ 2338 60	$ 3832 32	7140 48	2675 05	7801 29	437 93
County levy	3133 81	6402 32	1318 67	3646 42	4002 35	11,617 98	8778 59	3652 77	12,792 94	2892 61
City levy	....	2274 30	6967 50	1949 04	....	....	3201 28	1561 00	1800 92	....
Polls	1429 90	3191 94	3947 77	1910 00	1535 20	2071 00	3199 00	2018 77	3600 85	401 10
Fines and forfeitures	536 70	1099 60	2298 98	831 50	288 60	240 00	....	1273 05	1132 30	188 75
Chickasaw F'nd	....	4531 34	2347 62	....	....	....	....	....	2026 90	....
XVI. Sec. Fund	691 15	....	....	10 00	97 50	....	....	458 40	....	....
Railroad tax	....	3844 96	3332 80	660 55	....	....	....	....	....	....
Land redemptions	3 77	101 38	....	25 54	740 95	....	157 36	....	....	....
Estrays	1 80	....	....	....	....	....	....	11 83	....	....
Liquor licenses	....	....	1300 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees	....	....	....	....	....	....	131 10	....	66 26	....
For Co. pupils	....	523 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
C'nty prisoners	....	195 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Damages, etc.	....	87 12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From line sc'ols	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources	....	....	....	....	....	....	62 16	....	5 00	....
Total receipts	7130 59	27,043 66	34,259 61	11,792 71	9003 20	17,761 30	23,110 96	12,218 70	37,445 92	3920 49

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Supt's salary........	$ 349 09	$ 800 00	$ 750 00	$ 340 25	$ 225 00	$ 400 00	$ 795 94	$ 578 50	$ 800 00	$ 275 00
City Supt. or Principal....	....	....	1500 00	....	....	....	1125 00	....	....	....
Teachers' salaries.........	5709 18	21,594 00	22,561 50	10,761 25	6748 79	8087 50	20,402 86	10,613 65	27,146 55	2591 75
Fuel and janitor	....	....	535 00	....	....	....	....	....	90 00	....
Rent & repairs..	....	....	1993 76	....	....	....	....	40 00	92 10	....
Treasurer's commission.......	134 26	493 84	300 41	236 99	210 58	444 80	341 22	293 25	491 22	98 01
Paid township trustees......	247 41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Int. on bonds and insurance	....	....	1500 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paid examiners.	23 10	102 90	47 90	....	77 85	13 05	48 60	48 30	....	16 50
Paid sep. school districts.....	....	580 70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Contingent....	....	53 88	....	....	34 84	18 85	224 32	63 15	385 33	8 75
On Outstanding warrants.....	90 00	....	....	....	....	6915 00	....	741 26	....	....
Paid Assessor..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19 24
Total disb'm'ts	6553 04	23,625 32	29,188 57	11,338 59	7297 06	15,879 20	22,937 94	12,387 19	29,005 20	3009 25
Balance.......	577 55	3418 34	5071 04	454 12	1706 14	1882 10	*173 02	....	8440 72	911 24
Deficit.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	168 49	....	....

*$17.44 too large, owing to discrepancies in reports of county and city treasurer. The county balance is $157.75. Deficit in city, $2.17.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Perry.	Pike.	Pontotoc.	Prentiss.	Quitman.	Rankin.	Scott.	Sharkey.	Simpson.	Smith.
Balance from last year.....	119 83	2201 12	96 11	....	769 91	359 07	155 39	3897 49	....	5 76
State distribution.	1293 98	4183 13	3555 35	3521 38	310 84	3935 66	3362 90	....	1896 65	2369 90
County levy...	3363 77	14,780 01	3986 78	3895 49	1785 44	4113 15	7940 36	4378 59	3773 87	589 58
City levy......	1692 11	709 45	....	....	....	1224 92	....	....	....	....
Polls	1094 71	2568 40	2122 39	1912 10	431 00	2191 00	1722 45	1264 75	1392 56	1311 15
Fines and forfeitures.....	220 24	1660 45	427 77	596 50	69 00	290 94	205 20	1471 85	777 09	104 35
Chickasaw F'nd	....	....	3072 06	2527 70	521 90	....	....	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund.	....	....	517 10	337 62	....	439 20	183 70	995 38	257 08	280 08
Railroad tax...	498 56	2849 17	199 00	....	....	2489 33	1016 05	....	....	....
Land redemptions.........	....	427 75	25 25	....	....	92 87	152 23	....	48 06	51 16
Estrays........	....	44 62	....	....	110 90	12 95	....	1 30	4 55	....
Liquor Licenses	....	379 20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees....	....	63 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For. Co. pupils.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	1042 50	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
C'nty prisoners.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1328 97	....	....
Damages, etc..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	*556 57	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	8283 20	30,423 67	14,001 84	12,790 79	3998 99	16,191 59	14,738 28	13,338 32	7549 16	8602 85

TABLE IX—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Sup't's salary........	$ 200 00	$ 544 80	$ 560 00	$ 383 72	$ 200 00	$ 480 00	$ 368 55	$ 600 00	$ 240 00	$ 240 00
City Sup't or Principal....	750 00	1720 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teachers' salaries.........	5286 03	20,577 12	9998 76	10,674 01	2842 50	13,346 14	8976 09	7977 65	6736 27	2893 32
Fuel & janitor.	31 63	244 31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rent & repairs.	321 69	655 07	48 91	....	....	15 65	....	205 00	....	....
Treasurers' commissions.....	210 91	577 19	347 64	319 76	95 49	361 00	364 80	211 12	182 31	215 10
Paid township trustees.....	....	....	....	....	....	439 20	....	466 75	222 08	187 03
Paid Examiners	6 00	71 35	61 50	30 00	5 55	45 90	18 00	....	....	....
Building......	1087 00	224 30	....	....	....	1042 50	....	....	....	....
Contingent.....	58 83	67 02	108 62	....	21 90	....	25 00	51 90	....	....
Old warrants..	....	....	120 09	550 00	†478 00	....	4607 81	....	....	3831 21
Polls and estrays refunded....	....	....	32 12	....	72 00	....	....	....	....	....
Total expended	7952 09	24,681 16	11,277 55	11,957 49	3915 24	15,730 39	14,360 23	9512 42	7514 86	7366 66
Balance.......	331 11	5742 51	2677 09	843 30	83 75	†461 20	378 02	3825 90	34 30	1236 19
2 & 3 p. ct. f'nd.	....	....	47 14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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* $225 donation to McComb by the Mississippi Valley Company. $331.57 collected from former treasurer.

† From treasurer's report. Many items in Rankin's report are only approximate. A correct report could not be rendered by either treasurer or superintendent.

TABLE IX.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Sunflower.	Tallah'chie	Tate.	Tippah.	Tish'm'go.	Tunica.	Union.	Warren.	Washing'n.
Balance from last year	$ 3586 73	....	....	....	$ 389 21	$ 948 94	....	$ 1899 03	$ 10,778 55
State distribution	457 90	2415 63	$ 3422 83	$ 2782 82	1493 77	....	$ 3431 86	2316 09	8574 62
County levy	2421 43	6000 00	8711 39	2161 25	2187 40	....	3904 17	5646 54	....
City levy	....	....	3896 27	....	654 07	....	....	16,096 61	8630 90
Polls	1670 76	2096 00	2662 57	1678 95	1176 10	1572 25	2178 00	4925 59	3770 34
Fines and forfeitures	1409 96	534 61	2332 62	404 25	610 45	877 40	452 94	7675 26	1954 20
Chickasaw Fund	....	9 43	2541 34	2820 00	2720 18	4097 16	2536 52	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund	718 68	1146 28	....	272 60	....	....	20 00	268 27	4644 45
Railroad tax	....	....	1195 00	425 45	485 93	....	....	....	....
Land redemptions	....	661 11	....	29 72	7 39	....	39 32	....	31 37
Estrays	15 00	....	....	....	....	....	20 00	....	97 59
Liquor licenses	....	....	....	....	100 00	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund	....	....	1104 32	....	373 74	....	....	....	....
County prisoners	....	....	349 04	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	10,280 46	12,863 06	26,215 38	10,575 04	10,198 24	7495 75	12,582 81	38,827 39	43,126 49

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Superinten's salary.	$ 346 00	$ 420 00	$ 725 00	$ 450 00	$ 310 42	$ 300 00	$ 545 00	$ 800 00	$ 800 00
City Snpt. or Principal			800 00					1500 00	1800 00
Teachers' salaries	5485 35	10,256 25	20,537 35	9308 55	8799 90	5952 00	10,483 59	22,587 47	22,381 35
Fuel and Janitor			126 41		203 00			1514 00	480 42
Rent and repairs					15 75	983 97		927 00	705 84
Treasurer's commissions	201 90	286 78	700 10	264 37	222 81	183 52	277 50	306 98	229 22
Township t'd paid Trustees	254 70	735 41						284 83	1874 59
Int. on bonds & insurance									175 90
Paid Examiners			22 75	28 30		10 80	40 90	36 00	171 75
Building			205 00		50 00			7528 25	
Contingent			43 30	21 70		45 00	23 41	242 70	
Old warrants		1164 62	349 04	502 12					
Polls and estrays refunded								20 00	
Total expended	6286 95	12,863 06	23,508 95	10,575 04	9601 88	7475 29	11,370 40	35,751 23	28,619 07
Balance carried forward	3993 51		2706 43		596 36	20 46	1212 41	3076 16	14,507 42

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Wayne.	Webster.	Wilkinson.	Winston.	Yalobusha.	Yazoo.
Balance from last year	$ 3078 20	$ 330 70	$ 1110 86		$ 268 95	$ 5314 45
State distribution	1469 11	2141 56	3977 72	$ 2728 60	2607 87	7227 99
County levy	2749 96	2865 00	6683 79	2310 90	3935 00	10,511 74
City levy					4593 43	5993 59
Polls	1253 05	3357 30	2470 58	1596 00	2204 42	4486 67
Fines and forfeitures	492 90	832 00	680 50	411 05	1308 52	2038 65
Chickasaw Fund		358 12			1548 16	
XVI Section Fund	185 15					2674 59
Railroad tax					37 28	1802 73
Land redemptions		90 12		113 54	55 67	
Estrays				1 20	22 95	22 35
Liquor licenses					1250 00	
Tuition fees						
From county for county pupils						
Building Fund						
Deficit Fund		2865 00			1377 20	3777 50
County prisoners						
Damages, etc						
From line schools						
Other sources						90 95
Total receipts	9228 37	12,839 80	14,923 45	7161 30	19,209 45	43,941 21

TABLE IX—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Superintendents' salary	$ 298 25	$ 300 00	$ 600 00	$ 300 00	$ 439 80	$ 800 00
City Superintendent or principal	....	....	....	....	1845 00	1170 00
Teachers' salaries	6844 15	7160 62	13,761 05	6539 77	13,771 40	30,061 00
Fuel and janitor	....	26 00	....	....	283 00	196 25
Rent and repairs	169 00	....	....	....	126 90	454 05
Treasurers' commissions	153 75	313 09	292 48	179 03	389 91	755 03
Paid township trustees	180 45	....	....	....	....	2016 81
Interest on bonds and insurance	....	....	....	....	....	191 25
Paid examiners	20 25	39 75	7 93	30 00	24 15	....
Building	....	....	175 00	....	1156 29	3777 50
Contingent	26 40	....	....	12 50	33 90	75 12
Attorneys' fees	....	....	60 00	....	....	....
On outstanding warrants	459 47	4219 08	....	....	....	....
Polls and estrays refunded	....	....	....	100 00	....	....
Total expended	8101 72	12,058 54	14,896 46	7161 30	18,070 35	39,497 01
Balance	1126 65	780 26	26 49	....	1139 10	4444 20
2 and 3 per cent. fund	140 95	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE X.

COUNTY TREASURERS' REPORTS OF SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

	Adams.	Alcorn.	Amite.	Attala.	*Benton.	*Bolivar.	*Calhoun.	Carroll.	*Chic'asaw	*Choctaw.
Balance bro'ght forward	$ 6759 30	$ 625 23	$ 45	....	$ 131 83	....	....	$ 142 20	....	$ 115 85
State distribution	4956 66	2293 92	4079 55	$ 4634 90	2742 38	....	$ 2723 62	3217 84	$ 4946 50	1431 71
County levy	2577 18	2856 18	8186 75	6764 55	2114 81	....	3461 48	6546 10	5139 63	4914 16
City levy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polls	1535 00	1487 70	2356 00	2909 48	1331 30	....	2033 88	2999 00	2338 00	1581 20
Fines and forfeitures	1889 66	970 94	395 97	2012 70	258 50	....	1233 50	821 50	810 70	1312 10
Railroad tax	....	1143 33	....	....	699 93	....	....	....	416 93	....
Land redemptions	....	....	4 69	109 49	1 69	....	2 59	85 55	13 19	20 65
Estrays	....	....	9 65	....	....	....	7 13	1 45	7 00	3 50
Chick. Fund	....	2423 52	....	....	2454 90	....	3151 56	....	3055 86	....
XVI. Sections	....	....	....	210 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
County prison's	390 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund	....	....	507 64	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	18,107 80	11,800 82	15,540 70	16,641 12	9735 34	....	12,613 76	13,813 64	16,727 81	9504 17

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Superintendent.....	206 64	375 00	400 00	513 60	398 88	....	250 00	400 00	500 00	240 00
Paid teachers...	7334 25	9192 80	12,050 71	13,904 90	8096 12	....	11,834 17	9790 86	14,303 34	7918 40
Treasurer's commissions. ...	307 48	249 03	283 40	410 32	240 10	....	315 31	285 33	454 22	201 90
Township F'nds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building.......	147 77	....	82 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Contingent	....	14 93	70 12	45 68	6 15	....	31 85	....	445 64	....
Separate school districts.....	2373 35	658 85	....	370 63	....	....	....	....	650 75	....
Old warrants....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Examiners.....	....	....	36 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assessors	....	....	139 86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous...	....	....	....	317 66	....	....	....	....	373 86	....
Total disb'mts	10,369 49	10,490 61	13,060 99	15,562 79	8741 25	....	12,431 33	10,476 19	16,727 81	8360 30
Balance carried forward. ...	7738 31	1310 21	2477 71	1078 33	994 09	....	182 43	3337 45	....	1143 87
Deficit	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unpaid school warrants	....	....	6539 75	2783 22	2700 00	....	17,238 00	....	5779 29	....

See Notes following the General Statistics of 1890-'91, pp. 173 et seq.

TABLE X.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Claiborne.	Clarke.	*Clay.	*Coahoma.	*Copiah.	*Coving'n.	*DeSoto.	*Franklin.	Greene.	*Grenada.
Balance bro'ght forward.....	$ 22 10	$ 251 22	$ 646 95	$ 5292 08	....	$ 668 37	$ 4 34	$ 1317 49	....	$ 1315 38
State distribution.........	3990 96	2811 52	4167 28	2143 71	5680 67	1200 46	4195 30	2699 50	762 12	2854 21
County levy...	4810 92	5453 27	4403 53	4601 23	8844 74	1934 75	7665 80	3554 44	2182 87	3380 80
City levy.....	....	....	....	....	....	1140 50	....	....	....	....
Polls	2289 24	1985 59	1994 71	1400 00	3438 70	572 63	3190 73	1601 20	483 55	1751 40
Fines and forfeitures	546 10	652 75	668 77	1090 50	1601 54	....	2177 00	116 50	99 91	681 85
Railroad tax...	....	....	372 62	....	1512 58	....	1307 57	....	162 50	2607 66
Land redemptions	....	146 30	60 06	697 29	91 72	....	....	2 68	28 11	2 41
Estrays.......	....	7 70	....	....	....	....	98 42	....	....	....
Chickasaw fund	....	....	2140 86	....	....	....	2949 30	....	....	....
XVI Sections..	150 00	22 00	....	....	....	245 28	....	211 37	....	285 65
Cou'ty prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit fund...	....	....	....	....	....	922 25	....	....	260 92	....
Building fund..	....	....	....	....	578 85	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	....	....	....	60 40	347 53	....	....	....	127 50
Total receipts	11,809 32	11,330 35	14,454 78	15,224 81	21,809 20	7031 77	21,515 05	9503 18	3979 98	13,006 86

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Superintendent....	$ 650 20	$ 413 99	$ 481 65	$ 800 00	$ 600 00	$ 150 00	$ 500 00	$ 300 00	$ 150 00	$ 375 00
Paid teachers ..	9334 95	10,138 54	10,597 40	11,840 18	16,317 37	1634 75	20,002 03	8070 90	3409 00	8144 60
Treasurer's commissions......	304 53	276 94	345 27	248 30	362 30	121 21	485 19	204 49	92 97	318 30
Township F'nds	....	....	....	....	....	132 00	....	....	....	36 44
Building.......	....	....	13 27	917 44	129 15	332 53	....	....	245 92	....
Contingent	20 70	76 34	87 02	....	125 60	35 21	434 24	53 17	13 55	21 85
Separate school districts.....	458 17	....	804 86	179 35	1545 98	....	....	....	....	1773 61
Old warrants ..	....	....	....	....	1171 98	1406 26	....	812 00	....	....
Examiners....	48 30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assessors......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disbm'ts	11,016 85	10,905 81	12,329 47	13,985 27	19,802 68	3811 96	21,421 48	9440 56	3911 44	10,669 80
Balance carried forward	792 47	424 54	2125 31	1239 54	1556 92	3299 81	93 67	62 62	68 54	2337 06
Deocit.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9 60	....	....
Unpaid school warrants....	....	....	598 01	....	....	391 28	....	......	....	....

See Notes following the General Statistics of 1890-'91, pp. 173 et seq.

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Hancock.	Harrison.	Hinds.	*Holmes.	Issaquena.	*Itawamba	Jackson.	* Jasper.	Jefferson.	Jones.
Balance bro'ght forward	$ 2425 89		$ 1787 96	$ 6625 07	$ 1974 75	$ 182 66	$ 1458 38		$ 1824 90	$ 12 36
State distribution	1825 32	1998 90	10,991 92	4805 45	1627 36	2389 61	1734 43	$ 3455 77	3784 84	1233 76
County levy	3722 05	5411 72	3306 51	11,796 04	2953 89	2364 54	4306 82	2835 52	7772 38	4166 86
City levy										
Polls	919 00	762 08	4645 48	3976 56	1635 58	1795 55	1491 50	1989 31	2628 01	1213 65
Fines and forfeitures	140 10	362 00	1080 25	1242 25	1444 39	536 70	725 52	134 00	621 00	403 55
Railroad tax		1230 80	6475 42	2853 77				296 04		1199 00
Land redemptions		3 66	491 71	100 31		76 38		113 41		
Estrays			24 50			3 20			2 19	25 00
Chickasaw fund						3229 88				
XVI. Sections	16 97	560 79				125 00				
Co'nty prisoners										
Deficit Fund		1683 62				2758 71				
Building Fund								858 55		
Other sources		76 45	25 00							
Total receip's	9049 33	12,090 02	28,828 75	31,399 45	9635 97	13,462 18	9716 65	9882 60	16,633 32	8229 43

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Superintendent....	$ 250 00	$ 720 64	....	$ 750 00	$ 300 00	$ 350 00	$ 412 91	$ 290 16	$ 500 00	$ 400 58
Paid teachers ..	6177 40	6983 73	27,970 21	26,843 98	8588 25	9642 27	7398 45	6426 21	13,743 75	5032 41
Treasurers' commissions.....	166 12	260 15	255 82	374 54	161 79	339 94	206 45	213 19	401 15	205 45
Township F'nds	....	486 59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	178 25	....	....
Contingent	15 63	2 67	....	....	....	146 34	22 45	47 04	87 20	58 88
Separate school districts	1294 65	717 25	1057 76	3430 37	....	....	....	....	....	....
Old warrants...	....	1683 62	88 00	....	....	2687 26	....	....	....	1715 06
Examiners.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assessors......	....	....	....	....	....	297 38	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'mts	7903 17	10,854 65	29,371 79	31,398 79	9050 04	13,463 19	8040 26	7154 85	14,732 10	7412 38
Balance carried forw'rd	1146 16	1235 37	....	56	585 93	....	1676 39	2527 75	1901 22	817 05
Deficit	....	....	543 04	....	....	1 01	....	....	....	....
Unpaid school warrants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3800 00	....	....

See Notes following the General Statistics of 1890–'91, pp. 173 et seq.

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	*Kemper.	*Lafayette	Lauderd'l.	*Lawrence	Leake.	*Lee.	*Leflore.	*Lincoln.	Lowndes.	Madison.
Balance bro'ght forward......	....	$ 319 20	$ 4362 72	$ 39 89	....	....	....	....	$ 330 86	$ 2675 44
State distribution.........	$ 3521 66	3257 55	6302 73	2343 32	$ 3576 49	$ 4181 48	$ 4689 08	$ 3283 59	7283 84	6762 22
County levy ...	8020 30	7150 51	7309 13	6524 62	6141 64	6825 55	....	4294 79	5845 33	7519 89
City levy	....	2569 92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polls	2450 58	761 32	2918 73	1675 32	1957 08	2611 03	2472 00	1993 32	2773 97	3095 49
Fines and forfeitures......	732 05	634 75	2376 93	708 70	317 00	348 40	397 50	830 75	....	879 70
Railroad tax...	....	....	....	....	....	1413 80	....	....	1313 00	....
Land redemptions........	56 86	....	142 89	....	133 79	....	201 07	....	16 95	115 61
Estrays	....	....	5 50	....	14 00	....	....	15 39	....	36 40
Chickasaw F'nd	....	4136 66	....	....	....	2739 90	....	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund	76 35	....	....	57 18	192 85	....	300 00	58 25	....	....
County prison's	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources...	....	....	....	....	....	24 35	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	14,857 80	18,829 91	23,418 63	11,349 03	12,332 85	18,144 51	8059 65	10,476 09	17,563 95	21,084 75

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Superintendent.....	$ 385 00	$ 468 00	$ 525 00	$ 247 50	$ 337 50	$ 600 00	$ 350 00	....	$ 414 25	$ 720 70
Paid teachers ..	14,157 00	16,761 15	18,795 03	5279 28	10,248 00	13,519 46	7040 00	10,104 95	12,777 50	16,104 55
Treasurer's commissions.....	315 80	370 47	279 83	118 18	308 32	382 99	223 50	262 32	304 36	464 19
Township funds	....	....	....	....	....	....	300 00	....	....	....
Building.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Contingent	....	439 49	....	86 43	44 95	212 42	....	....	560 20	4 80
Separate school districts......	....	790 80	1864 66	....	....	2168 03	....	241 47	3126 89	881 15
Old warrants...	....	....	....	5613 85	....	360 15	....	....	....	....
Examiners.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assessors..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'm'ts	14,857 80	18,829 91	21,464 52	11,345 25	10,949 77	17,243 05	7913 50	10,608 74	17,183 20	18,175 39
Balance carried forward	....	....	1954 11	3 79	1383 10	901 46	146 15	....	380 75	2609 36
Deficit	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	132 65	....	....
Unpaid school warrants.	1000 00	2500 00	107 00	....	500 00	....	....	....	....	....

See Notes following the General Statistics of 1890–'91, pp. 173 et seq.

TABLE X.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.

	*Marion,	*Marshall.	Monroe.	Montg'm'y	*Neshoba.	*Newton.	*Noxubee.	*Oktib'ha.	*Panola.	Pearl River
Balance bro'ght forward	1068 94	109 51	7681 21	104 20	....	....	03	244 41	7042 70	
State distribution	264 52	3818 92	5065 24	2639 58	2338 60	3832 32	7140 48	2675 05	7801 29	437 93
County levy....	3133 81	6925 32	1318 67	3646 42	4002 35	11,617 98	8778 59	3652 77	12,792 94	2892 61
City levy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polls..	1429 90	3191 94	3947 77	1776 00	1535 20	2071 00	3005 00	1829 77	3600 85	401 20
Fines and forfeitures......	536 70	1099 60	2298 80	721 50	288 60	250 01	....	1273 05	1132 30	188 75
Railroad tax...	....	3753 46	3332 80	660 56	....	....	....	....	....	....
Land redemptions	3 77	101 38	....	25 54	740 95	....	157 36	....	....	....
Estrays	1 80	....	....	....	....	....	....	11 83	....	....
Chickasaw F'nd	....	4229 34	2347 62	....	....	....	....	....	2026 90	....
XIV. Sections..	691 15	....	....	10 00	97 50	....	....	458 40	....	....
County prison's	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources. .	....	282 12	30 00	....	....	....	....	....	5 00	....
Total receipts	7130 59	23,511 59	26,022 11	9583 80	9003 20	17,771 31	19,081 46	10,145 28	34,401 98	3928 49

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Superintendent....	$ 349 09	....	$ 750 00	$ 305 85	$ 225 00	$ 400 00	$ 751 04	$ 400 00	$ 800 00	$ 228 00
Paid teachers..	5799 18	$19,517 60	17,124 00	8716 35	6748 79	15,414 27	16,539 46	9052 65	23,403 30	2257 90
Treasurer's commissions, ...	134 26	415 99	348 31	236 99	210 58	444 80	341 22	253 25	491 22	98 01
Township F'nds	247 41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building	....	......	1943 96	....	34 84	....	....	....	....	....
Contingent	23 10	17 53	35 00	....	....	....	15 17	61 15	285 33	24 99
Separate school districts	....	580 70	749 80	324 61	....	....	1228 22	539 95	2595 90	....
Old warrants...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Examiners.....	....	....	....	....	77 85	....	48 60	....	....	16 50
Paid Assessor..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'mts	6553 04	20,525 82	20,951 07	9583 00	7297 06	16,259 07	18,923 71	10,307 00	27,675 75	2625 40
Balance carried forward	577 55	2985 77	5071 04	129 00	1780 84	1512 24	157 75	....	6726 23	1225 09
Deficit........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	161 72	....	....
Unpaid school warrants....	....	....	....	....	....	850 00	....	....	....	....

See Notes following the General Statistics of 1890–'91, pp. 174 et seq.

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	*Perry.	Pike.	*Pontotoc.	*Prentiss.	*Quitman.	*Rankin.	*Scott.	Sharkey.	Simpson.	Smith.
Balance bro'ght forward	$ 118 60	$ 7 53	....	....	$ 769 91	$ 192 51	$ 155 39	$ 3897 49	....	$ 5 76
State distribution.........	1293 98	4183 13	$ 3555 35	$ 2521 38	310 84	3935 66	3362 90	....	$ 1896 65	2369 90
County levy...	3363 78	14,780 01	3986 78	3895 49	1785 44	4113 15	7940 36	4378 59	3173 87	589 58
City levy......	709 14	2488 40	2122 39	1912 10	431 00	2191 00	1722 45	1264 75	1392 56	1311 15
Polls..........	220 24	753 75	427 77	596 50	....	290 94	205 20	1471 85	777 09	104 35
Fines and forfeitures	498 56	2496 00	199 00	....	....	2489 33	1016 05	....	....	....
Railroad tax...	....	361 75	25 28	....	....	89 15	152 23	....	48 06	51 16
Land redemptions.........	....	44 62	....	....	110 90	12 44	....	1 30	4 55	....
Estrays........	....	....	3072 06	2527 70	521 90	....	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw F'nd	....	....	517 10	337 62	....	439 20	183 70	....	....	280 08
XVI Sec. Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1328 96	....	....
C'nty prisoners,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3890 87
Deficit Fund...	....	....	96 11	....	....	1042 50	....	851 98	....	....
Building Fund..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	331 57	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts.	6204 31	25,446 76	14,001 84	12,790 79	3998 99	14,795 88	14,738 28	13,194 92	7292 78	8602 85

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Superintendent....	$ 175 00	$ 415 20	$ 560 00	$ 383 72	$ 199 80	$ 480 00	$ 368 55	$ 600 00	$ 240 00	$ 240 00
Paid teachers..	3982 51	16,105 07	9998 76	10,674 01	3370 50	11,400 61	8976 09	7977 65	6736 27	2948 72
Treasurer's commissions.....	152 14	501 88	347 64	319 76	95 49	358 79	364 80	206 87	182 31	215 10
Township funds	....	....	....	....	....	439 90	....	......	....	187 03
Building......	....	....	48 91	....	....	1042 50	....	205 00	....	....
Contingent	61 58	30 50	108 62	....	21 90	....	25 00	51 90	134 20	....
Separate school districts......	280 68	5374 10	....	....	....	855 98	....	....	....	....
Old warrants...	....	....	....	550 00	....	....	4607 81	....	....	3831 21
Examiners.....	....	....	61 50	30 00	5 55	45 90	18 00	....	....	....
Assessors......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	....	....	152 12	....	222 00	....	....	....	....	....
Total disb'm'ts.	4651 91	22,426 75	11,277 55	11,957 49	3915 24	14,622 98	14,360 26	9041 42	7292 78	7422 02
Balance carried forward.....	1552 40	3020 01	2724 29	843 30	83 75	172 90	378 02	4153 50	....	1180 83
Deficit.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unpaid school warrants.....	1200 00	322 50	5500 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

See Notes following the General Statistics of 1890-'91, pp. 174 et seq.

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	*Sunflower.	*Tallahtc'e	Tate.	*Tippah.	Tishom'go.	*Tunica.	*Union.	Warren.	Washing'n	*Wayne.
Balance bro'ght forward.....	$ 3586 73	....	....	....	$ 134 01	$ 948 94	....	$ 1281 45	$ 10,267 23	$ 3078 20
State distribution	457 90	$ 2415 63	$ 3422 83	$ 2782 82	1493 77	....	3431 86	2316 04	8574 62	1469 11
County levy....	2421 43	6000 00	8711 39	2161 25	2281 45	....	3904 17	5646 54	....	2749 96
City levy......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3770 34	....
Polls..........	1670 76	2096 00	2662 57	1678 95	1176 10	1572 25	2178 00	2213 55	1954 20	1253 05
Fines and forfeitures......	1409 96	534 61	2332 62	404 25	610 45	877 40	452 94	7675 26	....	492 90
Railroad tax....	....	....	1195 00	425 45	485 93	....	....	....	31 37	....
Land redemptions.........	....	661 11	....	29 72	7 39	....	39 32	....	97 59	....
Estrays..	15 00	....	....	....	....	....	20 00	....	....	....
Chickasaw F'nd.	....	9 43	2541 34	2820 00	2720 18	4097 16	2536 52	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund.	....	1146 28	....	272 60	....	....	20 00	....	....	185 15
County prison's	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deficit Fund...	....	....	349 04	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building Fund.	....	....	1104 32	....	493 74	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	....	....	....	100 00	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts	9561 78	12,863 06	22.319 11	10,575 04	9503 02	7497 75	12,582 81	19,132 89	24,695 35	9228 37

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Superintendent....	$ 346 00	$ 420 00	$ 725 00	$ 450 00	$ 209 50	$ 300 00	$ 545 00	$ 517 20	$ 800 00	$ 298 25
Paid teachers ..	5484 35	10,256 25	17,482 10	9810 67	6287 43	5952 00	10,483 59	12,238 60	15,405 85	6844 15
Treasurers' commissions....	149 35	286 78	423 32	264 37	222 81	183 52	277 50	242 08	213 70	153 70
Township F'nds	....	735 41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Building.......	....	....	205 00	....	323 74	1039 77	....	....	....	169 00
Contingent.....	....	....	39 04	50 00	15 50	....	23 41	42 70	....	46 65
Separate school districts......	....	....	418 00	....	465 98	....	....	3398 00	583 50	....
Old warrants...	....	....	349 04	....	....	....	....	....	....	459 47
Examiners.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40 90	....	....	....
Assessors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20 00	....	....
Total disb'mts	5979 70	11,698 44	19,631 50	10,575 00	7524 96	7475 29	11,370 40	16,458 58	17,003 05	8101 72
Balance carried forw'rd.	3582 08	1164 62	2667 60	....	....	22 46	1212 41	2674 31	7692 30	1126 65
Deficit	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unpaid school warrants ...	....	....	....	5750 00	....	....	....	59 40	....	....

See Notes following the General Statistics of 1890-'91, pp. 174 et seq.

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	*Webster.	Wilkinson	*Winston	*Yalob'ha.	Yazoo.
Balance brought forward	$ 330 70	$ 1110 86		$ 15 34	$ 3967 61
State distribution	2141 56	3977 72	$ 2728 60	2607 87	7227 99
County levy	5730 00	6683 79	2310 91	3935 00	10,511 74
City levy					
Polls	3357 30	2470 79	1596 00	1834 42	4030 77
Fines and forfeitures	832 00	680 50	411 05	1250 05	2038 65
Railroad tax					1802 73
Land redemptions	90 12		113 54	55 67	
Estrays			1 20	22 95	22 35
Chickasaw Fund	358 12			1548 16	
Sixteenth Section Fund					
County prisoners					
Deficit Fund					
Building Fund					
Other sources					
Total receipts	12,839 80	14,923 45	7161 30	11,269 46	29,601 84

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS

Salary of Superintendent	300 00	600 00	300 00	439 80	800 00
Paid teachers	11,379 70	13,761 05	6539 77	8615 55	25,626 42
Treasurer's commissions	313 09	292 48	179 03	281 32	640 85
Township Funds	....	....	....	....	....
Building	....	175 00	....	....	....
Contingent	43 03	67 93	12 50	33 90	66 50
Separate school districts	....	....	....	1143 57	983 30
Old warrants	....	....	....	....	....
Examiners	....	....	30 00	....	....
Assessors	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	287 50	....	100 00	108 59	....
Total disbursements	12,323 30	14,896 46	7161 30	10,622 73	28,117 07
Balance carried forward	576 50	27 01	....	646 73	1484 77
Deficit	....	....	....	....	....
Unpaid school warrants	8534 45	....	1800 00	10,500 00	....

See Notes following the General Statistics of 1890–'91, pp. 174 et seq.

TABLE XI.

TOWNSHIP FUNDS.

	Amite.	Attala.	Claiborne.	Clarke.	Covington.	Franklin.	Grenada.	Hancock.	Harrison.	Hinds.
Funds loaned, or in bonds..	....	$ 7000 00	$ 160 00	$ 22 00	$ 2916 24	$ 2313 74	$ 6100 00	$ 1299 69	$9730 21	$ 7300 00
Increment during year.....	....	....	....	....	385 82	....	1070 40	56 62	1139 12	....
Total Fund held......	....	7000 00	160 00	22 00	3302 06	....	7170 40	1356 31	10,073 03	....
Receipts 1890–91										
Brought forward	$ 384 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Interest on bonds receiv'd	....	210 00	12 00	....	245 28	211 37	....	16 97	560 97	438 00
Rent of lands..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47 39
Total.......	384 00	210 00	12 00	....	245 28	....	....	....	....	485 39
Disbursements.										
Treasurers' commissions.....	....	....	....	....	39 55	....	....	1 85	42 48	....
Paid to schools.	....	....	....	....	132 00	211 37	....	....	486 59	....
Loaned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Expended	....	210 00	....	....	171 55	....	....	....	529 07	336 00

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

	Issaquena.	Jefferson.	Kemper.	Lawrence.	Leake.	Leflore.	Lincoln.	Lowndes.	Madison.	Marion
Funds loaned, or in bonds..	$ 1058 46	$ 10,337 18	$ 1313 51	$ 694 64	$ 2969 91	$ 2000 00	$ 875 00	$ 3000 00	$ 7740 24	$ 6445 67
Increment during year....	180 00	....	....	100 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total fund held	1238 46	10,337 18	1313 51	794 64	2969 91	2000 00	875 00	3000 00	7740 24	6445 67
Receipts 1890-91										
Broug't forward	12 18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	819 06	958 34
Interest on bonds received	30 00	785 33	76 35	81 14	192 85	300 00	58 25	723 01	1218 32	691 15
Rent of lands..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total........	42 18	785 33	76 35	81 14	192 85	300 00	58 25	723 01	2037 38	1649 49
Disbursements.										
Treasurer's commissions.....	7 01	19 64	76	4 52	4 82	....	....	1 20	30 45	28 66
Paid to schools.	....	754 50	75 59	57 18	188 03	....	....	89 58	1054 24	247 21
Loaned........	1244 88	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Expended.....	....	774 14	76 35	61 70	192 85	300 00	58 25	90 78	1084 69	276 07

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

	Monroe.	Montgom'y	Neshoba.	Rankin.	Simpson	Smith.	Sunflower	Tallahatc'e	Tippah.	Warren.
Funds loaned, or in bonds..	$ 548 18	$ 338 00	$ 1000 00	$ 3598 99	$ 1948 62	$ 1919 00	$ 8922 15	$11,462 84	$ 3257 80	$13,117 46
Increment during year.....	....	....	100 00	1077 67	147 00	80 00	400 00	....	....	....
Total fund held.....	548 18	338 00	1100 00	....	2095 62	1999 00	9322 15	....	....	....
Receipts 1890–91										
Brought forward	....	....	....	1083 35	....	....	216 58	....	....	....
Interest on bonds received	32 89	10 00	100 00	476 07	257 08	279 07	202 10	1146 28	272 60	268 27
Rent of lands..	....	....	....	90 00	....	....	300 00	....	....	....
Total......	32 89	10 00	....	1649 42	257 08	279 07	718 68	1146 28	272 60	268 27
Disbursements.										
Treasurer's commissions.....	....	....	....	29 00	10 10	9 05	52 55	11 46	....	64 90
Paid to schools.	....	22	100 00	398 95	222 08	187 05	254 75	735 41	....	284 83
Loaned	....	9 78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Expended	....	10 00	....	....	232 18	196 90	307 30	746 87	272 60	349 73

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

	Washing'n	Wayne.	Webster.	Yazoo.
Funds loaned or in bonds		$ 3705 90		
Increment during year		314 40		
Total fund held		4020 30	98 30	31 25
Receipts for 1890-'91.				
Brought forward	$ 4644 45			
Interest on bonds received		185 15		
Rent of lands	1287 26			2670 59
Total	5931 71			
Disbursements.				
Treasurer's commissions	15 52	4 60		
Paid to schools	1874 59	180 55		
Loaned				
Expended	1890 11	185 15		2016 81

TABLE XII.

COUNTIES.	Number mills, county levy.	Expended per capita on—			Auditor's list of educable children	Total assessed valuation property (real and personal.)	Population of County by U. S. Census 1890.	
		No. of educable children.	Each enrolled.	Each in average attendance.			White.	Colored.
Adams	2	$1 11	$2 78	$4 66	11,493	$1,291,777	6054	19,973
Alcorn	3	2 12	2 30	5 66	5068	1,159,640	9543	3571
Amite	4	1 87	2 48	4 03	6993	2,225,408	7509	10,680
Attala	4	1 73	2 08	3 87	9660	1,365,454	12,666	9523
Benton	3	1 80	2 97	5 67	4767	727,792	5578	5007
Bolivar	....	2 35	3 75	.....	7311	5,984,041	3230	26.734
Calhoun	3	2 03	2 39	4 61	6108	1,220,893	11.188	3500
Carroll	3	...	......	......	6306	2,327,143	8075	10,698
Chickasaw	3	2 67	3 23	5 63	9005	1,631,082	8455	11,436
Choctaw	5½	1 82	2 16	3 51	4321	929,238	8130	2717
Claiborne	3	1 83	3 11	6 69	7274	1,726,170	3419	11.095
Clarke	4	2 09	2 70	4 78	5193	1,526,921	7617	8106
Clay	3	1 60	2 85	4 86	7618	2,304,855	5552	13,054
Coahoma	3	1 42	2 49	4 68	6419	2,471,000	2162	16,161
Copiah	4	1 90	2 09	3 90	11,690	2,286,771	14,602	15 630
Covington	3	62	1 20	2 02	3114	702,608	5305	2984
DeSoto	3	2 20	3 27	4 41	9470	2,621,249	6862	17.319
Franklin	3¾	2 05	3 51	5 29	4400	1,001,186	5454	4964
Greene	4	2 60	3 50	6 00	1352	590,968	2923	945
Grenada	3	2 03	3 31	5 59	5114	1,926,189	3950	11,024
Hancock	3	3 66	4 95	6 53	3094	1,337,447	5758	2526
Harrison	4	2 74	3 77	5 83	3710	1,352,930	9108	3370
Hinds	¾	1 55	3 24	5 88	18,568	4,542,081	10,685	28,577
Holmes	3	2 09	3 48	4 84	10,605	4,057,025	6980	23,988
Issaquena	2	1 91	5 38	7 50	4616	1,622,049	692	11,623
Itawamba	6½	2 01	2 23	4 46	4854	798,547	10.695	1013
Jackson	3	2 05	3 45	5 68	3790	1,052,818	7810	3440
Jasper	2½	1 05	1 21	1 72	5743	1,201,555	7318	7288
Jefferson	5	1 96	4 10	6 18	6806	1,628,605	3542	15.403
Jones	4	1 50	2 10	5 20	2115	1,191,258	7027	1295
Kemper	2½	2 16	3 08	6 01	6469	1,323,269	7845	10,084
Lafayette	5	2 22	3 54	4 94	7991	1,897,482	11,595	8958
Lauderdale	3	2 19	3 06	4 54	12,850	6,376,572	14,509	15.134
Lawrence	6	1 39	1 71	3 40	4568	1,197,224	6236	6082
Leake	4¾	1 68	2 47	4 60	6260	1,421,379	9325	5043
Lee	3	2 40	2 92	5 42	7676	1,888,985	12.341	7699
Leflore	2	1 78	2 45	3 81	7647	2,531,364	2450	14,417
Lincoln	3	1 63	2 53	4 20	6456	1,656,894	10,216	7696
Lowndes	3	1 49	2 64	4 65	11,381	1,992,297	5940	21,105

TABLE XII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number mills, county levy.	Expended per capita on—			Auditor's list of educable children.	Total assessed valuation property (real and personal.)	Population of County by U. S. Census, 1890.	
		No. of educable children	Each enrolled.	Each in average attendance.			White.	Colored.
Madison......	3	$ 1 96	$ 3 25	$ 6 10	10,275	$ 2,346,956	6024	21.297
Marion........	3	1 78	2 73	3 22	3602	1,337,565	6478	3054
Marshall......	3	2 17	3 11	5 97	9630	2,308,440	9533	16,508
Monroe	½	1 40	3 00	4 08	11,411	2,040,000	11,930	18,792
Montgomery .	3	2 10	2 60	3 50	5147	1,221,198	7372	7085
Neshoba*....	5½	1 78	2 62	3 45	4105	751,719	8320	2175
Newton*.....	7	1 34	1 86	3 60	6363	1,732,981	10.082	6192
Noxubee......	3	1 68	3 17	5 44	11.157	3,834,946	4615	22.723
Oktibbeha....	3	1 56	3 85	4 77	6070	1,617,522	5585	12,109
Panola........	3	2 35	3 01	5 98	10,626	4,417,289	9064	17,913
Pearl River...	3	2 87	3 23	5 18	962	1,305,650	2298	659
Perry.........	3	2 53	5 48	8 68	2372	1,074,337	4569	1887
Pike*.........	6½	3 90	4 75	7 72	7550	1,819,868	10,531	10.672
Pontotoc......	3	1 78	2 26	3 94	6215	1,322,450	10,529	4411
Prentiss.......	3	1 93	2 62	4 68	5842	1,356,286	10,767	2912
Quitman......	3	3 49	4 27	6 65	806	1,945,567	888	2397
Rankin........	2,6	1 68	2 15	3 46	6658	1,193,106	7454	10.467
Scott†.... ...	7	1 61	2 40	4 29	5565	1,525,855	6917	4700
Sharkey	....	2 75	4 04	8 19	3951	662,277	1225	7135
Simpson......	5	1 74	1 99	3 90	3857	793,592	6164	3974
Smith.........	4.6	75	1 01	1 60	3846	2,021,972	8889	1746
Sunflower...	1¾	......	......	.....	2604	1,589,646	2505	6875
Tallahatchie..	3	2 77	3 05	4 05	4852	2,010,250	4974	9387
Tate.........	4	2 43	2 83	4 91	8360	2,208,854	8398	10,853
Tippah	3	2 40	2 80	4 46	4968	974,938	9981	2970
Tishomingo...	4	2 72	4 15	9 40	3393	772,468	8289	1013
Tunica........	....	1 54	2 98	4 85	3843	1,516,231	1218	10,936
Union.........	3	1 87	2 47	4 71	6070	1,336,470	11,569	4037
Warren........	3	1 72	2 36	3 66	15,194	1,882,180	8643	24.516
Washington...	....	1 03	2 60	3 30	15 878	6,060,195	4669	35,703
Wayne........	4	2 01	2 60	5 62	3404	1,032,012	5769	4041
Webster †....	6	1 49	1 84	3 70	4779	1,008,913	9034	3026
Wilkinson....	3.2	1 83	3 69	5 57	7523	2,046,476	3864	13,727
Winston......	3	1 43	2 35	4 09	5001	1,878,454	6977	5072
Yalobusha....	3	1 43	1 51	1 64	6028	1,960,776	7618	9011
Yazoo........	3	2 48	3 28	6 89	13,851	3,887,607	8515	27,873

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* Itawamba—3½ mills, special levy. * Lawrence—Whole amount used for old warrants except $941.36. * Neshoba—2½ mills, special levy. * Newton—3 mills, special levy. * Pike—Part for deficit, not given. † Scott—2 mills for deficit. † Webster—3 mills for deficit.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

—ON—

COUNTY SCHOOL FINANCES,

(TAKEN FROM COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORTS, ETC.)

BENTON.—The Board of Supervisors have ordered the balance remaining this scholastic year paid on outstanding warrants. J. P. BYRD.

BOLIVAR.—My report giving you as full statistics as I could obtain, was sent you several days ago. The treasurer has been very careful to keep his reports and settlements with the county up, but has never made one to this office. His headquarters is not at this place, and I have been waiting to see him to deliver your message. I regret exceedingly that you have had so much trouble in getting statistics from this county I have been so situated myself, that it it has been absolutely impossible for me to answer your queries sooner. FRED CLARK, Supt.
Per E. M.

CALHOUN.—On account of irregularities in teachers' and county superintendent's reports, I cannot give a correct statement of amount of unpaid school warrants. W. J. PATTERSON.

CHICKASAW.—The figures $20,082.63 are taken from superintendent's report, as the records of Clerk's office do not show that amount, owing to the fact that quite a number of pay certificates have been issued and not yet presented to the clerk for issuance. J. F. THOMPSON.

CHOCTAW.—This report is the best I can get up assisted by Chancery Clerk. W. A. EDWARDS.

CLAY.—Of the above balance is, teachers' fund, $2,009.25; school house fund, $116.06; warrants outstanding, $598.01; unpaid teachers' warrants, $544.62; unpaid school house warrants, $16.04; unpaid teachers' warrant to superintendent education, $37.05 unpaid teachers' warrant, contingent, $00.30. Total outstanding, $598.01; school house fund, next balance, $100.02; teacher's fund, net balance, $1,527.30
F. M. HOWARD.

COAHOMA.—The $85.54 is as follows: J. J. McConnell, $32.00 for painting, March 9th; Boulden & Robinson, lumber, $41.19, July 18th; Roulden & Robinson, lumber, $12.35. This was ordered by the Board of Supervisors. W. L. GANONG.

COPIAH.—The Board of Supervisors levied a sufficient amount to pay all outstanding indebtedness and all amounts to accrue. The amount of superintendent's salary is the amount paid out of the county treasury. He said that separate school districts paid him $99.00.
B. HIGDON.

COVINGTON.—The unpaid warrants include warrants for 1888, 1889 and 1890. The money paid on them was on hand at the first of the scholastic year, and arising from a special levy made for outstanding warrants of 1889. When I reported to you last year I reported no warrants outstanding but 1890, as I understood was right. J. R. ROBERTSON.

DE SOTO.—The difference in the pay of teachers occurs from the payment of warrants of last year, and examiners' warrants.
WM. BOYKIN BOONE.

FRANKLIN—In the beginning of this scholastic year we had $1,317.49 to be brought forward, We set aside $907.60 to pay outstanding warrants, which left $409,89 to be brought forward properly, but there were only $812 of outstanding warrants presented, hence the remainder of the $907.60 was placed into the general school fund. S. L SCOTT.

GRENADA—The $933.90 alluded to was doubtless invested in State bonds, though no record of any such amount or disposition is shown on books by my predecessor. R. H. TURNER.

HOLMES.—Many school houses repaired, but out of county funds, and no means of knowing for what purpose warrants are issued, except by minutes of Board of Supervisors. J. MOORE.

I write to explain the discrepancy between the report of Superintendent Hamilton and that of county treasurer in the case of separate school district of the town of Lexington. Two sums, $91.65 and $12.65, were allowed by B. S. to M. L. Stigler, who is city treasurer, and were placed by him to the credit of school fund of the town—$91.65 being allowed out of county fund. These amounts were not included in the treasurer's report, as he knew not for what purpose they were allowed. The sum of these items is the difference between the two reports. I hope this will fully explain the discrepancy. W. L. YOUNG.

ITAWAMBA.—Amount for contingent expenses includes $33.22 on fractional warrants of 1889–'90, but issued November 1890, hence not reglar. and I regard it as contingent. Contingent expenses, also include pay of county examiners, publication of superintendent's notices in the Fulton Repotter, and his postage, also express and my expenses on school fund sent from Jackson to Tupelo. My expenses are for going after it to Tupelo. K. M. HEFLIN.

JASPER.—The amount $858.55 is 2 and 3 per cent. only, used for building and repairing school houses. There was no balance to the credit of the common school fund at the close of the last scholastic year, 1889–'90.
S. G. GRAHAM.

KEMPER.—The amount of outstanding warrants is approximated, the reports being in the hands of the teachers, and others and not issued on.
JNO. M. SMITH.

LAFAYETTE.—By order of the Board of Supervisors I paid to Oxford separate district one-half the Chickasaw fund that it was entitled to per annum (1889), which makes my contingent expenses pretty heavy. City treasurer of 1889 failed to collect from J. B. McEwen, county treasurer. J. R. RAMEY.

LAWRENCE—There are small amounts yet due on contingent expenses, including one month of superintendent's salary, and a debt of $451.65 due teachers, for which no warrants have been issued, to be paid out of school fund of 1891–'92, for which provision has been made.
ALFRED SHARP.

LEE.—The 3 mill county and city levy is collected by the sheriff and paid to the county treasurer. Then the city treasurer gets from the sheriff the 3 mill levy of the city and collects it from the county treasurer, and it is paid to him for the separate school district. G. M. PHILLIPS.

LEFLORE.—This should have been sent in on the 3d, but the treasurer asked me to let him try and get up a better report, but this morning he tells me this is the best he can do from the books. The sheriff's commissions should come off the figures contained in my report. I have tried to get this report fixed, but the officers can tell me nothing. The treasurer says his books don't distinguish between amounts collected for polls and the ad valorem tax, so he says the amount put down here as arising from the two mill levy should be reduced by amounts set down as collected from polls. I hand you herewith the financial report as far as I am able to make it. The figures were furnished me by our present treasurer, who is only filling out an unexpired term. The former treasurer failed to make any report. For that reason I cannot make you the report for 1889–'90, as you desire. In the report made by me last year there was only a report of such as I could make from my books, which only show the amount paid out through this office. I can send that if you desire it. The treasurer has had the enclosed report ever since I received it from you, promising to make his report, but cannot do it. This is the cause of the delay, which I regret very much. A. McC.^{s} KIMBROUGH, Supt

LINCOLN.—Salary of the superintendent has been paid from the general county fund. ALLEN SMITH.

Explanation—Your letter of the 19th inst. has been referred to me by the county superintendent for explanation of the seeming errors contained in treasurers report to you. I will say that during the treasurer's illness I made out the report from his docket and reports made to the board of supervisors, and from county auditor's record. From these I find that at the November term, 1890, of board of supervisors, the treasurer was due county on account of school fund $79.64, which amount was paid on account of schools of 1889–'90, before his report was made to you. He made his report to the board afterwards, and of course this amount was carried forward in his settlements with the board, hence the error in the report. As to amount paid to city treasurer, my books only show credit of $155.75, this was for the January distribution. The treasurer neglected to obtain credit from board of supervisors for the amount paid city treasury from July distribution, but city treasurer's book shows that a receipt has been issued to him therefor, hence the discrepancy in amount reported by city treasurer, and this report; he has actually paid to the city treasurer the sum of $241.47. The interest on the township money, or money derived from the 16th section is paid into the general school fund– no township trustees to pay it to—and is disbursed as such by the county treasurer. We have no railroad tax belonging to the school fund, nor tax derived from redemption of lands that is credited to that fund. Hoping that this explanation will meet with your approval, I have the honor to remain,

Yours truly, FELIX MAY, Chancery Clerk.

MARION.—You will find a discrepancy in the amount reported by the late treasurer and the amount turned over to me of $224.03. His administrators made settlement with the board of supervisors, and I presume discovered some error, hence the difference. J. M. FORD.

NESHOBA.—The building fund has been paid to trustees of the public school—$8-71 to each located school—except what I have on hand, $70.02. W. A. TULLOS.

NEWTON.—$1,852.85 of warrants reported as paid are yet uncancelled, and estimated yet unpaid about $850. The clerk could give me no satisfaction in reference to 16th section fund, or not sufficient to report. There is, however, but few hundred dollars of this fund in our county.

F. B. LOPER.

NOXUBEE.—The $533.72 was received by me, as was proper and legal, and in accoruance with the law was paid to the treasurer of the town of Macon. The $694.50 was paid to the town of Macon for county pupils, instead of for teachers' salaries. A. C. FANT.

OKTIBBEHA.—I enclose school report and must beg your indulgence for the trouble you have been given in this matter. I have carefully gone over my own book and Supt. Fort's also, and have found the errors that made our reports disagree. I had made an error in the addition of a column on one page of $200 00 and found some small errors in Col. Fort's. My report now shows a deficit of $161.72 or that much more paid out than the school fund amounted to. Will it be allowable to pay up this deficit out of interest on 16th section fund due last year, but not paid, until this fall? Of course if I had not unfortunntely made this error I should have stopped payment, but I think the plan of payment suggested above will be proper as the interest due for that year when paid could be applied to expenditures for that year.

A. F. DAVIS, Treasurer.

PERRY.—Salary of superintendent and teachers and contingent expenses have been included under the general head of School Warrants, and I find it impracticable to make a correct division thereof. Unpaid warrants estimated from October 1 up to the 15th, nearly $900.00 have been paid, leaving an estimated outstanding blance of $300.00.

G. D. HARTFIELD.

PONTOTOC.—Last November I applied the $1,536.03 to the scholastic year 1890–'91 and heretofore it had been applied differently. Therefore superintendent Bingham would not issue warrants against this fund, hence claims. The $4,000.00 are old warrants prior to scholastic year 1890–'91 except a few hundred dollars. E. C. PEGUES.

PRENTISS.—By an agreement with the board of supervisors and county superintendent, last year's amount was included in this year's fund, and has been paid. The county superintendent agreed with the board that if they would place the school levy at three mills he would run the schools with that amount and pay the old warrants; which he did and has money left. M. L. BURNS.

QUITMAN.—Your letter of the 17th in regard to the report of the county treasurer and myself is before me, and in reply will say I sent you report on the 17th, the day I received your letter asking for it. I answered each question you desired answered the best I could. My finance report as to amount paid teachers is correct. I am satisfied there is a mistake in the treasurer's report, but I can't do anything until the board meets, when the matter will be presented and they shall act on it. I intend to have the pay certificates issued by myself carefully gone over, and in that way I will be able to find where the blame lies. I have already stated to you that the board of supervisors have paid teachers over my protest, and the clerk would issue warrants on the county treasurer for the money. You can't find out anything from the clerk's record as to how much the treasurer has received, and I don't think the treasurer keeps any books at all—at least I have not seen them. I hope my explanation will be satisfactory so far as I am concerned.

F. M. HAMBLET.

SCOTT.—There was a special levy of two mills to pay the unpaid warrants reported last year, which was insufficient, and the balance was paid out of surplus of this scholastic year's school fund, by order of the board of supervisors. J. H. GRUNDY.

SUNFLOWER.—All monies received from sixteenth sections and all disbursements of same are applied to the various sixteenth section fund account, which accounts are kept separate and will appear in the accompanying report under that head. W. G. STIGLER.

TALLAHATCHIE.—I have no means of knowing what amount of warrants are unpaid, as many of the certificates issued by the superintendent of education are held by parties with whom they boarded. They having paid full value for same, and are holding to pay taxes, no warrants having ever been issued on the certificates. W. M. STEELE.

TIPPAH.—Amount of unpaid school warrants not registered by me and could only find out from superintendent's books. The discrepancy between superintendent's report and the above is due to the fact that the funds have been paid out on warrants on other terms. We have no warrants one year old. J. A. PLUMMER.

TISHOMINGO.—This is the best I can get from the books; cannot vouch for its accuracy, but think it is near the mark. Cannot give amount of unpaid warrants; hope to work it up soon. I find school house account separate and give it as per the books:

On account Tishomingo County for School House Fund.

1889.		
October.	By balance rendered	$ 493 74
1891.		
October.	By amount expended on repairs, etc	170 00
	Balance on hand	$ 323 74

Superintendent F. T. Carmack has shown me your letter showing considerable discrepancy in figures. I of course, as before stated, could only give you such figures as I could find by former treasurer's books, which I stated I could not vouch for.

1st. As to the School House Fund:

The balance, as reported for 1889–'90, was	$ 493 74
Disbursements	120 00
Balance October 1, 1890	373 74
Disbursements	50 00
Balance October 1, 1891	$ 323 74

Discrepancy in treasurer's commission, $5.95 I cannot account for as I give them as I find them. The last entry amount was not designated.

As to salary of superintendent, my report shows only what is paid. The discrepancy should be covered by unpaid warrants, $68.35. As to teachers' salary, my figures show warrants paid, $6,287.43. The discrepancy can only be covered by unpaid warrants, which are uncertain figures. I notice as to dates that most of the warrants paid are 1890: Thus—

Warrants for 1890	$4751 58
Warrants for 1891	1535 85
Total	$6287 43

But I am satisfied that many of the warrants thus paid for 1890 are 1890'91 warrants, I presume Carmack's report, as now corrected, is as near as we can get it.

The report of county treasurer October 1st, 1890, had charged corporation Iuka with $23.90 and reported same in his report. The county treasurer paid the amount of $23.90 to the town treasurer in October, 1890, after town treasurer sent off annual report. And this amount of $23 90 to county treasurer's report of $465.98......$ 489 88
Deduct amount reported by town treasurer..... .... 371 93

Leaves balance ....$ 117 95

Which is the true amount that is due from county treasurer for last distribution of Chickasaw fund, which was not paid to town treasurer. This amount of $117.95 stood charged on county treasurer's book to town treasurer, but was not paid to him. Geo. P. Hammerly.

Tunica.—The difference in the amount as shown by the enclosed report, and the first one, to-wit: $948.94 and $1,307.13 is caused by an item having been charged to the school fund that belonged to the general county fund, which was not discovered until after the report of 1890 had been sent you. The cause of the difference between the item carried over in first report and this one, $893.94 and $948.94 is, there were a few items to be added that were received prior to October 1, 1890, that were not included; The discrepancy in the Chickasaw Fund $1,474,74, was this: The amount was received last year and has been overdue this county since November, 1887, hence the oversight. The cause of the difference in fines and forfeitures is: We collected $400.00 from sheriff on account fines from circuit court since mailing report.
W. G. Jaquess.

Union.—After careful comparison of our books, we think the above report is true and correct. J. A. Smallwood, Treas.
G. L. Jones, Supt.

Wayne.—We have examined the superintendent's certificate and clerk's warrant books, and find that the amount of teacher's warrants paid for the year 1890 and 1891 amounts to $68.44.15. The county treasurer in making his report on teachers' salaries was governed by paper cancelled by the board of supervisors, but we find that tecahers' warrdnts for the previous year were cancelled which will account for the discrepancy of $386.94. W. S. Davis, Clerk.
Geo. W. Bunch, Treas.
Truman Gray, Supt.

Webster —The report is as near correct as possible, or as near as I can get it. S. S. Waits, Treasurer.

In reply to your letter in regard to my report, permit me to say that in my report which says 6 mills levy for school purposes there was 3 mills of this 6 went to pay schools for 1891, and the other 3 mills went to pay outstanding school warrants, and has been paid on outstanding warrants. If you will divide the amount derived from 6 mills levy by 2 it will show that half went on outstanding warrants. This was the order of B. S. when levy was made. S. S. Waits,
County Treasurer.

Winston.—Last year a special levy of 4 mills was made and all of the old warrants were paid back but about $1,800.00, and a special levy this year of 2½ mills to pay the balance. As these warrants had been issued prior to my last report, I did not think it necessary to report them again. W. L. Craig, Treasurer.

Yalobusha.—A levy has been made by the board of supervisors to pay outstanding school warrants which will pay about $6,500.00 of these warrants the present year. There will be for the year 1892 about $4000.00 to be paid. B. R. Winter.

NARRATIVE REPORTS
—OF—
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The Narrative Reports of County Superintendents were prepared in response to the following circular letter, and relates to topics therein enumerated:

CIRCULAR LETTER.

Department of Education,
Jackson, Miss., Nov. 11, 1891.

To County Superintendents:

In addition to the annual statistical report, I respectfully request that you will prepare a narative report on the heads suggested below:

1. Condition and progress of schools during the past two years.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

2. Explanatory remarks on condition thereof—amount of indebtedness, if any—years for which it was incurred—what provision made to pay it, etc.

TEACHING CORPS.

3. Advancing, or at a stand-still—do they manifest professional zeal and interest in work—are accessions to corps composed of graduates of colleges and high schools?—have any had professional training?—are they showing improvement in examinations, and in methods of training, do they send educational papers or journals? Number holding 3 year licenses, etc.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

4. Present condition—how many owned by county—can

you suggest a feasible plan by which good houses can be had in every district—would it be judicious to allow supervisors to appropriate surplus school fund (say to the amount of $200 a year) to buying desks, maps, and blackboards, on the plan of allowing half as much as patrons would contribute?

INSTITUTES.

5. Would you favor a change to a week's institute in summer or early fall?—on what condition of attendance?—with experts to conduct same? Give a tabulated statement of receipts and disbursements of institute fund for past two years and state balance on hand.

TEXT-BOOK ADOPTION.

6. Tell how the law is operating. Give a list of the books adopted and the contract price of each, etc.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

7. Number in county—not including separate school districts—work they are doing to advance educational interests of county—prospects of increase, etc., and any other matter of interest about your public schools.

Prompt attention will greatly oblige.

J. R. PRESTON, State Supt. Public Education.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORTS.

ADAMS.

J. W. HENDERSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The schools of Adams county, although not up to the standard that might be desired, are reaching toward it, and their upward progress during the past two years has been decided.

2. Our school fund having emerged from the incubus of a large debt, incurred years ago, now shows a respectable balance on hand.

3. Our teachers—in respect to zeal and competency—are progressing, slowly it is true, but steadily. A few of them have had professional training, and accessions to the corps are usually graduates of high schools. In their examinations from year to year, a fair proportion exhibit marked improvement; and the same statement may be made concerning methods of teaching. One of the number is licensed by the State Board and three hold two year licenses. Educational journals are neither taken nor read to the extent that is desirable.

4. The county of Adams having made improvements upon certain private buildings, has acquired a guaranteed use of them for school purposes. The number thus jointly owned is fourteen and these are in good repair. In addition to the above, the county owns eight school houses, and the latter are not in very good repair. I would recommend that boards of supervisors be authorized to make annual appropriations from surplus school funds, the aggregate not to exceed five per cent. of said funds, toward building and repairing school houses, or purchasing school-room supplies; upon condition, however, that the patrons of a school receiving such aid shall in each case contribute an amount equal to that expended by the county.

5. Instead of the present mode of holding institutes I would prefer a week's institute, conducted by experts, and held im-

mediately prior to the fall examination, and would recommend that every teacher, before being employed for the scholastic year, shall be required to present a certificate of attendance upon an institute thus held, or forfeit for each day's absence one day's salary, the same to be deducted from the first month's pay, and this forfeiture to be exacted in all cases, regardless of excuse.

ADAMS COUNTY INSTITUTE FUND.

I have on hand, as per enclosed statement $182.95.

Disbursements.

5 Institutes, November and December, 1889	$ 12	50
14 Institutes, January to May, 1890	35	00
9 Instiutes, October, November and Dec. 1890	22	50
16 Institutes, January to May, 1891	40	80
3 Institutes, November, 1891	7	50
Balance on hand	182	95
Total	$301	25

Receipts.

November 1, 1889, balance on hand	$162	25
November, 1889, collected	3	00
April, 1890, collected	53	00
October, 1890, collected	19	00
April, 1891, collected	45	50
October, 1891, collected	18	50
Total	$301	25

Our adoption text books works well, and the accompanying list will show our action in this matter.

LIST OF BOOKS ADOPTED FOR CITY OF NATCHEZ AND ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, OCTOBER, 6, 1890.

Reed & Kellogg, graded lessons; Reed & Kellogg, higher English; Kellogg's rhetoric; Reed's word lessons; Holman's new readers—first reader, second reader, third reader, Fourth Reader; Maury's elements of geography; Maury's Manual Miss. Ed.; Sharpless & Phillips' nat. phil., Derry's U, S. hist.; Sanford's primary arith.; Sanford's inter. arith.; Sanford's common school arith.; Sanford's higher arith.; Hansell's primary speller; Hansell's copy books; Hansell's tracing books.

7. In the county of Adams, outside the city of Natchez,

we have but one institution of high grade, viz: Jefferson College, which is fairly endowed and admirably conducted, under the presidency of Mr. J. S. Raymond, President Raymond is well supported in his work by Professors Harper and Reeves, both graduates of Oxford, Miss. The average attendance at Jefferson College is about fifty.

ALCORN.

JOHN D. BURGE, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The schools of this county are perhaps well up to the average, but not what might be desired. There are people in every district who take a lively interest in school work, looking after its welfare in every particular; but a large number (as is the case everywhere, I presume), are not awake to the needs of their schools, and the great benefit that might be derived from them by proper management. Generally speaking, trustees do not fully appreciate their duty or realize the responsibility resting upon them. Many are not impressed with the fact that it is incumbent upon them to secure a teacher especially adapted to the needs of their school, and not the first one who happens to apply for the position; and the monthly visiting of the school is a matter of not much importance. During the past two years progress is discernible. Districts that have been somewhat indifferent as to teachers now clamor for those who hold first-grade certificates, and who have good executive ability; and trustees are elected who are fully awake to their duty.

2. The finances are in good condition. At the close of the scholastic year of 1889-90, there was something over $700 in the treasury. At the close of the year just passed there were over $1,300 to be carried over to this. This has been accomplished by locating schools so as to accommodate the largest number, and by using economy in contracting with teachers, at the same time not stinting them in salary. If the increase continues it will be possible to have five months term in the near future.

3. The teachers are commendably progressive. There is an observable desire to improve for improvement's sake, and for better preparation for work. Few are so indifferent as to exhibit no interest or zeal in their profession. While few have had professional training—many having no advantages except common schools—yet by industry and close application they have become comparatively proficient.

4. The school houses are not in as good condition as could be desired. Some are built of logs and are so open that it is hardly possible to make them comfortable; others are not sufficiently heated, while some are comfortable and comparatively well ordered. Very few are furnished with anything beyond blackboards and seats. Special effort has been made during the past two years to arouse the people to the necessity of comfortable houses, and it is to be hoped it will result in good.

5. The Institutes held have been profitable, having been conducted with a view to rendering the teachers capable of imparting the knowledge to the pupils in the best possible manner. The best methods of teaching branches, as given in the institute outlines, have been sought after, and the result is apparent. These institutes when properly conducted are of immense value to both teacher and pupil. The suggestion as to holding a week's institute at some proper time is an eminently good one, and if it could be had in addition to the monthly ones now provided for it would be much better. The question of attendance is the only thing in the way of its being a success from the beginning. In this county, however, I can but believe that enough would attend without any condition to make it a success.

6. Upon the adoption of a uniform series of text-books some opposition was aroused, principally by unsuccessful publishers. But since it has been tried, and the good result of uniformity has become so patent, the people have become satisfied and in many places pleased. The books adopted are as follows: Lippincott's Popular Speller, Holmes's new series of readers, Maury's geography (Miss. Ed.), Robinson's series of arithmetics, Bingham's grammar, Chamber's history, Sharpless & Phillips' natural philosophy, Cutter's physiology.

7. There are three high schools in the county outside of Corinth, which are doing splendid work and are great factors in the promotion of the educational interest of the county. All are presided over by efficient and zealous principals who take a lively interest in the work. They are as follows: Kossuth, D. A. Hill; Jacinto, J. O. Looney; Rienzi, Mrs. S. S. Page. There is a female college in Corinth, conducted by Miss Lena Elgin, in a most efficient manner.

AMITE.

GEO. A. McGEHEE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The condition and progress of the white schools have been very satisfactory during the past two years, shown by an increased attendance, a growing interest manifested by parents and children and the advancement of pupils. The progress of colored schools has not been satisfactory.

The funds, collected by taxation for the scholastic year 1889-'90, had been paid on on warrants issued the preceding year; in consequence thereof a deficit of $6,539.25 stands against the school fund, for the payment of which the board of supervisors, in September last, levied 1½ mills, which will pay about one-half of it. The funds collected for scholastic year 1890-'91 were sufficient to pay all current expenses, and a balance of $2,000 was transferred to the funds of this scholastic year.

The white teachers are advancing in knowledge and the methods of teaching, and many show a great deal of interest and zeal, recognizing the fact that the only sure road to success is to possess these valuable traits of character. A few teachers make teaching a profession, but most of them do so as a stepping-stone to some other profession or occupation. Nine teachers are graduates, but none of a Normal college; many take, read and digest educational papers or journals, which I often find on the teacher's desk, and in such cases I see the beneficial effects of the effort for self-improvement. The colored teachers, with some exceptions, are doing but little to advance the children; to give the minimum time and to get their salary seems to be their only object, and to give value received for the money is something never thought of by many of them. Since I came into office I have examined 97 white applicants and 73 colored to October 1st, 1891. I licensed 22 white teachers for three years, 11 for two years and 42 for one year—15 second grade teachers, and there were seven failures; colored, 6 for two years, 18 for one year, 22 second grade, 13 third grade and 14 failures. For cause, I have revoked the licenses of three colored teachers.

The school houses of the white districts, 48 in number, are improving in every way, as the small log house is now giving way to larger houses, framed or boxed, well-lighted and adapted to the comfort of the children. The colored school houses, 41 in number, show but little improvement, many districts being so located as to use the churches for school houses. The trustees of fifty-four schools have deeds to the land on which the school house stands, and have drawn the sum of $10.25 each out of the building fund, the amount appropriated by the board of supervisors to each school as soon as a deed to the land was recorded. I think the plan of appropriating a small sum of money out of the school fund, conditioned on the patrons contributing a like sum, to furnish each school with necessary aids, such as globes, maps, charts, blackboards, pens, ink and crayon, is a move in the right direction.

The institutes, as now conducted, are not much more than farces, as more teachers furnish excuses than attend, and I am in favor of the plan that a week's institute be held for each color, conducted by a graduate of a Normal school; the same to be appointed by the state board of education, compelling every teacher to attend under a forfeiture of license, and that the examination fee of teachers be no longer collected, and the said conductor of institutes be paid out of the school fund and all amounts of institute funds on hand be turned into the treasury to the credit of the school fund.

I received from J. R. Galtney, former superintendent, on Institute fund, March 10, 1890	$ 64 00
April, 1890, examinations, 47 applicants	23 50
October, 1890, examinations, 50 applicants	25 00
April, 1891, examinations, 73 applicants	36 50
Total collected	$ 149 00
By amounts to P. L. Marsalis, Institute manager	$ 17 00
By amounts to W. K. Nettles, Institute manager	7 50
By amounts to J. A. Isaacs, Institute manager	12 50
By amounts to Geo. W. Morey, Institute manager	7 50
By amounts to M. Wilkinson, Institute manager	5 00
By amounts to H. J. Carter, Institute manager	10 00
Ry amounts to J. R. Galtney, Institute manager	10 00
Total paid out	$ 70 00
Balance forward to account 1891–'92	$ 79 00
Total	$ 149 00

The text-book committee met according to law and adopted books to be used in the public schools for the period of five years, and in my opinion no better law was ever enacted than this act; it is enabling teachers to begin a system of grading schools, thus securing to the pupil all the advantages of more attention, and reducing the labor of teachers; the cost of books has been reduced in price from 20 to 30 per cent. of former prices. The following are the books adopted:

McGuffey's speller, Swinton's introductory geography, Swinton's grammar-school geography, Swinton's language lessons, Harvey's revised elementary grammar, Harvey's revised English grammar, Waddy's composition and rhetoric, Steele's physiology and philosophy, Robinson's primary arithmetic, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments arithmetic, Robinson's practical arithmetic.

Contract with American Book Company for the above on file.

Hansell's school history United States, Hansell's higher history United States.

Contract with F. F. Hansell & Bro., New Orleans, on file for these histories.

Gillsburg Collegiate Institute, W. K. Nettles, president, Liberty Male and Female College, P. L. Marsalis, president, and East Fork Male and Female College, S. S. Nettles, president, are three institutions of learning of high grade, and are doing much to raise the standard of education and to fit the coming man and woman for the duties of life; each, no doubt, will exert an influence that will tend to elevate the community in all that makes the true man and woman.

In closing this report, I must say that though the present system of public schools may not be perfect, yet the good it is doing is shown so plainly that the opposition to it is growing weaker every year, and it is to be hoped that the coming Legislature will re-enact the present law, with such amendments as may render the service more perfect in all its workings.

ATTALA.

T. J. FOWLER, SUPERINTENDENT.

1st. There has been, unquestionably, a marked improvement in the condition of the schools of my county in the past two years This is due to two things. In the first place, teachers are better prepared for their work, many of them having attended normal schools and taken a course in the teacher's department, and, in many instances, private schools are kept up from two to four months in connection with the public term of four months.

2d· The financial condition of my county is not as good as it should be. We cannot pay efficient teachers such wages as will justify them to give all their time to their work and to preparation for the same. The county school debt amounts to $2,883.62. This was the indebtedness at the time of my coming into office two years ago. This debt accumulated during the last three or four years of my predecessor's term of office. This debt will be paid very soon by a special levy made by the supervisors for that purpose.

3d. There is, unquestionably, an advancement in qualification among the teachers of my county. Most of the teachers take more than ordinary interest in the duties of their profession. Very few accessions to our corps of teachers are graduates, either from colleges or high schools, as we have no such schools in our county, and the teachers generally are too poor to go a distance and sustain themselves until they graduate. The number, however, taking teachers' courses in the different normal schools of the State is constantly increasing. The average made in the examinations shows a continual growth made in the qualifications of teachers. There are not as many educational papers or journals read as should be, but many teachers have instead procured good books on teaching and study them. I have issued sixty-six three year's certificates in the last two years.

4th. Many school houses, especially those used by the colored people, are not suitable for winter schools. New houses are being built, and a greater interest is taken in this direction. The county owns a part interest in some thirty houses. It is my opinion that school houses should be built by taxation. The houses should be the property of the county. At present, in this county, it will take all the funds which we can raise to pay the teachers. Most of the schools have blackboards, and several have desks, maps, etc.

5th. Institutes are a good thing for teachers who live near the place where they are held and who can attend them, but where the teacher has to travel from ten to twenty miles through rain and cold, along a road extremely muddy, for five hours' instruction, I think such an institute system is a failure. If we are to have them, let us have a week's institute in October.

I have examined 392 teachers in the two years. This amounts to $196.00. I have spent for institutes, paper and blackboard $22.10, leaving on hand $173.90. The first winter I was in office I had no funds, as none were turned over to me by the former superintendent. Last winter we had five general institutes in the county, two for the white teachers and three for the colored.

6th. The following are the books adopted; Webster's Speller, Holmes' readers, Swinton's introductory geography, Swinton's elementary geography, Swinton's complete geography, Swinton's school composition, Robinson's progressive arithmetic, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's practical arithmetic, Harvey's elementary grammar, Harvey's English grammar, Chambers' school history, Chambers' higher history, Smith's physiology, Steele's natural philosophy.

The law is operating splendidly. All are well pleased.

BENTON.

L. E. LIPFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

I am glad to report that the condition of the schools of Benton county for the last two years has been good, and that satisfactory progress has been made in a majority of the same. The school fund was in debt about $2,800 at the commencement of the scholastic year 1890–'91. Said indebtedness had been incurred at different times during the last twelve years. A surplus of about $1,000 accumulated during the same year. The county treasurer was ordered by the board of supervisors to use this surplus in part payment of the above indebtedness. It levied (1½) one and one-half mills, amounting to about $1,100 to be used in same manner as surplus. This will leave a balance of about $700, for the payment of which no provision has been made. All school warrants are cashed at present, as soon as issued.

The teachers of this county are live and progressive in the main. Of course there are some who make teaching a stepping stone and do not show much professional zeal and enthusiasm in their work. But these are few. A majority avail themselves of every opportunity to better qualify themselves for their profession, such as taking educational books, periodicals, attending institutes, educational meetings, etc.; and are showing marked improvement in their methods of school-room work and examinations. A few hold two years licenses. Several have had professional training. Some are graduates of colleges.

About one-half the school houses for whites are in good condition and are supplied with good seats. The houses for the negroes are in bad condition and are chiefly churches. Twenty-six (26) are owned by the county.

Let each school district be taxed to build and furnish its school houses.

A week's institute just prior to examination, would in my opinion produce better results than the present system. Make attendance a prerequisite for certificate.

1890 INSTITUTE FUND.	DR.	CR.
To Ex. Fee 97 teachers (45 white and 32 col.).	$38 50	
To balance fund of 1889..................	6 00	
1891		
To Ex. Fee 96 teachers (57 white and 39 col.).	$ 48 00	
1890		
By amount paid Institute managers.........		$ 45 00
By amount of incidental expenses		3 50

1891		
By incidental expenses................ ...		1 50
	$92 50	$50 00
To balance on hand..................................		$42 00

The text-book law has met with considerable opposition and has been accepted with reluctance on the part of the people. It has diminished attendance in a few schools. Generally it is working well and will be productive in the near future of much good.

There are three academies in the county, to-wit:

Ashland Academy, Hickory Flat Institute and Hopewell Academy. The public sessions of these schools are supplemented with four or five months of private terms. These schools are doing good work with an attendance during the public term of 80 to 100, and during private term 40 to 50.

BOLIVAR.

FRED CLARK, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. All of the public schools of the county are in a flourishing condition, and there is a steady advance in all parts of the county. The greatest difficulty I have to contend with is in getting the school patrons themselves to take the requisite interest in the daily management of the schools, while I find them all ready to make a row when any little disorder happens in the school. The negroes seem always willing to submit quietly to any regulation adopted for their benefit either by this office or by other school authorities, while the patrons of the white schools are more inclined to take the management of the school into their own hands, and to disregard authority.

2. The finances are in a very healthy condition. Warrants are all worth their face value, and have always been cashed on presentation at the treasurer's office. In 1890–'91 I was enabled to run the schools for five months, but this year, (1891–'92) I shall be obliged to close at the end of the fourth month of the term. The board of supervisors have deemed it unwise to supply the common school fund of the county more than sufficient to run the schools the constitutional period of four months.

3. There is a very marked change for the better in the attainments of the teachers employed in the public schools, though in this comparatively new country, there is still

room for improvement. I at first had difficulty in forcing them to stand the examinations, but I succeeded, and the result is that those who were themselves in need of schooling declined the test. Many of my present teachers are professionals, and have had the best training in the country. All are well fitted to take charge of the schools of the county, and force their pupils on towards knowledge. Some of my accessions are graduates, while there has been a tendency to obtain the services of more experienced teachers for those schools where the patrons are alive to the true interests of the scholars. The examining board have only granted one three years license. They have thought that the examinations were the best exercises for the teachers, and they have been loth to grant any exemptions from them, although they have been extremely liberal in their gradings. An evidence of this is that we have had no appeals from the decisions of the board, though I have always informed those who are disappointed, that they had a right to appeal to the State Board of Education. I doubt, however, if any of them are fond of reading the educational journals of the day.

4. One of the most serious difficulties in the way of public education in this county, is the lack of school houses. There are no funds in most townships, while in all there has been sad waste of the lands set apart for that purpose. I strenuously recommend that discretion be given the board of supervisors to apply the surplus funds at the end of each year to the erecting and improving the school property of the county. The funds should be given only to those who are disposed to help themselves.

5. I have found the institutes in this county to be a great failure. Schools are long distances apart, and there are comparatively few white schools in the county, and most of those are opening at different times during the year to suit the convenience of the patrons in each neighborhood. I think that a general institute should be held at some time during the year, to last at least two weeks, and all the teachers be compelled to attend, and be allowed sufficient salary to pay their living expenses in the meantime. This should be conducted by an experienced teacher employed for the purpose.

6. Text book publishers are making a fuss over their agents in this county, who they claim are not treating them fairly, and I have had a considerable amount of trouble in getting the books introduced into each school. I like the law, and think that no change should be suggested.

7. The following text books were adopted for the county, viz: Watson's complete speller; Holmes's readers; Barnes' pictorial lessons in English; Reed & Kellogg's lessons in English; Robinson's primary arithmetic, Robinson's arith-

metic, intellectual; Robinson's rudiments of arithmetic, Robinson's arithmetic, practical; Swinton's new school composition; Chambers' school history of United States, Chambers's higher history of U. S.; Gillet & Rolfe's first book natural philosophy; Gillet & Rolfe's elementary natural philosophy; Brown's eclectic Physiology; Monteith's geography; Monteith's elementary geography.

CARROLL.

J. S. COLMERY, SUPERINTENDENT.

1st. The number of schools has increased, also more efficient in their great work, viz: to educate the masses.

2d. The school finances were in a bad condition in the year 1889–'90, because of the changing from a credit to a cash basis. At the close of that scholastic year the county owed the teachers about $12,000. This debt will be canceled this year, by special levy of 5 mills, and appropriating the balance in treasury for the scholastic year of 1890–'91. This last year's warrants are all paid; so by January, 1892, the county will be free from and school debt.

3d. Our teaching corps has made some advance. As in all other professions, some are zealous; others do not manifest the zeal they should. The accession of teachers is mostly from our high schools. A few take educational papers. Number of whites holding three years license, 10; two years, 12. These are not all teaching in our schools at present.

4th. But very few of the school houses of the rural districts are built or furnished properly. This is a great need in our county—good houses and properly located. About 50 per cent of the houses belong to the county, the rest are churches and Alliance houses. I know of no plan to increase and improve these houses but by constantly urging their necessity, and keeping alive a spirit or desire among the people to educate their children.

5th. I certainly would favor a change in the holding of institutes. I think May would be a good time to hold them, immediately after the spring examination.

INSTITUTE FUND.

(Number of Teachers examined.)	White.	Colored.
October, 1890	26	49
April, 1891	20	22
October, 1891	35	64
Total	81	135
Grand total		216

Amount received	$ 108 00
Amount spent for Institutes	70 00
Balance on hand to turn over to successor	$ 38 00

The law in regard to text-books has worked quite a revolution. There was no uniformity of text-books before the law went into force.

BOOKS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF COUNTY SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Swinton's word primer and word book speller, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, White's first book of arithmetic and new complete arithmetic, Harvey's revised elementary grammar and revised English grammar, Barnes's elementary geography and complete geography, Swinton's composition, Eggleston's primary history of United States and history of United States, Smith's primary physiology and elements of physiology and hygiene, Steele's popular philosophy, Spencerian copy books.

These books were exchanged free, book for book, of the same grade, to each scholar.

7th. The number of high schools in the county at present is four. These are doing a good work in advancing the educational interests of the county. In all of them there are some students pursuing their studies with reference to teaching in public schools.

CHICKASAW.

J. A. WILKINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

I am happy to note, on every hand, the growing interest manifested by the people of every condition in life in the educational development of the coming generation. This is shown by a desire to secure the best teachers, and in preparing better accommodations for their children, in school houses, etc.

Notwithstanding two crop failures in this section, the general tendency educationally is onward and upward, to a higher plane. I am inclined to attribute this impetus, in part, to the rigid examination of teachers, and close supervision required under the present law. The financial condition good; but owing to looseness in management in past years, we are not what we ought to be. Two years ago we were several thousand behind, and with the three mill tax could not pay out, but we find ourselves in much better condition, and in a short time will be able to pay cash to the end of the term, and run five months.

The corps of professional teachers is rapidly increasing, and the zeal and efficiency manifested by them in their work, is slowly, but surely relegating the *old-time pedagogue* to the rear. Many graduates of high schools and colleges are preparing themselves especially for school work, by attending the terms set apart for professional training. A marked improvement in examinations and in methods of teaching is noticeable; many teachers devote a part of their earnings to buying books treating on the subject of teaching, and read one or more of the excellent journals on education. We have 33 teachers holding three year's licenses.

School-houses owned by the county sixty-nine. Number of schools over one hundred. In many districts the houses are reasonably good; while in others very indifferent; some worthless. Some are supplied with maps and desks; greater part with blackboards in some form.

I would favor a small amount—$200 or $400—set apart each year, to be paid out on recommendation of superintendent by order of the supervisors, not to exceed the amount contributed by the patrons of the school, for building, repairing houses, and school house furniture, etc.

During the school term, holding institutes under the present requirements, is impracticable. A majority of the teachers being young ladies, generally away from home, no conveyance at hand, and roads in this section during winter next to impassable, and think of the absurdity of requiring attendance on institute—ten, fifteen or twenty miles away, when the best teams in the country cannot make the trip in a day. With experts to conduct them, held in summer or early fall, they will, no doubt, result in great good, by elevating the aspirations of teachers, and by inciting to more zealous efforts in professional work. Let teachers be required to attend without charge. Let the fund raised on examination fees be expended in paying managers, for one or two weeks institute—for each race at places for holding court.

Institute fund collected for year 1889–'90.	$ 135 50	
Institute fund collected for year 1890–'91.	121 50	
Total Institute fund collected for 2 yrs.		$ 257 00
Total am't paid manager 1889–'90.......	$ 78 10	
Total am't paid manager 1890'91........	35 50	113 60
Balance on hand..................		$ 143 40

The adoption of a uniform series of text-books has worked well for the people, and especially to the interest of the teacher.

Following is a list of books adopted:

Spellers—Swinton's word primers and word book of spelling.

Readers—McGuffey's first reader; second reader; third reader; fourth reader; fifth reader.

Arithmetic—Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic; intellectual arithmetic; rudiments of written arithmetic; progressive practical arithmetic.

Grammars—Harvey's revised elementary grammar; revised English grammar.

Composition—Quackenbos's 1st lessons in composition.

Physiology—Steele's hygienic physiology.

Natural Philosophy—Steele's revised physics.

Geographies—Butler's elementary geography; complete geography.

Histories—Hansell's school history U. S.; higher history U. S.

We have in this county three colleges and high schools, viz: Mississippi Normal college; Buena Vista Normal college, and Houlka high school, besides Okolona college.

All are well attended, and they are doing a magnificent work in the upbuilding of educational interests in our county. Teachers of both sexes are being prepared and thoroughly fitted for the work by fifties and hundreds, who are locating in all parts of the State, and some drifting to other States.

Fall examinations should have remained in September, andnot carried over till October. No time is given for contracting, when achools are required to commence early in November, as ours have done this year. The next legislature should amend by putting them back to September.

CHOCTAW.

V. J. BELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF SCHOOLS.

1. Our schools have made marked improvement in the way of building new and better school houses. At least a dozen new school houses have been built, and considerable improvement in the matter of seats, desks, maps and other school furnishings.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

2. School finances are very short for this scholastic year

—not enough to properly maintain the schools four months. Our board of supervisors only levied a tax of two (2) mills. The amount will not exceed $6,500 unless the State distribution is increased. There is an outstanding indebtedness of $4,500, and the board of supervisors has made a special levy of 5½ mills to pay it. This indebtedness was made during the scholastic year of 1889-'90.

TEACHING CORPS.

3. The teaching corps has improved remarkably in the past two years and is still improving very rapidly, manifesting more zeal and energy than ever. The accessions to the teaching corps are composed of graduates from colleges and high schools. Several have had professional training. Many show considerable improvement in examinations and methods of teaching. Myself and some others are taking educational papers, but there is a great lack and need for more of this kind of literature. Four teachers only hold three years' license.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

3. Much has been done in this line, but there is still great need of improvement, especially where winter schools are taught. We have no surplus fund. The houses are principally owned by the county, except a few owned by churches, towns, etc. Some few schools are taught in church buildings. I think a good school house could be built in every school district, provided the school districts were properly divided; but as they are at present, I do not think the patrons of schools generally would be able or even willing to pay their part. However, if the board of supervisors would allow a dollar for every two the patrons would contribute, it certainly would act as quite a stimulus in most places. I think your plan for obtaining school apparatus a good one.

INSTITUTES.

5. I would favor a week's institute with experts to conduct them, in addition to our regular monthly institutes, provided the teachers were allowed free attendance, as most of them are quite poor and their salaries very meager. The following is a tabulated statement of receipts and disbursements of institute fund for past two years:

W. M. Dalton, Superintendent in Account with Institute Fund, Choctaw County, Mississippi.

1890.		Dr.	Cr.
April 11,	To teacher's examination fees collected....................	$7 50	

April 18, To teacher's examination fees collected	7 50	
April 25, To teacher's examination fees collected	12 00	
June 2, By institute fees paid by Prof. J. T. Lee, Sr		14 00
By expenses		12 50
To fees collected	9 50	
To fees collected in hands of W. H. Smith	19 50	
Total	$57 50	$26 50
	26 50	
Balance from 1890	$31 00	
Fees collected for October examinations, 1891	$13 50	
Balance on hand	44 50	

The above is a transcript from the record kept by my predecessor, W. M. Dalton.

I think this amount will be sufficient to conduct the institutes this winter and may be something left.

TEXT-BOOK ADOPTION.

6. The law has operated well with some exceptions. In those districts where the patrons were unable to buy the books, there was some degree of dissatisfaction, chiefly on the score of mere inability to buy books. I herewith present a list of text-books adopted by the text-book committee as furnished by W. M. Dalton, my predecessor in office:

Maury's elementary geography revised, Maury's manual of geography revised, Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons, Reed & Kellogg's higher English, Kellogg's text-book on rhetoric, Reed's word lesson complete, Hansell's primary speller, Hansell's school history of the United States, Hansell's higher history of the United States, Lippincott's popular fourth reader, Lippincott's popular fifth reader, Lippincott's popular sixth reader, Cutter's beginner's physiology, Cutter's intermediate physiology, Cutter's comprehensive physiology, McGuffey's revised eclectic first reader, McGuffey's revised eclectic second reader, McGuffey's revised eclectic third reader, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's practical arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of written arithmetic, Steele's popular physics, revised.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

7. There are three high schools, viz: Chester, Ackerman and Weir normal high schools. These are of recent founding and have not had sufficient time to demonstrate the good they may do; however, there seems to be considerable interest manifested in them. Ackerman and Chester have both had commodious school buildings erected during the past two years. A law to furnish an adopted and uniform series of text-books free of charge would greatly enhance the practical worth and utility of the free schools. I know of nothing that would remove so many hindering obstacles to teachers and infuse new life into the schools as this would. I have thought about this subject, and believe something should be done in this direction—having taught school in several counties I have never taught nor visited a school in the rural districts, but that I found a great lack and need of more books.

CLAIBORNE.

J. N. BRASHEAR, JR., SUPERINTENDENT.

It affords me pleasure to note that there is a forward movement along the whole line of our school work. The schools have made considerable progress during the past two years, and are now in a better condition than they have been before. People are giving more attention to public schools than formerly, as is shown by both the enrollment and average attendance of pupils for each year being larger than for the preceding year. Besides this, many districts supplement the free term with several months private school, which was rarely ever done till recently.

Our school fund is in an excellent condition, and is sufficient to pay teachers liberal salaries for a term of five months. After cashing all warrants there is a surplus of several hundred dollars to be brought forward to the present scholastic year.

As the result of close application, teachers are from time to time becoming more efficient. Seeing the constant demand for progressive teachers, they have begun to study, not only how to make preparation for examinations, but to learn how to teach. Most of them are zealous workers, who take a lively interest in everything pertaining to their calling. Quite a number are graduates, and many who are not, have been greatly benefited by attending some normal school. Teachers have decidedly advanced in the way of scholarly attainments, for they are making higher grades and higher averages than at any time since the enactment of our present law. Their improvement in methods of teaching has been even more marked; which, in a large measure, is to be attributed to the monthly institutes. Educational papers and educational journals are not as widely circulated as they should be, though there seems to be a general tendency to devote more time to that class of reading.

While I cannot give a very flattering report as to the condition of our school houses, yet improvements are continually being made. Several old houses have been repaired, and two log houses and seven comfortable framed houses have been built during the two years just ended. Not more than two-thirds of the schools are taught in houses owned by the county. Many of the others (principally colored schools) are held in churches which are poor substitutes for school houses. The supervisors should be empowered to levy an additional tax of a half mill or a mill to create a school house fund, to be judiciously expended each year. In our county this would give an annual income of about $1,500, which would soon supply every need. I am anxious to see some plan devised by which our houses can be furnished, for the lack of furniture is the greatest inconvenience that we have to contend with. I endorse your suggestion, and think such a scheme the most economical way in which to accomplish the desired purpose. I would, however, raise the limit to twice the amount you name.

Although the monthly institutes have been successful, yet I believe a week's institute just before the opening of the winter schools would produce better results. From the first month's salary of each teacher deduct one day's pay for each day's absence from institutes, and employ no teacher who is absent for more than two days without a valid excuse.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Receipts.

From predecessor in office	$ 17 00
From teachers examined	150 50
Total	$167 50

Disbursements.

Conducting institutes	$ 65 00
Janitor at institutes	4 50
Rent of house in which to hold examinations	12 00

Moving seats, desks, black-boards, etc., and arranging for examinations	6 25
Janitor at examinations	5 35
Postage and stationery for examinations	40 60
Total	$133 70
Balance on hand	33 80

The text-book law is working smoothly, and I can see that much good has already resulted from it. Books adopted: Holmes's readers, Maury's elementary geography, Maury's manual, Venable's elementary arithmetic, Venable's practical arithmetic, Brooks' mental arithmetic, Hansell's primary speller, Hansell's school history of United States, Hansell's higher history of United States, Reed's word lessons (speller) Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg's higher English, Knox-Heath's language lessons, part I; Knox-Heath's language lessons, part II; Steele's philosophy, Steele's physiology.

High Schools—Chamberlain-Hunt Male Academy, Prof. W. C. Guthrie, principal; Port Gibson Female College, Miss M. E. Compton, president. Both of these schools are doing good work.

Alcorn A. & M. College is being successfully managed by Prof. J. H. Burrus, and is doing much towards elevating the colored people of our State.

CLARKE COUNTY.

H. G. HAWKINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Clarke would rank as an "average" county for schools, being ahead of such counties as Covington, Greene and Quitman, and behind such as Hinds and Lowndes. We think that the schools generally have been improved during the past two years, though many of the colored and some of the white ones still amount to a simple nullity. This is greatly due to the ignorance that makes some trustees take a third grade teacher as soon as a first grade one, and to the willingness of the superintendent thereto on account of limited finances.

The school fund of the county amounts to about $12,000 yearly, and at the close of each of the past two years, there has been a small surplus. The condition is such at present that without any noticeable cutting of wages we have been able to contract for five months schools instead of four months as for many years past. The schools have never received any of the railroad tax. I have contended for a pro rata share, but the supervisors have always positively refused. Some effort has been made to get the matter into court, but without success as yet.

Our teaching corps may be improving. The examinations and institutes by showing comparative merits have done them good. Some of the white teachers and all the black teachers manifest great professional zeal. We have very few accesions from college graduating classes. Some of our best teachers are young men and young ladies who alternately teach and attend school. Very few read educational journals. Four hold three year licenses; the majority of whites hold first and second grade, the majority of blacks, third grade.

The titles of some school houses have been neglected and remain to private parties who agreed at the time of building to give proper deeds when wanted. In the main they are properly deeded, and this is required by the supervisors when they disburse schoolhouse funds, about $900 of which still remains. It had been divided among the different districts, each school to get its share upon fulfillment of conditions. This amounted to small help or inducement to build, so that in August the method of disbursement was changed to 20 per cent of value of new buildings or improvements. An appropriation from county for furnishing could be made useful, if cautiously made as an inducement to self help.

A week's institute would be well, if it could be made practicable. The present plan works well. The institutes of the current term under management of Prof. J. F. Boydstun, bid fair to prove quite valuable.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Receipts.

From predecessor	$ 37 85
April, '90, ex. fees	10 50
Oct., '90, ex. fees	29 00
April, '91, ex. fees	7 00
Oct., '91, ex. fees	28 00
Total	$112 35

Disbursements.

Managers' fees, 15 institutes	$ 37 50
Balance on hand	74 85
Total	$112 35

All the advantages of uniform text-books are apparent in this county. The adopted books were received with scarce a murmur, an even exchange having been secured for readers and geographies, which were the most marked changes made.

Excluding the Enterprise separate school district, there have been no permanent high schools and colleges. Shubuta generally has a private school, and short-lived efforts have been made in different regions to establish something permanent. Pachuta is finishing a nice building and proposes henceforth to run 9 months. Prof. T. E. Waldrup is principal. Quitman makes similar pretensions, with Rev Alex. Trotter as principal. Both these schools are doing well. The prosperity of the school at Enterprise (where before 1890 the patronage had been divided among several petty schools) has been an inspiration.

About twenty-five young men and ladies annually attend schools and colleges outside of the county. This would be a good showing, if they all went well prepared. But many have gone otherwise on account of the lack of proper schools of preparation in the county.

School books adopted for Clarke county:

Spelling—Swinton's word primer, Swinton's word book.

Geography—Appleton's for little learners, Appleton's elementary, Appleton's higher.

Arithmetic—Robinson's rudiments, Robinson's practical.

Mental Arithmetic—Robinson's primary, Robinson's intellectual.

Grammar—Knox-Heath language part 1, Harvey's revised elementary, Harvey's revised English.

Composition—Quackenbos' first lessons, Quackenbos' advanced.

History—Hansell's school, Hansell's higher.

Copy Books—Hansell's 3 tracing per dozen, Hansell's 8 tracing per dozen.

Physiology—Pathfinder No. 1 Health primer, Pathfinder No. 2 Young People's physiology, Pathfinder No. 3 Steele's hygienic.

Natural Philosophy—Steele's popular physics.

CLAY.

JOHN A. STEVENS, SUPERINTENDENT.

In connection with my annual report for 1890-'91, herewith sent, I take pleasure in congratulating Clay county upon the progress of her schools and the increased interest manifested by school patrons within the last two years, completing my second and last term as county superintendent. By the building of new school houses, and the repairing of the old ones, the effort to secure trained teachers, and especially by the supplementing of the public school terms with pay terms, our people have evinced an increasing desire to avail themselves of educational advantages.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

For the first year of my four years as county superintendent, the term of 1890–'91, has been run no longer than the four months constitutional period, by reason of the uncertainty as to probable amount of funds available after the last enumeration of educable children. Owing to this, as well as other considerations, only four months was fixed as the term, and the result is that our schools for the year 1891–'92, commence with a cash surplus of $1,527.30, out of which teachers will be paid promptly as their months are completed. There will be funds for the coming term to run the schools longer than the five months fixed by the board. Hereafter, with the same schedule of salaries, no term need be less than five months in Clay county with the present levy of three mills.

TEACHING CORPS.

Trustees of late seem more careful in the selection of teachers. Preference is shown for those who educate especially for their profession. Many of our teachers evince commendable zeal in their important calling, and show as much interest in the advancement of the children under their charge as for their salaries.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

There are forty-six school houses owned by the county. Many of the school buildings begin to need repairing, and the patrons of the school districts, in many instances, are too poor to repair or rebuild comfortable buildings. The schools being taught in winter, it is important that legislation should give the necessary remedy, by an annual appropriation not only for repairs and buildings, but for the purchase of stoves, blackboards, maps, etc. This is as necessary as an appropriation for the employment of teachers. Private contributions always fall heavily upon the few, while taxation distributes our public burdens.

INSTITUTES.

I favor the plan of requiring all teachers to enter into contracts at least a week before the opening of the school term, and teachers be requred to attend institutes to be held in convenient districts the week preceding the term. They should be required to show certificate of attendance or forfeit a given part of their salary. For the incoming term I have arranged to pay $2.00 to teachers who attend each institute. Contracts to be fixed that monthly amount less, conditioned to pay additionally as stated. The present method of paying managers is not objectionable.

For 1889–'90, I have held eight institutes; amount for same	$20 00	
For 1890–'91, I have held thirteen institutes; amount for same	32 50	
Total	$ 52 50	$ 52 50
Collected from teachers examined in 1889 1890	$ 69 00	
Collected from teachers examined in 1890 1891	82 00	
Total	$151 00	$151 00
Balance		$ 89 69

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Outside of our very excellent high schools at West Point, under charge of Prof. T. J. Woofter, we have none. At Pheba, Cedar Bluff, Mhoon Valley, Cairo, Coleman, Belle, and some other county schools,pay terms succeed the public terms, and the trustees of these schools usually select good teachers.

TEXT BOOK ADOPTION.

The adoption of text books last year, to continue five years, has met with no serious opposition. Our adoption is as follows; McGuffey's readers, revised, Eggleston's first book of American history, Eggleston's history of the United States, Barnes' language lessons (complete), White's first book of arithmetic, White's new complete arithmetic, Eclectic guide to health, Steele's natural philosophy, Spencerian copy books (1 to 7), Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg's higher lessons in English, Reed's word lessons.

I have within the last year made the attempt to grade the county schools, having all schools classed in five grades, beginning with the first reader and ending with the fifth reader. The plan seems to give satisfaction. This classification was rendered practicable after the adoption of text books.

COAHOMA.

N. W. LEA, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. All the progress has been made which could be expected from our surroundings. The children and patrons everywhere have been brought to closer work, and all seem to be be alive to more efficient training, and feel more dependent upon the public schools than ever before as the only means of elementary education. The best evidence which we have of this, is exhibited in the clamor where local isolation deprives the children of a school; and, of those within reach of attendance, the effort to secure more comforts for the school-room and more efficient teachers. A better grade of discipline, and that more generally and cheerfully sustained by the parents, is being everywhere felt. Attendance is better, and more stringent efforts are brought to bear both on the home and the child to secure it. This is true of both races.

2. School Finances.—They are in a prosperous condition; no debts, and an unsettled account due from the Auditor for 1889–'90.

3. Grade of Teachers.—Every teacher has had the advantage of some normal training. Some of them are graduates of our best institutions. We have several licensed for three years. There is a general improvement in doing the examinations. This is especially true of white teachers. We have many creditable and competent colored teachers, but some are indolent and others are looking for something better in politics and render poor service in this calling,

4. School Houses.—Our school buildings are much improved in the last two years—more comfortable, better blackboards, and generally better furnished, but still far from what they ought to be. Some are still smoky, cold, and poorly seated.

Remedy.—Require the neighborhood's choice for an accessible site, and this for school purposes *perpetually*. Then, community to pay half cost of building and complete furnishing the same, and require the entire district to do this, *the State paying the other half*. Then they will be built and *cared for*.

5. Institutes.—Make license depend on at least two weeks in institute work in the county. The summer season will not do in the Delta. It must be in May or November. If institute work is of great importance as part of the county work, the conditions must be absolute or no license, and the statement that such attendance has been given, go with the license. Attendance during vacation at some of our best Normal schools ought to be considered a proper substitute.

	1889'90	1891-'91
Institute Fund—Receipts	$36 50	$$33 00
Disbursements	15 00	7 00
	$21 50	$26 00
By balance	$47 50	

6. We might further add: That since the political strife has eased in our county we have every reason to expect the advancement of every public interest, and out of the general emulation which will follow, the greater success of our public schools is assured. Our examining board will fail, if not adequately compensated, and under the present system they are indispensable. To make the present system of education a success beyond our best wishes, it is only necessary for the people to give it a more generous and liberal patronage. It will do successfully all the work required, if every one interested would give proper patronage and sympathy. There is no better system in use in other states, but it lacks the fostering aid of many of its best citizens. We believe it will be. The law of county adoption is a very good one. Five years is long enough to allow one set of books to run without right to change.

BOOKS ADOPTED.

Venable's practical arithmetic, Venable's elementary arithmetic, Maury's manual geography, Maury's elementary geography, Holmes's readers, Reed & Kellogg's first lessons, Reed & Kellogg's higher lessons, Reed's word lessons, Hansell's primary speller, Smith's hygiene and physiology, Gage's introduction to physics, Chambers' history, Chambers' elementary history, Colburn & Wheeler's mental arithmetic, Hansell's penmanship.

COPIAH.

A. A. LOMAX, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Condition and progress of schools.—The condition

of the schools is hopeful and the progress encouraging. There is a gradual but very perceptible improvement all along the line of school work. The public school system is growing in favor with the people. The advance is not equal to the needs or the opportunities before us. Still there is a healthy growth and an increasing interest. Patrons are beginning to learn that the state proposes to aid in educating the youth, but not to do it all.

High schools and higher education are marked features in the public schools of the county.

2. School finances are also in good condition—The "annual report" shows a balance on hand of $1,205, and all the teachers paid. More money and better salaries would bring into the field more competent teachers and better results. We are too apt to be "penny wise and pound foolish." No investment brings to us so much of good as the money spent in educating our youth.

3. Teaching corps—But few expect to make teaching their life work. The teaching force is largely composed of undergraduates who teach for the present, but with a view to something else in the future. Good work is done and generally satisfaction is given, but the dignity of maturity and the fruitage of experience are wanting. Influx and outflow—coming in and going out—are indeed great drawbacks. We do not complain. More inviting fields are before the young teacher and he or she as the case may be accept.

We have some full graduates in the work. This is especially true of the high schools in separate districts. There is, however, a marked improvement in scholarship in the different grades, as is evidenced by the examinations had. New methods are coming to the front and the demand for educational journals is increasing. Seven teachers hold three year's licenses.

4. School houses.—These vary from the humblest log cabin to the magnificent brick structure. By far the larger number are comfortable framed buildings, well ventilated, provided with stoves, blackboards, rural desks, etc. Maps, charts, globes, crayons and most improved desks, are being introduced. The value of these is recognized and the need supplied as fast as the people become able. The new buildings are all of better style and more conveniently arranged than the old ones. Would recommend that surplus school funds be appropriated by the board of supervisors for maps, charts, globes, etc., for the schools unsupplied, provided patrons invest an equal amount in the same.

5. Institutes under present regulations are almost valueless to the country teachers. Most of our schools are taught during the winter term. Then the days are short, the roads

bad, the weather often inclement, conveyances unsuited or expensive, hence the institute is poorly attended and barren of good fruit. Would earnestly recommend a change. Let there be a week in May or September devoted to this work. Have efficient managers and put a premium on attendance. Make it the interest of teachers to attend and they will.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Received the last two years from examination fees on institute fees	$ 198 50	
By amount paid for institute	$ 9 50	
By amount paid for lights, janitor, etc	6 50	
Total	$ 15 55	
By balance on hand	182 95	
Total	$ 198 50	

6. The committee on uniform series of text-books adopted the following named text-books to be used the next five years in the public schools of the county, viz:

Maury's elementary geography, Maury's manual geography, Wentworth's primary arithmetic, grammar school arithmetic, Lockwood's lessons in English, Physical science, Reed's word lessons, Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in higher English, Cutter's physiology (beginners), Cutter's physiology (intermediate), Cutter's physiology (comprehensive), Chambers United States school history, (higher.)

7. High Schools.—There are two in the county. One is located at Gallman and the other at Hopewell, ten miles in the interior. Both have a good faculty. Eld. I. H. Anding presiding over the Gallman high school, assisted by Miss M. E. Miller and Miss Colie Covington. Prof. W. A. Moffett had charge of the Hopewell high school, assisted by Miss Cole. These schools are doing excellent work. Already their influence is felt in different colleges in the State. The Newton Seminary for young ladies, located in Crystal Springs, under the efficient management of Mr. Newton, has a record for thoroughness and accuracy. Other localities are planning for high schools also, and in the near future there will be two or three more. The high school is a felt want—a prime necessity. It is the link that binds the public school to the college.

COVINGTON.

N. B. HOLCOMB, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. There has been within the last two years a great in-

crease of interest on the part of school patrons in the cause of general education, as manifested by supplementing the salaries of public school teachers, and extending the term in many of the districts by private subscription.

2. The school funds are insufficient to procure the services of competent teachers to teach the schools the constitutional period of four months. The amount of indebtedness, from the best information obtainable, is about $500, some of which was issued in 1888 and some the scholastic year 1889 and '90. No provision has been made to pay this indebtedness.

3. Teaching corps is advancing and manifesting great professional zeal and interest. Accessions to corps are composed partly of college graduates. I don't know that any have had professional training, but they all show great improvement in examinations and methods of teaching. Nine are holding three years' license; two, two years' license.

4. School houses are better provided for convenience and comfort of pupils than for any previous years, though far from being as well provided as they should be. None are owned by the county. I can think of no better plan for having good, convenient and well provided school houses in the piney woods counties, than the plan of maintaining one free school in each township, to be located near the center. I think it would be a wise measure to allow supervisors to appropriate part of surplus for the purchase of school apparatus—say meet patrons with as much as they will subscribe, not to exceed a certain sum or limit.

5. I think a change to a week's institute in the fall or summer would be a considerable improvement on the present plan, as time and trouble would be saved to teachers and more good accomplished. These institutes should be conducted by not less than three expert managers, and a certificate of attendance from these managers to teachers before contracting to teach school be required.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Amount of institute funds received during the past two years	$26 00
Amount disbursed	15 00
Balance on hand	$17 00

The text-book adoption is working well and giving satisfaction. The following are the books adopted: Webster's elementary spelling book, McGuffey's revised eclectic readers, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's progressive intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of written arithmetic, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, Harvey's revised elementary grammar and composition, Harvey's English grammar, Quackenbos' first lessons in composition, Monteith's first lessons in geography, Monteith's introduction to Geography, Monteith's manual of geography, Spencerian course copy books, Nos. 1 to 4; Spencerian shorter course copy books, Nos. 1 to 7; Spencerian common school course copy books, Nos. 1 to 8; Steele's fourteen weeks' course in physiology, Steele's fourteen weeks' course in philosophy, Swinton's first lessons in our country's history, Swinton's condensed history of the United States.

7. There are four or five high schools, *i. e.*, claimed to be, which are doing much to stimulate an interest in education. These are taught by teachers of considerable experience and ability. There are good prospects for other high schools to be started at some time in the near future.

DE SOTO.

WM. H. JOHNSTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The schools in this county have made good progress in the last two years; the enrollment and average attendance have been increased, and the patrons are taking more interest than heretofore.

2. Our school finances are in good condition; we have no outstanding warrants, pay our teachers cash when their services are rendered, and have a balance in the treasury after all are paid.

3. There has been a very decided improvement in our teaching corps in the last two years, a large majority seeming to evince great interest in their work. I have a few professional teachers who are graduates of colleges and Normal schools, but a large majority are home teachers, yet they are proficient. We of course, have many who are mere makeshifts. Some few of them subscribe for and read school journals, etc. I have ten or twelve holding three year licenses, but only three or four of those are now in the schools.

4. I am sorry to say that a large majority of our school houses are in a wretched condition, and I see no hope for any improvement; out of ninety houses there are only eight or ten that have desks and other furniture, the balance have only benches to set on; most of them have some makeshift for blackboard. It is my opinion that it would be a mere

waste of the surplus school fund to place it in the hands of the supervisors to build school houses on any terms. There is not a single school house in the county that belongs to the county; there are a good many deeded to the trustees, with the reservation that whenever it is given up for school purposes it reverts to the original owner. I see but one way to build school houses and that is by taxation.

My opinion is now and always has been, that it would be much better to have an institute for one or two weeks just before the fall examination and pay for it out of the school fund. Our institutes are now held in the winter and a large majority of our white teachers being females, and the weather nearly always bad, they cannot or will not attend; the colored teachers are always on hand. See tabulated statement of the Institute fund for the last two years at the end of this report.

6. Our county adopted a series of text-books according to law and they are now in all the schools in the county and I have no complaint; below I give the books adopted:

Swinton's word primer, Swinton's word book, Swinton's word analysis, McGuffey's revised readers, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's progressive intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's progressive rudiments, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, Harvey's revised elementary grammar, Harvey's revised English grammar, Barnes' language lessons complete, Barnes' elementary geography, Barnes' complete geograyhy, Eggleston's first book United States history, Eggleston's United States history, Steele's physiology, Steele's 14 weeks in philosophy, Barnes' copy book.

7. High schools—Pleasant Hill High School, S. S. Robinson, Pleasant Hill; DeSoto Institute, Mrs. S. B. Bouldin, Nesbit; Olive Branch High School, S. S. Thomas, Olive Branch; Cockrum School, Miss Julia Sage, Cockrum; Hernando High Graded School, J. H. Brooks, Hernando.

These schools keep open 10 months and teach higher branches than in the free school

STATEMENT OF INSTITUTE FUND FOR 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

1889.	
May 4—Ex. fees collected of white teachers, May, 1889	$ 7 00
May 11—Ex. fees collected of colored teachers, May, 1889	23 50
Sept. 11.—Ex. fees collected of white teachers, Sept. 1889	30 50
Sept. 18—Ex. fees collected of colored teachers, Sept., 1889	49 50

1890.	
April 24—Ex. fees collected of colored teachers, April, 1890	9 00
Oct. 2—Ex. fees collected of white teachers, Oct., 1890	39 00
Oct. 9—Ex. fees collected of colored teachers, Oct., 1890	74 00
Total	$232 50

EXPENDITURES.

1889-90.	
Paid for holding 20 institutes 1889-90	$ 50 00
Paid for two pages, 6 days each, 1889-90	9 00
Paid for janitor and fires at institutes	10 00
Paid for paper, ink, pens, etc., 1889-90	17 63
Paid for postals to notify teachers	1 50
Paid to Prof. S. S. Robinson, L. J. Farley and Hugh Foster, $5.00, part of expenses to attend teachers' association	15 00
1890-91.	
Paid for holding 20 inititutes, 1899-91	50 00
Paid janiter and fires 10 day, April and Oct., 1890	7 50
Paid janiter and fires at 20 institute, 1890-91	10 00
Paid for paper, etc., examinations, 1890	21 65
Paid postage to send notices, etc., to teachers, 1890-91.	10 15
Total	$202 43
Balance on hand for 1890-91	$ 29 07

FRANKLIN.

J. P. JONES, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The interest manifested by the people in education during the past two years has placed onr public schools in a healthy condition. In many schools they are paying supplemental wages, thereby securing efficient teachers, who are building up good and permanent schools. Our progress has been all that could be expected under the present system. While there is still great room for improvement, yet we have made a steady progress, as is shown by the annual re. ports of the past two years in the attendance of pupils. During the scholastic year, 1889–'90, we had 1,713 pupils enrolled and in 1890–'91 we had 2,453 enrolled, making an increase of 740 pupils enrolled. This increase,

I think, is due to the fact that a healthy educational sentiment pervades the county, and that better and more competent teachers are employed. However, but little over one-half of the educable children in the county were enrolled during the past scholastic year, owing to the fact that some districts had no schools. This year we have increased our schools ten and expect to enroll three-fourths of the educable children in the county.

2. When I came into office in January, 1890, I found we would have $2,404.49 on hand after paying for the winter schools, the teachers of which had already been contracted with by my predecessor. Before the opening of the summer term the legislature enacted Sec. 10 of Chap. 71, of the acts of 1892, which forbids superintendents issuing pay certificates in excess of the amount of money on hand or to be on hand for school purposes in any scholastic year, and having but $2,404.49 with which to run summer schools, and which was inadequate to run them four months, I concluded to run them but one month, which cost $1,087, leaving a balance of $1,317.49 to be carried forward as a surplus; but there being outstanding warrants of 1888 and 1889 to the amount of over $800, by authority of Sec. 11, Chap. 71, sufficient amount of the $1,317.49 was set apart by the board of supervisors to pay these warrants, which was $812, as is shown by the county treasurer's last report in amount of "outstanding warrants taken up," leaving $505.49 to be brought forward to the school fund of 1890-'91. This leaves no outstanding indebtedness for the scholastic year 1889-'90. We have a small indebtedness of last year of of $9.60, but there is money in the treasury to pay it whenever presented. Our county levy this year is 4½ mills, which, together with other receipts, I think will run the schools (5) months.

3. Our teaching corps is advancing as a body, though we have some teachers that do not seem to improve, but they are being fast displaced by live, energetic teachers. There is a move now among the teachers to organize into a professional body, with a view to improving themselves in pedagogy, which, if successful, I think will result in much good. Most of our accessions are graduates of high schools and colleges, with some professional training. We have but one teacher who is a graduate of a normal college. These teachers who have had professional training are valuable accessions; since they bring with them new ideas and new methods, and impart them to their fellow-teachers with whom they come in contact, teaching them by example and precept the folly of the old and the wisdom of the new way. The rigid examinations, in my opinion, have done more

towards building up our teachers than all things else. They thought them very difficult and unjust at first, but after several years of toil and labor, reading and thinking, they themselves see and feel the benefits of them, and to-day quite a number of our teachers never let an examination pass without mastering it. Some few read educational papers. Seven teachers hold three years license.

4. The condition of our school houses is bad, and they are poorly furnished, a great many are unfit to teach a winter school in, especially the old ones. Those that have been built within the last two years are much more comfortable; none have the patent desks. The county owns 27. I know of no plan better calculated to have good houses in each district than to get the people thouroughly aroused to a sense of their duty in building good houses for their children. I think your plan for supplying globes, maps, etc., for school-houses a judicious one, and a thing much needed. A teacher can not do good work without them.

5. I would be in favor of a change to a two weeks institute, say in April or October, on the condition of a forfeiture of license to fail to attend without a very good excuse. An institute of this kind, conducted by an expert, would do more good than a month conducted under the present plan. April and October are examination months; hold a two weeks institute, and have the examinations on the last two days of the institute. The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of institutute funds for the past two years:

RECEIPTS.	1889–'90.	1890–'91.
White	$ 4 00	$ 5 00
Colored	2 50	6 50
Total	$ 6 50	$11 50
Total (two years)		$18 00

DISBURSEMENTS,	1889–'90.	1890–'91.
White (2 insti'tes 1889–90, 3 inst'tes '90–'91).	$5 00	$ 7 50
Colored (1 " " 4 " "	2 50	10 50
Total (two years)	$7 50	$17 00
Total		$24 50
Balance in my favor		$ 6 50

6. The different publishing companies sent their books to dealers on introduction account, thereby giving the people a chance of exchanging their old books for the adopted series, by paying a small exchange price; though they did not take full advantage of this to get rid of the old books,

on account of so few dealers handling them. However, we now have a good supply of them in the county, and the law is being enforced. The following is a list of the adopted series: Webster's spellers, McGuffey's readers, Davies' elements of arithmetic, Davies' new school arithmetic, Davies' practical arithmetic, Harvey's grammar (element.) Harvey's grammar, (English), Waddy's composition, Steele's fourteen weeks physiology, Steele's philosophy, Maury's elements of geography, Maury's manual geography (Miss. edition), Hansell's school history, Hansell's higher history.

We have three high schools in the county, not including separate school districts, that are doing good work. They furnish to those pupils in the county whose parents are unable to send them away, a chance of a good English education at home, and many pupils who have passed the usual public school course are attending these schools. Book-keeping, music and telegraphy are taught in some of them. We have a prospect of one other, which probably will be the best equipped in the county. I think they contemplate building an $800.00 house, and have it ready by next fall.

GREENE.

I. E. BRELAND, SUPERINTENDENT.

The public schools of Greene county have been in a more prosperous condition during the past two years than at any previous time. The schools generally are supplied with more competent and conscientious teachers, and in many communities the fruits of their diligent labor and judicious training are being gloriously manifested in the improvement of the moral, social and intellectual condition of the young people. Our people are now manifesting more interest in the education of their children than ever before, and, like the teachers, they have better conceptions of the true purpose of the school. Teachers and patrons alike, have at last learned that ability to thrash a boy and work a mathematical problem are not all the requisites for the successful teacher; in consequence of which, our school management has been greatly improved. But, while our schools are generally in a progressive condition, they are far below what they might and should be. Our teachers, and the people, are just beginning to move out along those lines of theory and practice that are destined to revolutionize the follies and prejudices now existing among the grossly ignorant masses.

2. School Finances.—The school fund of this county, available for school purposes during any year, is only about $3,700, and there are 38 schools. It will be seen from this that there is less than $100 to the school. Yet by contracting with teachers for near the minimum salary, and prevailing with the patrons to give them free board, and, in some instances, to supplement the public fund, I have been able to maintain the schools for the constitutional period and keep the county out of debt.

3. Teaching Corps—Most of our teachers are undeniably making advancement in all matters pertaining to teaching. Their aims are higher, their methods more perfect, and their work more decent and systematic. A goodly number are manifesting professional zeal and interest in their work. A majority are graduates of the schools and colleges of the State, but only a few have professional training. The improvement in examinations is quite observable. Many teachers who a few years ago could not get up a creditable set of papers, can now present the superintendent with a set so improved in matter, form, neatness, etc., that it is a pleasure for him to grade them. A goodly number of our teachers read educational journals, and are greatly benefitted thereby. Only five hold three years' licenses.

4. School houses.—There has been a decided improvement in the condition of our school houses during the past two years, yet many are crude and uncomfortable. Those that have been recently built are framed buildings, and the arrangement is commodious; but in our old log houses the teachers and pupils are distressingly exposed to the cold, inclement weather, and the supplies are inadequate. Only two are owned by the county. I think it would be quite judicious to allow the supervisors to appropriate school funds to the better supplying of school houses in counties where there is a surplus.

5. Institutes.—I verily believe that a week spent in institute, just before the opening of winter schools, would be an improvement on our present plan of holding monthly institutes, and much more good would be accomplished. A competent institute manager should be appointed by county superintendent, and all teachers should be bound to attend—unless they can show good reason for absence—under penalty of forfeiture of license. The teachers should receive at least $1.00 per day, for each day spent in the institute.

Nearly all the teachers of this county are imported from other counties; therefore the institute fund is a mere trifle, This the county Superintendent pocketed as he always conducted the institutes himself.

6. Text Book Adoption.—The law in regard to text-book

adoption has been complied with, and all the schools (line schools excepted) now have a uniform series.

7. McGuffey's electic spellers; revised edition 1st reader; 2d reader; 3d reader; 4th reader; 5th reader; 6th reader;

Cornell's primary grographies; intermediate; complete.

Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic; intellectual; rudiments of written arithmetic; progressive practical arithmetic.

Quackenbos's 1st lessons in composition; rhetoric and composition.

Barnes' primary U. S. histories; brief history.

Harvey's revised edition grammar and composition; English grammar.

Steele's 14 works in physiology; 14 works in philosophy.

Long's language exercises, part 1; 14 language exercises, part 2; Spencerian common school copy-books.

8. No high schools.

HANCOCK.

GEO. M. HOLCOMB, SUPERINTEDENT.

During the past two years better work has been done in the schools by the teachers; the pupils, as a whole, have progressed more rapidly in learning than heretofore, and this I attribute in particular, to the law passed by our last legislature providing for a uniformity of text-books in the public schools of every county.

With reference to the treasury, after paying the teachers their salaries as per contracts it has had a surplus of funds to be carried over to the ensuing scholastic year. Suffice it to say that the treasury of this county is in a healthy condition. Radical changes having been made in the educational laws among which may be mentioned the written examinations of applicant teachers are required to pass before being licensed; the institute in which the best methods of teaching are discussed—the teachers have been stimulated to advance in their professions—the teachers in this county are advancing inasmuch as they read educational journals; in the schools discharge their duties earnestly and faithfully, and in their examinations, manuscripts show much improvement.

Most of the school houses are frame buildings, having sufficient light and ventilation. Good school houses and suitable furniture are needed in some of the school districts of this county. A judicious plan for obtaining good school houses, in my humble judgment would be to allow the supervisors to impose a special taxation for this purpose on property owners, and to appropriate the surplus funds from this special taxation to buying school supplies; such as desks, maps, black-boards, etc.

Probably as a matter of convenience to the teachers an amendment to the law relative to the holding a week's Institute in summer or early fall is advisable; but otherwise it cannot be more beneficial to the teachers of this county than under the present regime. Among the teachers of this county three are graduates of high schools, and three of colleges. Three teachers hold three-year licenses.

The law regarding text-book adoption in its operation has been favorable in these respects: first it has brought about a uniformity in the mode of instruction; second, it has caused quite a reduction in the price ot school books, which as a consequence has been a pecuniary benefit to the patrons of public schools.

The text-books adopted in this county:

Webster's elementary speller.

McGuffey's revised first readers; second readers; third readers; fourth readers; fifth readers; sixth readers.

Davies primary arithmetic; elementary written arithmetic; practical arithmetic.

Harvey's elementary grammar; revised English.

Eclectic elementary geography; eclectic complete geography.

Swinton's condensed history U. S.

Eclectic series copy books.

Steele's 14 weeks physiology; 14 weeks philosophy.

Swinton's primary history.

The receipts for Institute funds for scholastic year 1890 were	$18 50
And 1891	21 50
Total	$40 00
Total disbursements for 1890 were	$13 50
Total disbursements for 1891 were	18 50
Total	$32 00
Balance on hand	$ 8 00

In this county one college known as St. Stanislas college, is conducted by the Brothers. Its object is to afford a commercial and literary education. There is also a convent which is under the control of the sisters, the aim of this snstitution is to educate young ladies in modern languages and music.

HINDS.

C. S. NORTH, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The condition of the schools during the past two years has been favorable and the progress marked. The patrons, with but few exceptions, have manifested entire satisfaction with the manner of instruction on the part of the teachers, and the advancement on the part of the pupils. In some few instances here and there we find a teacher who has not given entire satisfaction, and this is due in a great measure, not to the want of educational acquirement, but to the lack of executive ability on the part of the teacher. Where there are so many, it would be phenomenal indeed if all were first-class in regard to executive ability.

2. For the entire time the schools have been maintained under the present law, there has been a sufficiency of funds for each year, with a surplus in several years, with the exception of the scholastic year 1890–'91. The contracts made with the teachers for that year were based upon the aggregated salaries of teachers paid the preceding year, 1889–'90; the surplas reported by county treasurer after paying the same; and upon the amount to be derived upon an extra levy of one-fourth mill by the board of supervisors for the year 1890–'91. The entire contracts for the entire term were for a less amount than the amount estimated to come in on the above basis, and the amount of pay certificates issued was less than the amount of pay certificates for 1889–'90.

Before all the schools were taught and reports filed, some of them having been taught in the late spring and summer under the provisions of the amended law, the county treasurer reported that the funds were exhausted. Upon that the superintendent stopped issuing pay certificates. This was before the July State distribution. Upon notice from the county treasurer, the undersigned proceeded again to issue pay certificates, until notified by the county treasurer that the funds for the scholastic year were exhausted.

Since that time no pay certificat es havebeen issued. The amount issued as above stated was less than the amount issued and cashed the preceding year. The amount of salaries due teachers on reports on file upon which certificates have not been issued, added to the amount of certificates issued, (making a total representing the entire contracts for 1890–91,) is for a less amount than the basis of estimates upon which which said contracts were made. All of which wille be more briefly shown by the following summary:

Estimates on which contracts for 1890–'91, were made:

Amount of pay certificates issued and cashed previous session 1889'90	$27,778 50
Surplus reported by county treasurer cashing the same	1,787 96
Extra levy for 1890–'91 of one-fourth mill on say $4,000,000 valuation	1,000 00
	$30,586 46

Amount of entire contract for 1890–'91:

Pay certificates issued to teachers	$27,650 60	
Am't of reports on file on which no certificates have issued,	1,295 90	$28,945 60
By balance		$ 1,640 86

From which it will be seen that the entire amount of salaries of teachers for the whole term was less than the estimates by one thousand six hundred and forty dollars and eighty-six ents. No increase of value was taken in the estimates, which would have made them greater.

3. The teaching corps are steadily advancing, and manifest professional zeal and interest in their work. There are many graduates of colleges and high schools, and some who have professional training as teachers. They show improvement in examinations and methods of teaching. There are forty-six who hold three years licenses who taught in the county.

4. While there has been improvement in the school-houses, much has yet to be done. Of the houses for white children nearly all are owned by the county or have title vested in trustees, while of the houses for colored children, a large number are churches used for schools. I think it might be well for a small amount to be expended annually towards the equipment of the schools with maps, blackboards, etc., the patrons contributing as much as expended by the county.

5. A change in the manner of holding institutes would no doubt be beneficial. One week in the summer of uninterrupted daily exercises would be a great improvement, with experts to conduct the same.

Experience of several years back has clearly demonstrated that the holding of institutes in different parts of the county was anything but satisfactory and beneficial. The teachers, nearly all of whom were ladies, after having taught the five preceding days, did not feel disposed to be forced on Saturday to hire or borrow conveyances and travel over miserable roads through wind and cold and rain. Failure to meet managers led to the conclusion that to accomplish anything and secure attendance, the place of holding should be central. For the last two years they have been held at the county seat, conducted by the county superintendent, and there has been no disbursement. The amount accumulated for the last two years is as follows: White, $134; colored, $145; total, $279.

The law relating to text-books is operating favorably Whatever of dissatisfaction there was at the time of the change, has apparently died out. The good result of uniformity and the greater efficiency of the teachers by reason of better concentration and systematic apportionment of work, have been beneficial to the children, satisfactory to parents and helpful to the teachers.

The text-books adopted are as follows:

Readers—Lippincott.

Geography—Maury's elementary; manual.

Arithmetic—Wentworth's primary; grammar school; Robinson's intellectual; Rays's test example tablets.

Grammar—Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English; higher lessons in English; Knox Heath's language lessons, part 1; language lessons, part 2.

Composition.—Waddy's.

History—Chamber's school history; history U. S.

Physiology—Hutchinson.

Natural Philosophy—Steele's physics.

HARRISON

C. D. LANCASTER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools of this county have been well conducted for the past two years. A number of pupils educated entirely in our county schools, are teaching under first, second and third grade certificates. Some of our teachers have attended Normal schools, but they do not show any superiority over others in their examination papers, or school work. Teachers are enthusiastic in work and thoroughly practical. They have tried to avoid sham and humbug, and give good honest work for the money they receive. Two teachers hold three years licenses.

Five school houses are owned by the county and three by separtate school districts.

Where brick can be made, the board of supervisors should be empowered to employ a man who understood burning and laying brick, to put up a few brick houses each year. The people of the district to furnish the other labor; the board the material. The brick houses to be furnished by the county. Frame houses when not used are liable to be burned by wood fires in this county. The time has come when we need a high school in each county. It should be located about the center of the county so as to be equally accessible to all.

A teacher's institute to hold five days during any week of the term. Teachers to be paid $10.00 each for attendance. Fines to be deducted from this amount. Teachers who fail to attend without good excuse, to forfeit license. One corps of experts could then conduct institutes in sixteen counties. Receipts for institute fund for past two years are $121.50. The disbursements $72.50. The balance on hand, $132.90.

The text-book law has been difficult to enforce; because of small profits; dealers do not care to handle the books, and teachers often order from publishers.

Text-books adopted:

McGuffey's revised speller; Ray's new elementary arithmetic, practical, higher; Robinson's intellectual; Harvey's elementary grammar, revised English; Eclectic Elementary Geography, complete; Eggleston's 1st Book American History, U. S. and People; Eclectic Copy Books; Steele's 14 weeks physiology; Quackenbos's new philosophy.

Pass Christian Institute—a college for young ladies; handsome building fronting the Gulf of Mexico. Is well attended. Rev. H. C. Mayer, President. Handsboro, has Gulf Coast college, a high school for boys and girls. Good buildings and well attended. Mrs. W. G. Henderson, President.

ITAWAMBA.

A. B. NEWTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

While I cannot say that we have made any visible progress during the past two years, I feel sure that we have, at least, not retrograded. We have had some drawbacks, such as a reduction in salaries and a text-book adoption; but in my opinion, we are now in better condition for future progress than ever before.

Our funds for last lear, i. e. 1890–'91, were sufficient for the expenses of that year; or rather the disbursements were made to conform to the receipts. During the previous year a debt of about $1500 was incurred. However, we have at present no outstanding warrants. This amount is due the teachers for which they have received no warrants. No provision had beenmade to pay them. Neither do I think the board of supervisors has any right to make a levy to pay this amount without an act of the Legislature empowering them to make the levy. I hope the Legislature will make some provision to enable the board of supervisors to make the necessary levy. The basis for all the contracts for 1890–'91 was laid before I came into the office, and also before the Act to prevent over-issue was passed. I carried out the contracts and issued pay certificates until I had reached the amount available for salaries that year. The teachers who were so unfortunate as to be last, received neither money nor warrants, though they had already rendered service according to contract.

Considering the small salaries paid, our teaching corps is a splendid one. While not more than one-fourth are graduates of high schools, as a general thing they are zealous and competent for the work they undertake. About one-half have received professional training; others receive some instruction in the County Institute. A few read educational papers. About twenty teachers have received three years licenses during the last two years.

Our school houses are not what they should be, of course, yet there has been marked improvement in the matter of repairing and building new houses. With perhaps three exceptions, they are very poorly furnished. In most cases the patrons seem to think their duty ends when the house is built. The plan of appropriating money to buy school furniture where the patrons would contribute an equal amount might do in those counties where there is a surplus school fund, but in this county we need all the money for teachers' salaries. I know no way to get good houses in each district, other than continuing to urge the people to build them by convincing them of the necessity, etc.

As to Institutes in the future, I am heartily in favor of a change to a week's Institute during the months of September with compulsory attendance. Let it be conducted by the Board of Examiners. They might be required to pass an examination on methods of teaching, school government, etc., before their election. Below is a statement of receipts and disbursements of Institute fund for past two years:

RECEIPTS:

Examination fees, April 1890	$18 00	
Examination fees, Oct., 1890	35 00	
Examination fees, April, 1891	12 50	$65 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Institute Managers 1889–'90	$17 50	
Paid Institute Managers 1890–'81	15 00	
Paid fuel, .etc	1 00	
Crayons	30	
Blackboards and expenses on same	3 10	
Dictionary	4 50	$ 41 40
Balance on hand	$24 10	

No balance was received by me from former Superintendent. He kept no account of Institute fund.

The best law that has been passed by our Legislature in a long time was the one requiring the adoption of a uniform system of text-books in the different counties. While it has caused the attendance to be smaller than usual the past year, it is now being more appreciated by the patrons. So far as the teachers were concerned, they were heartily in favor of it from the beginning; and for that reason it was no trouble to enforce the law. Below are the books adopted:

Swinton's word primer, book of spelling, primer; Swinton's readers; Eclectic elementary geography, complete; Ray's practical arithmetic; Ray's intellectual arithmetic; Sanford's primary, intermediate; Harvey's elementary grammar, English; Swinton's school composition; Reed & Kellogg's higher lesson in English (for composition); Hansell's school history, higher Cutter's beginner's physiology, intermediate, comprehensive; Sharpless & Phillips' physics.

The following high schools are located in Itawamba county: Oakland Normal institute at Yale, Tombigbee Normal institute at Fulton, and Pleasant Ridge Normal at Pleasant Ridge. They are under competent management, and are doing a good work for the county.

JEFFERSON.

J. RIVES WADE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Number of schools increased in last two years from 68 to 76, viz: 40 white and 36 colored now.

The trustees were more attentive to their duties. The grades of the teachers have gone higher.

The school fund balance over, October, 1890......$1824 90
The school fund balance over, October, 1881...... 2813 36

The standard of the teachers is advancing—a great many seem to take a great interest in their work and try to advance the pupils. I tell them the higher the standard of their schools the better will be their pay. Some again seem to drag through looking only to Saturdays and the end of the month.

Some few are graduates; say about twelve or fifteen; some few read educational papers.

I have 5 white males with 3 years license; I have 8 white females with 3 years license; I have white females with 2 years license; I have 5 white males with 2 years license. I have 7 colored males with 3 years license and 1 female.

Our school houses are in bad condition. 48 out of 76 belong to the county for school purposes. I could suggest a plan to alter this, but our tax-payers would not hear to it, as they kick now at the 5 mills levied for tuition.

I would greatly favor a week's Institute beginning on 1st Monday in November for whites, and on 2d Monday in November for the colored—by some experts, citizens of this State, for if our own State cannot afford competent citizens to do this work let's withdraw the annual appropriations from the State colleges and put it into the public school fund. The teachers of the respective counties should be forced to attend these county institutes under a forfeiture of their contracts to teach, unless providentially kept away.

	DR.	CR.
I collected for Institute fund (see my report to you of 1890)	$ 77 00	
Reported to you October, 1891	50 00	
Collected in Oct., 1891 (not reported)	38 00	
Total from 1890 to date	$165 00	
CONTRA.		
Paid to Managers of Institutes as per their receipts, viz:		
To C. W. Grafton, H. M. Quin, M. Howard, C. A. Snodgrass		$ 44 00
To Janitor for cleaning C. H. after each examination		3 75
To oil for C. H. lamps and stationery		2 05
To editor Chronicle, notices of Institutes		3 00
		$ 53 20
To balance on hand		111 80
		$ 165 00

Text-books adopted:
Speller—Reed's word lessons.
Readers—McGuffey's revised.
Geographies—Maury's.
Arithmetics—Sanfords.
Knox-Heath—Language lessons.
Grammar—Reed & Kellogg's.
U. S. History—Chambers.
Physiology—Smith.
Natural Philosophy—Peck's Ganot.

The law is operating very well with all but a few who prefer to pay 80 cents per quart for whisky rather than buy two books for their children for $1.25. And then those line schools between two counties using different books—I think the whole State should have adopted one set of books, or else make the children of every county attend the public schools in their respective counties.

The examinations every year are a *sine qua non* to our advancement—both as to subjects, teachers and pupils—and I believe Mississippi is now ahead of every Southern State in point of the standard of her public schools. I would be pleased to see in section 27—in the 3d line—strike out "*shall remain at least* two hours and," as he can accomplish just as much good by seeing all it is his duty to do—and may visit the schools oftener.

JACKSON.

H. L. HOWZE, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The condition of the schools for the last two years has been good, and the progress satisfactory.

2. School fund in good condition, all expenses paid, and no outstanding debts.

3. Teachers improving, and manifesting more interest in their work, accessions to corps are to a limited extent compossed of graduates of high schools; none however have professional training. They are to a considerable extent improving in examinations, and in methods of teaching. A a few read educational journals, and the number is increasing every year. Five hold three years licenses.

4. With a few exceptions the school houses might be much improved; many of them answer the purpose for summer schools, but for winter are not comfortable; only one owned by county. I cannot suggest any plan by which good houses can be secured, and would not be in favor of using

any part of the county school fund for that purpose, but think in the near future a spirit of emulation between the school districts will have the effect of improving the school houses. My observation has been that outside help destroys individual effort.

5. I am in favor of annual institutes and examinations, the institute to continue for a given number of days, conducted by an expert appointed by the State Board of Education; and while the teachers are all together, at the close of the institute, let the examination be held, provided all expenses be paid out of the State or county school fund. Amount of institute fund collected for 1890, $18.80.

4. Institutes held, amount expended, $10.00; amount on hand, $8.50; for '91, $13.00. Four Institutes held. Amount expended, $10.00; amount on hand for both years, $11.50.

6. The text-book law is strictly observed and gives satisfaction.

List of books adopted:

Spellers—McGuffey's eclectic and alternate.

Readers—McGuffey's.

Arithmetics—Robinson's rudiments, progressive practical, higher, intellectual.

Geographies—Eclectic elementary, complete.

Philosophy—Wells.

History—Hansell's (Chambers) school, higher.

Copy Books—Hansell's.

Grammar and Composition—Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English, higher English.

Physiology—Cutter's intermediate, comprehensive.

Physical Geography—Maury's.

7. There is only one high school in the county; it is progressing well, with a good corps of teachers, and large attendance. It is situated at Moss Point, Prof. M. Caldwell, Principal.

The public schools though, are the schools of the county. They are increasing in number every year, and growing in the estimation of the people.

JASPER.

L. L. DENSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

As a whole, the condition of the public schools of Jasper county for the past two years has been good, and the progress gratifying. There have been some hindrances, some drawback, some clogs, but notwithstanding these, the cause has moved onward to a higher plane.

When I took charge of the office two years since, I found a school debt of three thousand dollars, and the schools contracted for at salaries beyond the resources of the funds. Hence the summer term of '89 and '90 was shortened to three months.

The law passed by the Legislature of '90, restricting Superintendents to a cash basis and authorizing a special levy to meet outstanding indebtedness, caused the school fund of Jasper for 1890-'91 to be *extremely* small.

After providing for the school debt, the levy for the schools was only *two and one-half mills*—amounting to the small sum of $2835.52.

The number of schools located in the county was eighty-five. As a consequence following logically these three facts, the salaries of teachers was at the minimum. But in most cases the people (recognizing the depressed condition that always accompanies a change from a credit to a cash basis) very cheerfully suplemented the salaries of teachers, and everything moved on very well.

During the year, by good engineering, I secured the refunding of a large part of the railroad tax to the school fund, that had been misapplied to the common county fund. But this came about too late to raise the salaries for the year.

The year 1891-'92 finds our school fund in fine condition—the largest fund we have ever had for any one year. Besides the regular fund of three mill tax, two dollar poll-tax, etc., we have a surplus of nearly two thousand dollars, and will get our pro rata of the railroad tax. This gives us a fund of nearly fourteen thousand dollars, sufficient to maintain the schools for a term of five months with salaries of best teachers at $47½ per month.

TEACHING CORPS.

While the teaching profession of Jasper county is not an exception to the universal law that all callings are doomed to be imposed upon by some "dead head" failures, yet the ability of our teachers is constantly increasing. Out of the 68 white teachers employed in 1889-'90, 46 held 1st grade licenses; and in 1890-'91, 55 of the 69 employed held 1st grade. Quite a number of these hold two and three years licenses.

A majority of these teachers are students or graduates of the high schools of the county. While they have not had the advantages of a regular training school (such as we are wofully in need of in the State of Mississippi), yet they are well founded in the rudiments; and many possess that "natural tact," that needs only practice to make them excellent instructors. They have that professional zeal and manifest that interest in the work that not only impresses itself upon the children under their care, but extends to the entire community.

Not only their works but their examinations show very marked improvement. A large per cent. read educational literature. This spirit seems to be increasing, to know more of the great educational work, more of what others are doing, more of the true methods of teaching. Our people have been very sadly duped for the last four years by would-be advocates of sure-to-be new and lightning systems of education. But as they advance along the line of progress they are learning to distinguish between gold and that which glitters only on the surface.

School Buildings—Jasper can justly boast of the large number of excellent school buildings she has within her borders. Yet she has cause to be ashamed of the number of miserable old log huts still standing. If space permitted, I should like to give you a pen picture of some of these; but I guess you have seen such huts only too often. I shall suggest this plan for securing the much-needed improvement in country school houses: That before a school is located in a community, or before it is re-located the second year, the neighborhood be required to erect a comfortable and roomy house, well seated, and good arrangements for warming. That the superintendent be required to visit such community before the meeting of the school board for locating schools, and report to the said board such communities as have not houses suited to the comfort and health of students and teachers. I believe that this and nothing short of this, will prove the required stimulus. I am opposed to county or State assistance in constructing school houses. It begets a feeling of dependence upon the government, of pauperism, that works harm both to the people and to the government.

The plan that you propose for securing school furniture and appliances, I believe is good, as it proposes to help a community in proportion to the amount it helps itself.

I am heartily in favor of a change to a week's institute held just before examination. I think the one-day-a-month plan almost an entire failure; but believe that an institute of one week, conducted by some competent home man, would be productive of good.

INSTITUTE FUNDS—RECEIPTS.

From former superintendent	$ 21 50
Amount of fees collected in spring of 1889–'90	24 00
Amount of fees collected in spring of 1890–'91	45 00
Amount of fees collected in fall of 1891–'92	21 00
Total	$ 111 00

EXPENDITURES.

For holding institutes	$ 45 50
Paper, pens and ink of applicants in examinations	40 20
Janitor's wages	6 25
Total expenditures	$ 90 45
Balance on hand	$ 20 55

I paid the expenses of examiners and janitor's wages out of the institute fund to prevent a useless accumulation of this fund, and to relieve the small school fund of this burden.

The law regulating text-books is operating finely in our county. At first there was some "kicking;" but the people are realizing the economy of time and money that this law has brought about, and are now pleased. I think that the law should be extended to the entire State. There were no changes made by the committee at its last meeting, hence the books adopted are the same as reported a year ago.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Jasper is justly proud of the large number and quality of high schools maintained in this county. There are six regular high schools in this county, all of which are chartered. Besides these, there are quite a number that run nine or ten months, and make some pretensions to high order. The influence of these schools is very marked on our entire people. They are doing a grand work in refining, elevating the ideas of, and developing the manhood and womanhood of our boys and girls.

There is no better means of ascertaining the grand work that the schools of our county are doing than to go among the people. Here you find a warm interest in everything pertaining to the great cause of education.

May the good work, under good officers and the guidance of Providence, go on to higher planes of usefulness!

JONES.

E. J. TAYLOR, SUPERINTENDENT.

FINANCES.

We are on a solid basis financially, and we intend to continue so. Nearly two years ago, when I came into office, more schools had been located than heretofore, and the majority of them let out to be taught in the winter on fair salaries, and this necessitated the summer schools to be let out on the same plan, and according to contract the obligation assumed by us exceeded our fund. This happened before the act approved February 22, 1890. The board of supervisors took the advice of the attorney general, and levied a 4 mill tax, and 2 mills of which was to be a special levy to pay the school debt, and the balance, if any, was to be transferred to the school fund. The treasurer paid each claim out of its own fund, and had a considerable sum to carry forward to the ensuing year. Our citizens are well pleased with the result, and although it made taxes a little heavier, I have heard no man complain.

THE TEACHING CORPS.

Seem to be advancing. I know some of our best teachers who now stand in the foremost ranks, once held certificates of lower grades. The number of first grades increases, while those of the third and second grades diminish. We have teachers from A. & M. College, I. I. & C., Cooper Normal, Lake Como, and Hamlet, but we have not more than two or three graduates in our county, as far as I know.

We have some trained teachers who give good satisfaction. Our teachers differ in zeal very much. Some are laboring to promote intellectual and moral development. We want teachers who make the great cause of education of first importance, and everything else secondary, even their salary.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

You must remember that this county was once called *Free State of Jones*, but the railroad has revolutionized everything. Since the introduction of sawmills the old log pen school houses are rapidly giving way, and good frame buildings are taking their places. Our greatest deficiency is in the way of school furniture. Any fund in that line would be very beneficial.

INSTITUTES.

Institutes are very entertaining and profitable. We take up the work by topics, allow free and friendly discussion, and our teachers delight to attend whenever they can. Our county has many little streams, difficult to cross in winter, and we have many lady teachers without conveyance and not able to hire. Add to this, many of our schools are located at a distance from public conveyance (see map) which deprives some of our best teachers of the privilege of attending our institutes—a source of regret to them as well as myself. I hold all the institutes myself, for three reasons:

1st. At my office is the only place that I can assemble teachers in sufficient number to hold an institute.

2d. We have some young, timid teachers, who are easily embarrassed, but I try in some friendly way to relieve them, so no one goes away without doing something, if it is nothing more than giving an opinion.

3d. I am satisfied the teachers would rather that I preside, if I do sometimes exceed the legal time. I first took notes on loose slips of paper, but these being sometimes mislaid, I secured a book. No month ever passes without an institute, and sometimes we have two.

In 1890 I held not less than 8 institutes; in 1891 I held not less than 8 institutes. Total, 16 institutes.

Cost, at $2.50 per institute.....:..................	$ 40 00
According to record, 86 teachers examined........	43 00
Balance in favor of institutes..................	$ 3 00

I have charged the institute fund with the services rendered in holding institutes. If I am not entitled to pay for my services I don't want it.

TEXT BOOKS.

List adopted: Watson's graphic speller; McGuffey's readers, Robinson's arithmetic, primary; Robinson's arithmetic, rudiments; Robinson's arithmetic, practical; Harvey's grammar, elementary; Harvey's grammar, English; Swinton's introductory geography, Swinton's grammar school geography, Quackenbos' first lessons in composition, Quackenbos' composition and rhetoric, Barnes' brief history of the U S., Barnes' national copy books, Steele's fourteen weeks physiology, Steele's fourteen weeks philosophy, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Barnes' primary history.

We have had no trouble with the text book question up to date. Some few are in favor of the old blue back spelling book for beginners.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES,

Unfortunately we have none. The Ellisville, Laurel and Hebron schools promise at no distant day to develope into high schools or colleges.

KEMPER.

J. H. CURRIE, SUPERINTENDENT.

I consider the need of a State normal school the most important subject to place before the next Legislature. We need trained teachers to do the work the law contemplates. The majority of teachers in this county have not given the subject much study. They do not mean to follow the science of teaching, and learn how to teach if at all, at the expense of the taught—it is an expedient.

Few of the schools now engaged in preparing teachers drill them in anything except the studies required by law. The teacher has no attainments beyond this small circle. He fails to give satisfaction because he has really nothing to draw to; no general information; no ideas of the strength and power of his own tongue beyond that used in his favorite text-books. He is comparatively ignorant of the history of his own country; outside of the headlines of history is absolutely a blank. Answers the questions in Geography; has no globe and does not care for one; illustrates nothing, explains nothing and thinks it sufficient if he can take the book and find anything demanded by the text. This is surely true in too many instances. The pay is not sufficient to justify men of ability and attainments to teach the ordinary common school, but is more than the most of the people like to pay.

I feel satisfied that we must always be annoyed by experimenters in the school room until we place the pay high enough to command talent. This will cost the State something, but I feel confident that the cheapest government is that one which lives up to the demands of its civilization regardless of expenses.

It is the duty of all governments to remove vice and temptation as far as possible from the governed. Ignorance and wealth are the powers to be feared in the development of our civilization and the common school is the most efficient factor in the hands of tne government to avoid the conflict.

It is possible for the State to establish a chair of Pedagogy in the university and colleges, and if such is practicable it may answer all demands for a while. The expense should cut no figure.

The school buildings in this county are rapidly improving; indeed, until recently we had no suitable houses for school purposes. The country schools are coming up now and it looks like the mass of the people appreciate the fact that it is necessary to keep children comfortable while at study.

This county has contributed more within the last twelve months towards building up the school system than in all the years since the system was organized.

We have at Binnville Fair View College, with Prof. W. W. Moore, Geo. W. Burton, W. W. Benson and Miss Fannie Moore as teachers. The enrollment is about one hundred and fifty students.

Cleveland High School, at Pea Ridge, (I think the post-office should be changed) is under the efficient management of Professors Graham and Moore, with one assistant. They enroll about one hundred and thirty students.

Fair View College is capable of handling the higher branches in mathematics and the languages and is doing a good work under the direction of a splendid organizer. This institution has taken position and will maintain it. Cleveland High School has just fully organized but promises much.

I submit the number of educable children in this county reported by the assessor. I consider the list as enumerated by the teachers as wholly unreliable.

If the Legislature could be persuaded to repeal that part of the Act of 1888, referring to the length of time taught continuously, and all of the Act of 1890, except the Board of Examiners, I would agree to excuse all other blunders committed. I think it a great risk, however, to mention the matter to the Legislature—too many opinions and too little judgment about such things.

The text-book committee met, as provided by law, and, after much debate, reported the following list of books adopted for the next five years:

Arithmetic—Robinson's course.
Grammar—Harvey's.
Geography—Swinton.
History—Chambers.
Natural Philosophy—Steele.
Physiology—Steele.
Composition—Kellogg.
Speller - Reed's Word Lessons.
Reader—McGuffey.

The most of these books have been used in the county and very little trouble will take place in the exchange.

I am highly pleased with the examination law now in force. It certainly settles the question to the satisfaction of all and it leaves the list of licensed teachers very small. The tricks heretofore resorted to are not applicable now. The professional jacker is now without a calling.

I find it hard work to get the teachers to take interest in the Institutes. They put up all kinds of excuses. Some sick or wife sick, or can't get a horse to ride, and when present either know nothing to say or can't say it. A few do the work when anything is done. Turn every question into an abstraction and leave the abstraction no clearer and the audience no wiser; all such arguments are fruitless unless they tend to strengthen the mind—they surely do not throw any light on school teaching. One practical idea well put is worth a volume of syllogisms founded on hypothesis and driven to absolute conjecture by misty assertion.

All institute work, in my opinion, should be done before the school term commences.

LAFAYETTE.

C. A. M'CHAREN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The financial condition of our schools is better now than it has been for several years. There are $4,700.53 outstanding school warrants. This debt was incurred by running over the receipts a small amount every year, before the act of 1890 was passed by the Legislature; also by default of county treasurer. The board of supervisors levied a special tax last August to pay this indebtedness.

TEACHING CORPS.

A majority of the teachers manifest a great interest in the school work, while others are working for nothing except the money, caring nothing for the interest of their country. There are but few of the accessions to the corps of teachers composed of graduates, while a few have had professional training in teaching, although all show an improvement in the examinations and methods of teaching. Not many of the teachers read educational journals. Eighteen of our teachers secured a three years' license.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The houses are not very good, and are poorly furnished —120 of them owned by county and 3 owned by private individuals. I am in favor of the board of supervisors appropriating a small amount to any school district where the patrons will contribute as much as the board will allow. I think this is the only way the schools will ever be supplied with desks, maps, blackboards, etc.

INSTITUTES.

There has been but little interest taken in the institute work under the present law. I am highly in favor of a change in the institute work. Say have a week's institute early in the fall, just before the examinations, under the direct supervision of an expert manager. Charge each teacher a fee of two dollars to bear expenses—that is pay the manager, incidental expenses, etc.; also allow no teacher to work in the free schools who does not attend these institutes.

Amount of institute fund collected	$ 181 00
Disbursement, 55 institutes	157 50
Balance on hand	$ 23 50

TEXT-BOOK ADOPTION.

The teachers are highly pleased with a uniform series of text-books. Our county adopted the following books, to-wit: Swinton's spellers, Swinton's primer, Swinton's word book, Swinton's readers, Swinton's geography, introductory; Swinton's geography, grammar school; Sanford's arithmetic, primary; Sanford's arithmetic, common school; Sanford's arithmetic, higher; Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg's higher lessons in English, Bonnel's composition, Hansell's history, primary; Hansell's History, higher; Steele's abridged physiology, Steele's popular physics.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Names of Schools.	Names of Principals.
Tula	C. C. Hughes
DeLay	J. D. Brown
Lafayette Springs	H. C. Scott
Philadelphia	W. R. Farrow
Bay Springs	Alonzo Souter
Abbeville	K. Harman
Free Springs	T. F. Samuels
Lake View	E. T. Keeton
College Hill	M. Caldwell
Clear Creek	H. R. Whitten
Orwood	John L. York
Paris	M. I. Bass

These twelve high schools are doing excellent work toward advancing the educational interests of our county, and the prospects of increase are flattering.

LAUDERDALE.

J. M. MBEATH, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Two years ago when I entered upon my duties as

County Superintendent, I found the schools of the county in a fairly good condition, and I am happy to report that they have been steadily improving ever since. There is manifest throughout the county a growing interest in educational affairs generally. In many districts the public school term is supplemented by from three to five months subscription schools, in which the attendance is generally good. I notice a great effort is being made by parents to keep their children in school regularly during the entire term.

2. At the close of the school year 1889-'90 there was a deficit of about $1,800.00 which was covered by an additional levy of one mill by the board of supervisors. At the close of the school year 1890-'91 there was a deficit of $1,200.00 for which amount there was a special levy made.

3. In no point is progress more noticeable than in the manifestly increasing desire for improvement that pervades the teaching body of the county, and the earnest effort being made in that direction. A large percentage of the teachers of the county are catching something of the true professional spirit, and making an honest and earnest study of their work. We have quite a number of teachers in the county that are using in professional improvement the proceeds of their school work. These young men and women when not employed in our county schools as teachers will be found in some good Normal school or college as pupils, and bring back to their work each year a more intelligent appreciation of their duties and responsibilities, and a heightened and truer professional zeal and teaching spirit. We have some graduates of Normal and Training schools among our teachers and the number of these is increasing every year. A number of the teachers of the county are regular readers of educational journals. I have issued nine three year cirtificates, but only four are teaching in this county.

4. There have been some good school houses built in the last few years, but the uncertainty of getting the schools located in the same place has greatly retarded school-house building—about 44 houses owned by the county. I think it would be a good idea for supervisors to appropriate the surplus or part of the same to the purchase of school furniture, maps, globes, etc—by this method, I think every school in the county would soon be supplied with the necessary appliances.

5. I am most decidedly in favor of annual county institutes of one or two weeks, conducted by experts, to take the place of our present monthly institutes. These meetings have, without a doubt, been of great benefit, but the times demand a step forward—someting better. Attend-

ance should be made compulsory upon all the teachers of the State—that is, the validity of a certificate being made dependent upon the holders attending some county institute in the State, or something to that effect. It seems to me that it would be nothing but fair to all parties to let the institute week count as one week of the schools—that is, if the institute be made self-supporting.

Receipts of Institute fund, 1880–'90	$ 65 50
Receipts of Institute fund, 1889–'91	82 50
	$148 00

EXPENDITURE.

Managers of Institute	$ 75 00
Paid janitor examination days	16 00
Paid janitor Institute	4 25
Stationery	9 50
Balance on hand	$ 43 25
	$148 00

6. I had no trouble whatever in introducing the books adopted by the adoption committee last year. We have perfect uniformity now throughout the county, and the good effects are already apparent and generally conceded. We have in use in this county the following text-books:

Spelling—Harrington.
Language Lessons—Knox-Heath, part 1st and 2d.
Grammar—Reed & Kellogg, graded lessons, higher English.
Geography—Maury, primary and complete.
Arithmetic—Robinson, primary, intellectual, rudiments, practical, intellectual.
Physiology—Cutters beginners and advanced.
Philosophy—Steele.
Readers—Barnes.
History—Chambers primary, higher.
Copy Book—Mississippi copy book.
Composition—Quackenbos, beginner, higher.

7. We have some excellent high schools in the county whose influence upon the educational affairs of the county are most salutary. Pleasant Hill High school under principalship of Prof. W. H. Stinson. The Poplar Springs College, Prof. W. E. Johnson, President, and the Cooper Normal College and Training School at Daleville, Prof. Tom F. McBeath, President. In one or the other of these schools most of our young teachers spend a portion of each year.

LAWRENCE.

B. D. BISHOP, SUPERINTENDENT.

The majority of our people are beginning to appreciate the value and importance of educational advantages, and a visible improvement has been made in our schools during the past two years. At least twenty per cent. of the schools of this county have made no progress whatever. These people seem content to move along in the old grooves, and are about stranded upon the sands of indifference.

There are now no outstanding warrants or claims of any kind against the school fund of Lawrence county, but the amount available for year 1891–'92 is entirely to small to meet the expenditures that should be made for teachers' salaries, etc.

We can pay but very little more than the minimum salary next year. Our supervisors have failed to see the wisdom of providing liberally for our public schools during the past three years.

The teaching corps of this county is advancing some, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances that surround them. While there are some teaching for what pecuniary remuneration there is in it, yet the majority take an interest in their work. Some are very zealous in the cause.

Thirty-two per cent of the teachers now employed in the county are college or high school graduates. Twelve per cent. have had professional training.

The new law regulating examinations has produced good results. Almost all "school keepers," all pets and incompetents have been relegated to the "shades of private life," and this purging has given us a working corps of teachers. Almost all the teachers examined during the past year have shown marked improvement in their examinations, and I notice great improvement in methods of teaching.

I am sorry to say that very few of our teachers read educrtional papers and journals. I have made an earnest effort each year to induce them to take educational journals, but have failed to impress them with the importance of doing so. They claim they are too poorly paid to invest in journals.

Some improvement in school building has been made during the past two years, but there is great room for more. Up to August, 1889, there was not a first-class school house in Lawrence county, but now there are six first-class school buildings, and several more that are comfortable. The county owns only one school building. There are no separate school districts in this county.

A good plan by which good houses can be had in every district, would be to enact a law requiring every district to build a comfortable house before the school board shall be allowed to locate the district and give them the school. This plan would not be unjust, as every district, in this county, at least, is able to build a comfortable house.

Instead of allowing supervisors to appropriate surplus school funds to buying desks, etc., I would favor a law requiring supervisors to levy a tax of one-half or one mill each, same to be prorated to the schools after they had raised an equal amount and paid it in to the secretary of the board of trustees.

The law governing institutes has been a failure in this county. I would, therefore, favor a law requiring a week's institute each year, or for each term; same to be conducted by an expert. Require all teachers to attend under penalty of forfeiture of license.

I have received and expended the following for institutes during the past two years:

Received from predecessor November, 1889.	$ 8 00	
Examination fees, 1889–'90	20 00	
Fines, 1889–'90	3 75	
		$ 31 75
Paid institute manager, 1889–'90, 12 Inst's..		30 00
Balance carried to year 1890–'91		$ 1 75
Examination fees, 1890–'91		27 50
Fines, 1890–'91		1 00
		$ 30 25
Paid institute manager, 1890–91, 12 Inst's...		30 00
Balance to year 1891–'92		$ 0 25

The text-book law is giving general satisfaction, and has been of much benefit to teachers and pupils. The following books were adopted by this county:

Swinton's word primer, Swinton's word book, Swinton's readers, Swinton's geography, (introductory and grammar school), Swinton's language lessons, Reed & Kellogg's grammar (graded lessons and higher English), Robinson's arithmetic (primary, written, intellectual and practical) Chambers' histories (primary and higher), Quackenbos' composition, Steele's 14 weeks in physiology, Steele's 14 meeks in philosophy, Spencerian copy books.

We have five graded schools, but three of them are in their infancy, and the remaining two alone deserve the name high school. These are the Lawrence County and Hebron High

Schools. These schools are doing much good toward the advancement of educational interests in the county. The Hebron high school is a first class school in all of its departments. It has the finest and best arranged house in the county. It is furnished with patent seats and all the modern "helps or tools" necessary for a teacher, and its corps of three teachers are live, progressive and aggressive. The young and talented principal, Prof. F. L. Riley, is doing a grand work for the youths of the county. I am satisfied that this and the Lawrence County High School have done more in the past two years to arouse the people on education than all other causes combined. The influences going out from these schools are indeed beneficial, and I am certain that other graded schools will follow in the near future.

LEAKE COUNTY.

J. F. WILLIAMS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The public schools of this county, with but very few exceptions, are in a prosperous condition.

Within the past two years the number has been increased from 79 to 87, and judging from the larger attendance as well as the increased number of schools that consumed the full time allotted to them during the scholastic year just ended, it is safe to say that the public schools of the county are to-day exciting more interest and occupying a higher plane of usefulness than at any previous time in their history.

School finances are in a highly satisfactory condition. There is a probable fund of $14,500 for the scholastic year of 1891-'92, as against one of about $12,000 for the scholastic year of 1890-'91. The increase is due to the fact that the county levy was made without having fully ascertained the amount of overplus from the fund of 1890-'91 and also without any reference to the additional $1 poll tax, which in this county will aggregate about $2,000. There is no outstanding indebtedness of any kind.

The corps of teachers is on the up grade. Many of them show a professional zeal and a decided interest in their work. The examinations prove an increased knowledge of text-books and a visit to the school houses shows that many of them are adopting the improved methods of teaching. A few of the teachers are college graduates and a few are graduates of high schools. The number holding three-year licenses is eight or ten. A small number have had professional training, and a smaller number subscribe for a teacher's journal. In fact I know of but one or two.

There are some good school houses in the county, but most of them are cheap and many of them not comfortable in winter. A black-board and seats—without desks—is about the extent to which any of them are furnished, save a very few, and in sparsely settled districts the black-board is often wanting and the seats are of a decidedly primitive pattern. I think it would be advisable to empower the board of supervisors to appropriate a small amount of the school fund each year to the purchase of desks, maps, etc., on the condition that the patrons of the school so favored, contribute an equal amount to the same purpose. I can think of no plan for obtaining better houses except a tax on the district in which the house is needed.

The houses in which the public schools of this county are taught belong to the different neighborhoods in which they are located.

INSTITUTES.

I should not favor a change from the present plan of several institutes to that of only one of a week's duration I think the institutes as we have them are better suited to the teachers' convenience, and if attended would give equally as good results. I would have the teacher paid as a means of securing his attendance. A portion of the school fund that would otherwise be expended in teachers salaries, might be set aside for this purpose, and the plan would not be more expensive than the one now in use, but as I think much more effective.

The following is a tabulated statement of receipts and disbursements of institute fund for the past two years:

DR.

Brought forward	$ 38 00
Examination fees	109 00
Total	$ 147 00

CR.

Paid institute managers	$ 71 50
Incidental expenses of examinations and institutes	4 60
Total	$ 76 10
Balance on hand	70 90

Uniformity in text-books has proven very advantageous. Below is given the series adopted for this county.

Reader.—McGuffey's Revised.

Speller.—Hansell's Primary, Reed's Word Lessons.

Geography.—Monteith's First Lessons, Maury's Elementary, Maury's Manual.

Arithmetic, Written.—Ray's Higher, White's Elementary, White's Complete.

Arithmetic, Intellectual.—Robinson's.

Grammar.—Holbrook's Training Lessons, Holbrook's New English.

Composition.—Hill's.

Physiology.—Cutter's Beginners, Cutter's Intermediate, Cutter's Comprehensive.

Natural Philosophy.—Steele's New.

U. S. History.—Eggleston's First Book.
Eggleston's United States and Its People.

Language Lessons.—Knox-Heath's, Part I, Part II.

There are four high schools in the county, one at Walnut Grove, "The Roaten Normal," Prof. W. C. Roaten, principal; one at Carthage, Prof. L. M. Cox, principal; one at Edinburg, Prof. M. C. Hembroff, principal, and one at Good Hope, Prof. N. F. Wallace, principal. I had omitted to mention the Mississippi Central Normal at Walnut Grove, now in a languishing condition. All of the other institutions named receive a liberal patronage and serve as centers from which proceeds a happy influence in the interest of public education.

Taking it all in all the condition of the schools in the county, both public and private, is such as to afford gratification at the present and inspire hope for the future.

LEE.

F. H. MITTS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The present condition of our school finances is very good. Warrants are promptly paid, and we had, at close of last scholastic year, a balance on hand of $1,261.61. With this amount brought forward to this scholastic year, I think we will have a five months' term. There is an indebtedness of $956.00, incurred in 1886, but a levy has been made to liquidate this debt, and after taxes have been collected we will be entirely out of debt, a condition hf things we have not had for years.

TEACHING CORPS.

Teachers are unquestionably improving. There is a growing ambition among them to excel. They are becoming more zealous in school work, and more concerned about their methods. This is clearly shown both in the school room and in the institute meetings. Accessions to corps of teachers are composed partly of graduates. A few have had professional training. There is a decided improvement among them, both in the examinations and methods of teaching. Educational papers are taken and read by many, and I am glad to report there is a growing desire to read more on this line. We have ten teachers holding three years' and eighteen holding two years' licenses.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

There has been some improvement here in the last few years; still, the present condition is bad enough. At least one-third of our school houses are unfit for the purpose. How to improve the condition of school houses is the great question now. We must have better houses if we would see the best results. I would suggest that the next Legislature pass a law authorizing school trustees to levy a tax for this purpose. Have a board appointed whose duty it shall be to carefully canvass the county, and where school houses are improperly located, have them at the proper places; have the boundaries of each district clearly defined; then give the trustees power to levy a tax both on persons and and property. Let the patrons of each school pay their own taxes. This would force each race to bear its own part of the burdens. The plan to allow $200 a year of surplus funds to pay for desks, etc., on condition that patrons contribute twice as much would no doubt work well.

INSTITUTES.

I would favor a two weeks' institute in the summer, but think we should continue our monthly institutes. These come right along with the teachers' work and much help is made available at the very time it is most needed. The county superintendent is at fault when these institutes are not attended with good results.

Our institute fund has been sufficient to meet all expenses. The receipts and disbursements for last two years are as follows:

Receipts	$ 85 50
Disbursed	71 65
Balance	$ 13 85

TEXT-BOOK ADOPTION.

This is one of the best acts of the Legislature. By it we have better organization, more system, and consequently better work. The following list of books were adopted:

Spellers—Watson's graphic, complete.

Readers—Barnes'.

Arithmetic—Robinson's primary, intellectual, rudiments, practical.

Geography—Maury's elementary, manual (Missisippi edition.)

Grammar—Reed and Kellogg's graded lessons, higher course.

Language Lessons—Barnes' complete.

Composition—Quackenbos' first lessons.

History—Eggleston's primary, history of United States.

Physiology—Cutter's first book, second book, comprehensive.

Philosophy—Steele's popular.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

We have six of these, as follows: Saltillo High School, J. M. Kelly, principal; Providence College, F. M. Abernathy, principal; Camp Creek High School, W. R. Brooks, principal; Verona Male and Female College, L. B. Abell, principal; Shannon Male and Female Institute, G. T. Howerton, principal; Guntown Academy, Miss Marie Dalton, principal.

These schools are of high grade, and are doing excellent work. They furnish higher instruction for many of our lower grade teachers, and besides these teachers, the average enrollment of these six schools was, during the past year, 646 pupils.

Allow me to add in this report an appeal to the next Legislature to enact such laws under the new constitution that will positively forbid trustees from dividing the term. This amendment to the school law has been very damaging.

LINCOLN.

E. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The condition of the schools of this county is very good. They have made rapid progress in the last two years. Some new buildings have been built. The people seem to be more interested in educational matters than they have in the past.

2. The schools, financially, are in a better condition now than they have been within ten years past. At the end of the scholastic year of 1887-'88 the schools of the county were in debt about $10,500; now they owe only about $4,000. The indebtedness of the county is about $4,000, incurred during the years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89. The board of supervisors have made a levy of 2 mills on the taxable property of the county for the purpose of paying off all indebtedness against the schools.

3. The teachers of the county are energetic and are improving very much in teaching. About one-third of the teachers are graduates of colleges or high schools. Very few have had professional training. They are showing much improvement in their examinations and methods of teaching. A great many are reading educational papers or journals. Number in the county holding engaged in the public schools of same who hold three years license is thirteen.

4. The school houses are very bad, very uncomfortable, not well furnished with blackboards, desks, maps, globes, etc. I think your idea of the Legislature passing a law empowering the board of supervisors to appropriate surplus school fund to school furniture, etc., a good one.

5. I would favor a change in the law, in regard to the institutes, from the present form of holding them to a week's institute in summer or early fall. I would be in favor of making the attendance of all teachers in the county compulsory under a forfeiture of license for failure to attend the full time.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Received of ex-Superintendent Jas. M. Grafton....	$ 5 00
Amount collected from applicants to teach........	100 50
Total....................................	$ 105 50
By amount expended on Institutes...	$ 90 00
Balance on hand...........................	$ 15 50

6. The text-book law is operating finely. The following is a list of books adopted for this county: McGuffey's revised speller, McGuffey's revised readers, Robinson's progressive arithmetic, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's practical arithmetic, Harvey's revised elementary grammar, Harvey's revised English grammar, Barnes' elementary Geography, Barnes' complete geography, Eggleston's first book in U. S. history, Eggleston's history of the United States, Barnes' brief course, Steele's hygienic phy-

siology, Steele's popular physics, Robinson's rudiments written arithmetic, Knox-Heath language lessons, part I; Knox-Heath language lessons, part II.

7. There are no colleges in the county outside the corporation of Brookhaven. The following are the high schools in county: Auburn, Grange Hall, Little Bahala, Union Hall and Scotland, all of which are doing splendid work and adding considerably to the educational interests of the county.

LOWNDES.

W. L LIPSCOMB, SUPERINTENDENT.

In accordance with your circular letter, I have the honor to make the following narrative report:

1. The public schools of Lowndes county continue in a prosperous condition. Their importance and value are growing in public estimation. Neighborhoods are clamorous for convenient school advantages, and much vigilance is required by the school board and board of supervisors to keep the number and expenses within the limits of the school fund. The education of the children of the county is almost entirely in charge of the public schools, and the work done and results obtained will compare favorably with that of any other system of education. A high moral tone and a good educational standard have been steadily maintained.

2. The school fund has been sufficient to meet all the expenditures, and there is no school debt. School warrants have been paid in cash when due, and wants of all the schools have received the necessary attention and assistance. If the legislature, under the provisions of the new constitution, will appropriate fifty cents per month or $2.00 per term for each educable child, the same solvent financial condition may be continued.

3. The teachers continue to manifest a commendable zeal and interest in their work. Many of them spend annually a large part of their earnings in attending normal schools, chautauquas, institutes etc., and desire to be well prepared for their work after the latest and most approved methods. The old teachers maintain their former standard, as exhibited by their annual examinations; the young teachers and new applicants pass the examinations with difficulty, showing the greatest deficiency in arithmetic. But few of the new teachers are graduates of colleges. They come mostly from the public schools. Among those employed at this time, 13 hold three year licenses.

4. The schools are all taught in good houses, located as to health and accessibility. Six white schools are unsupplied with desks, having been built since the appropriation was made to supply the white schools (29 in number) with school furniture. The board of supervisors are waiting the accumulation of surplus in school fund to supply this want. I think the board of supervisors should have power to expend any balance on hand to meet the demand by new buildings or improvements.

5. A change in the present plan of holding institutes is advisable. We recommend a session of institutes to be held during the month of September under experienced leaders, to be followed by the annual examination. Certificates of attendance should have a pecuniary and grade value in the examination.

INSTITUTE FUND—1889–'90 AND 1890–'91.

By receipts	$ 175 50
To expenditures	116 25
Balance on hand	$ 59 25

6. The books adopted by the book committee have given entire satisfaction and the change was made without cost or friction. The committee selected wisely and made most advantageous contracts for the county. The contracts are on file in this office. The Lowndes county school text book committee adopted for use in the public schools of Lowndes county, for a period of five years, beginning October 6, 1890, the following books:

Swinton's word primer, Swinton's word book of spelling, Barnes' readers, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's progressive intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of written arithmetic, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, Maury's revised elementary geography, Maury's revised manual (Miss. Ed.) Harvey's revised elementary grammar and composition, Reed & Kellegg's graded lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg's higher lessons in English, Eggleston's U. S. history, Steele's popular physics, Steele's hygienic physiology, Mississippi copy books.

7. The Industrial Institute and College is located in Columbus, and is largely attended by pupils from the city and county. There are three (3) public schools outside of Columbus that continue longer than five (5) months, and teach the higher branches of the academic course. The effort is being made to establish these schools on a permanent basis.

MADISON.

W. J. MHOON, SUPERINTENDENT.

Comparative examination of the condition of our public schools shows satisfactory advancement in every department during the last few years. The schools have become more efficient and the general public shows an interest never before felt. There is a growing conviction that children cannot be educated as well and at so little cost by any other means as can be done in the public schools.

Condition of public school finances shows how much advancement has been made in that department. With a reduced levy, a debt of $6,000 has been settled, the schools conducted on a cash basis, and still we have a surplus of $3,000. This debt was incurred the year prior to my administration, and was paid out of teachers fund without special legislation.

The most cheering fact noted in the improved condition of the public school system is the greater efficiency of the teaching force. Among a large number of the teachers there is still now manifestly more professional intellect, greater desire for self improvement and a more eager purpose to master the best methods of teaching. These features, I think, are the result of the good influence exerted by the examinations. A goodly number attended normal schools at the close of last session and express a determination to return as soon and as often as their time and means will allow. All recognize the benefit to be derived from reading educational journals, but claim they cannot afford to pay price of subscription from their small salary. Only six or seven have three year licenses, but general improvement is noted in examination papers of applicants.

The whites are very well provided with comfortable houses, which belong almost exclusively to the county. The colored children are still being taught in their churches, except in a few districts that have regular school houses, belonging to the county. Seven or eight new houses were built and others repaired and furnished, two years ago, from the fund distributed by the State for that purpose. The plan suggested in your circular letter would soon provide good and well furnished houses in every district, and, in my opinion, nothing would excite such enthusiasm and cause more rapid advancement. Your suggestion would not only be judicious but add to the interest already excited. Teachers all admit the great benefit to be derived from well attended and well conducted institutes. Owing to great distance, impassable roads and difficulty in procuring conveyances, the attendance with us has always been small. The majority of teachers that I have consulted are of the opinion that a week's institute, conducted in the fall previous to opening of schools, would be most convenient and best attended. It is best, in my opinion, to have them at that time, and to induce attendance, to allow the same salary as if teaching to those who attend, and deduct the same amount from the first month's salary from those who fail to attend. Those in love with their work and desirous of improvement will attend without compensation other than the benefit and pleasure to be derived. While those lukewarm and indifferent cannot be induced and will always be provided with excuses. But as teachers are as a rule so poorly paid for their services the expense of a week's attendance would be quite an item, and they should be reimbursed in part at least.

Teachers are very much pleased and express great delight with the books adopted by the committee last fall. The change of books caused (it was claimed by a few interested ones) some disatisfaction at first, but their introduction has caused a revulsion of feeling. An effort was made by a few interested ones to annul the action of the text-book committee, and to have contract with the publishers rescinded, but the movement failed, and the introduction of new books continued until the schools were provided. The law requiring uniformity of text-books is of recent date, and like the other late additions to the school law will prove decidedly beneficial to the public school system.

The following is a list of books adopted:

Reed's word lessons, Holmes' readers, Maury's primary geography, Maury's manual geography, Wentworth's primary arithmetic, Wentworth's grammar school arithmetic, Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg's higher lessons in English, Hansell's school history, U. S., Hansell's higher history, U. S., Hansell's penmanship series, Hansell's tracing books, Steele's philosophy, Steele's physiology, Knox-Heath's language lessons, Part I, Knox-Heath's language lessons, Part II, Robinson's progressive intellectual arithmetic.

The number of high schools is increasing every year. They are causing quite a change in the public mind in regard to our public school system. The efficient work is demonstrating the fact that in no other way can we receive an education so cheaply as in our public schools.

We have seven or eight high schools in our county, and the number of pupils attending our State institutions will testify to their good works. The new books were selected by the text-book committee with the view of having our schools act as feeders to our State Colleges, in other words, as a preparatory department to these instiutions. In a few years if improvement continues as in the recent past, our public schools will answer all purposes for the general public to obtain an education.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Receipts	$ 215 00
Disbursements	64 50
Balance on hand	$ 150 50

MARION.

F. F. RANKIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Educational interests in Marion county were fettered in various ways when I became identified more closely with the business two years ago, some ways of which I will mention.

(a) The county was not districted, hence there were too many schools located, making a great many of them very small and unprofitable to teachers, yet under the present system of contracting (which is good) expensive to the county.

(b) Good, first class teachers could not be employed to teach those small schools, thus throwing them into the hands of inefficient teachers.

2. The county is in better financial condition now than it has been for several years. We will have about $9,000 to expend on schools during the year of 1891–'92, whereas we had only a little over $6,000 the past year.

3. Teachers are taking more interest in their work now than has been known here before. This is good for white people only. We have very few good scholars among the negroes of Marion county, and all accessions to their ranks are worthless. I had one first grade three years' man from Hinds county, that is, examined there, who actually could not write a very short letter correctly. This, I think, is wrong I hold colored teachers to as strict examinations and grade their papers as closely as I do whites. Too many come to me from other counties with license bearing "75" as general average. I have never met that number in making averages myself. It is a treacherous number. White accessions are better, nearly all being graduates from some Institution or teachers of good reputation. Examinations are not so difficult to our teachers as they were two or three years since. My teachers get up very neat and methodic

manuscripts. Third grades are gone from the ranks of white teachers. Second grades are almost gone. I have 6 teachers who hold three years and 4 who hold two years license.

4. No county has poorer houses than this. I think schools should be located for a stated period, then people would not be so indolent about building houses. They wait from time to time in some districts, wrangling about where the house should be built. This is wrong.

5. I suggested three years ago holding a week's institute before each term, and allow teachers half pay during the time they might be in attendance, and am satisfied it would be better for all parties.

INSTITUTE FUND—CASH RECEIVED.

1890.	
Applicants	$ 34 00
1891.	
Applicants	31 00
Total	$ 65 00

CASH PAID OUT.

1890.	
Institute managers	$ 27 50
1991.	
Institute managers	35 00
Total	$ 62 50
Balance	$ 2 50

6. The adoption of new books is a success.

List of new text-books—Swinton's primer, Swinton's word book, Barnes' readers, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's progressive rudiments (arithmetic), Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, Swinton's introductory geography, Swinton's practical grammar school geography, Eggleston's 1st book in U. S. history, Eggleston's U. S. people's history, Spencerian copy book, Steele's 14 weeks in physiology, Steele's 14 weeks in natural philosophy, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Barnes' language lessons, Hill's composition, Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg's higher graded lessons in English.

MARSHALL.

S. W. MULLINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The condition of our schools for the last two years has been good, and their progress steady and permanent.

2. Our schools were operated five months last scholastic year, all expenses paid, and a balance of between $2,500 and $3,000 in the treasury. For scholastic year 1889–'90, there was a deficit of between $1,800 and $2,000. For this a special levy of three-fourths of one mill was made last August, which will pay it.

3. Our teaching corps is advancing. They manifest professional zeal and interest in the work. The accessions to corps, in the main, are composed of graduates of high schools and colleges. Few of accessions have had professional training. Teachers are not showing marked improvement in examinations. They are improving in methods, and read educational works.

4. Majority of houses are in bad condition. About ninety of the school houses are owned by the county. Make it the duty of the county board of education to throw out schools whose houses are reported in bad condition by superintendent, and we will have better houses. I think it would be judicious for supervisors to appropriate $200 of surplus school fund to buying desks, maps and blackboards, upon plan of allowing half as much as patrons of any school district would contribute, etc.

5. I favor a week's institute at beginning winter term, and that to constitute first week of first scholastic month, teacher to forfeit contract on failure to attend without a reasonable excuse.

Receipts of institute fund for last two years.......	$ 314 40
Disbursements of institute fund for last two years.	149 50
Balance of institute fund on hand now.....	$ 297 40

6. The text-book adoption law has worked well. It has reduced teaching force and enabled those employed to do more and better work. Our books are: McGuffey's revised eclectic speller, McGuffey's readers, Harvey's elementary grammar and composition, Barnes' elementary geography, Barnes' complete geography, Robinson's elementary arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of arithmetic, Robinson's practical arithmetic, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Chambers' school history, Chambers' U. S. history, Steele's physiology, Steele's natural philosophy, Hyde's language lessons, Quackenbos' composition.

7. High Schools.—Presbyterian Synodical College, Miss Slack, principal. It is located in Holly Springs. Malone Female College, located at Holly Springs, Rev. J. W. Honnoll, principal; Bethlehem Academy, located in Holly Springs, and under the management of Sisters of Charity; Waverly Institute at Byhalia, E. H. Randle prin-

cipal, Kate Tucker Institute at Byhalia, Mrs. Kate Tucker, principal; Reid Institute at Potts Camp, Miss M. H. Mullins, principal; Mt. Pleasant Academy at Mt. Pleasant, Jno. Newhardt, principal. All of these schools have an extensive patronage and are doing splendid work.

MONTGOMERY.

W. E. SIMPSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

1st. Condition of schools—I am very proud to say that the schools of my county have made rapid progress in the last two years. The people are extending the terms and supplementing the salaries in many districts, and are heartily accepting the free schools.

2d. Finances—The school fund of this county is not sufficient to secure the best talent for all the schools, though I have been able to give all the schools four months and keep out of debt. We have no outstanding indebtedness.

3d. Teaching corps—The teaching corps is certainly making progress; some engage with zeal in the business and never fail in giving satisfaction. Most of the accessions to the corps come from the high schools of this and adjoining counties. Several have had professional training and are up on the latest modes of teaching, and read up on their business.

School Houses—There are some good school houses in my county, but I am very sorry to say that a large portion of them are unfinished and in a dilapidated condition, but the people are beginning to take more interest than in former years. I believe that a light tax for school-house and furniture fund would work much good if well regulated by law in its application. The colored people mostly teach in their churches, which are nearly all mere barns.

Institutes—I think that it would be well to hold these institutes in the early fall and offer inducements to attend, one week for white and one for colored. Most teachers have some business to attend to on Saturdays and others cannot get across the country from their boarding places without very great expense and exposure in the cold and rain of winter, so that only a few take part and receive the benefits of the monthly institutes.

1890—Cost of institutes, eight at $2.50	$ 20 00
1891—Cost of institutes, eight at $2.50	20 00
Janitors and porter's fees, at $1.00 each	16 00
Total	$ 56 00
Balance	70 00

Text-Books—The adoption of text-books for the schools acts like a charm, it lessens labor and vexation in the school room, saves expenses to individuals and the counties. The books adopted in my county are:

McGuffey's revised speller, McGuffey's readers, Monteith's elementary independent geography, Monteith's comprehensive geography, Quackinbos' first lessons in composition and rhetoric, Quackinbos' course of composition and rhetoric, Steele's physiology, Steele's philosophy, Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg's higher lessons in English, Reed's word lessons, Sanford's primary arithmetic, Sanford's intermediate arithmetic, Sanford's common school arithmetic, Sanford's higher arithmetic, Hansell's school history of United States, Hansell's higher history of United States.

High Schools—We have three high schools in our county, outside of separate district of Winona, that are doing good work in teaching the higher branches and extending their terms to ten months; they are well attended and the people are zealous in their support. I refer to the Duck Hill school, Prof. H. W. Sanderson, principal; Poplar Creek Male and Female Academy, Dr. J. W. Armstrong, principal, and Kilmichael Normal School with Prof. W. N. Lewis, principal.

Superintendent's Salaries—Now that the State is going to run the schools four months in each year I hope that the Legislature will make the superintendent of education independent of the board of supervisors in the matter of salary, make him attend to his business and pay him for it. A superintendent cannot attend to the official business as the law now is and make a decent living for himself and family at some other business.

It is not right to require an elective officer in a county to regulate the salary of another officer, it causes unjust criticism and contentions. Fix it by some standard say the number of educable children in county.

NEWTON.

EUGENE CARLETON, SUPERINTENDENT.

For the present scholastic year everything is working very favorably and shows much improvement and much more interest in schools—many new ones, and several to be extended by private means.

2. Ample provision has been made to pay all school in-

debtedness in this county. No debt has been contracted since the scholastic year 1888–'89. The amount on hand and to be collected will pay reasonable salaries.

3. We have about the same teachers that we have had for several years, yet a few going out and some coming in. They seem to show more disposition to manifest their interest, but not to such a degree as should be, as a class. Few have had any professional training. They are improving in their examinations and methods of teaching very much. There are seventeen teachers holding three years' licenses.

4. There are twenty-six houses owned by the county, but they were built prior to 1892. They are not in much condition. Good houses will not be put up so long as a non-responsible board is allowed to change the districts to suit the whims of every dissatisfied neighborhood. The people must be convinced that their district is a permanent one. I believe that if the county would distribute a proper sum, proportionate to that furnished by the patrons, that it would greatly encourage the supplying of the necessary school apparatus and furniture, now so much needed, especially in the country schools.

5. Institutes held for a reasonable time, under the control of experts, would no doubt be much more effective and beneficial than the institutes are now held; but as to the manner of making them compulsory, I have not a satisfactory stimulative to suggest.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Receipts.

For 1888–'89	$ 64 00
For 1890–'91	26 00
To amount 1891	42 00
Total	$ 131 00

Disbursements.

Amount paid out 1888–'89	$ 55 00
Amount paid out 1890–'91	45 00
Amount paid out 1891	5 00
Total	$ 105 00
Amount on hand	26 00

6. The adoption of text-books worked well in this county. While there were some grumblers, all acquiesced to make it a success, and those adopted gave, as a general thing, satisfaction.

Books Adopted.—Webster's independent speller, Webster's complete speller, Barnes' new national readers, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's progressive intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's Rudiments of written arithmetic, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, Harvey's revised elementary grammar, Harvey's revised English grammar, Swinton's introductory geography, Swinton's elementary geography, Swinton's grammar school geography, Quackenbos' first lessons in composition, Eggleston's first book in history, Eggleston's U. S. history, Smith's primary physiology and hygiene, Smith's elemenry physiology and hygiene, Steele's popular physics.

7. There are five high schools or colleges in this county authorized to issue diplomas. They are well equipped and are all doing well and more prosperous than heretofore, aud are performing splendid work. They are: Decatur College, Decatur, G. T. Hamilton, principal; Greenwood Institute, Union, W. E. Portis, principal, Centreville Institute, Conehatta, J, S. Scott, principal; Newton High School, Newton, J. C. Fant, principal; Hickory Institute, Hickory, W. I. Thames, principal. Each employs from three to six teachers, and nearly all are well supplied with apparatus, etc.

8. There is now a more hopeful prospect for the public schools than has herefofore been—cash to pay reasonable salaries, districts laid out more satisfactorily and conveniently, the people better satisfied and willing to be taxed to are asonable extent to keep up the system.

NOXUBEE.

S. M. THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. I think our schools have made some progress in the two years just passed, and they are now in a very good condition.

2. The county has been able to cash all of the school warrants for the past two years, and maintain the schools nearly five months.

3. Some teachers are progressing, and some, I am sorry to say, do not seem to care whether they improve or not. I think we have some as zealous, fair-working teachers, as can be found anywhere in the State, but some seem to be perfectly satisfied if they can drag through from one pay day to the next, and take no interest in any part of their work, except in drawing their pay. A good many of our teachers

are graduates, and several have taken a special course in normal schools. Some read school literature, but I am satisfied that a great many of them do not. Twenty of our teachers hold three year licenses—eighteen white and two colored.

4. Most of our white schools are taught in comfortable houses, but the majority of them are not so well supplied with desks, blackboards, etc., as I would like for them to be. The colored schools are nearly all taught in churches, and while in most cases the houses are very good, they are poorly supplied with blackboards, desks, etc. I know of no way to build good school houses all over the county, except by authorizing the board of supervisors to levy a school house tax and distribute it among those districts that need houses and are willing to furnish twice as much money as the county. I think that it would be well for the board of supervisors to expend on furniture $200 a year if there should remain a surplus, and if the trustees were made personally responsible for the safe keeping during vacation of all maps, charts, globes, etc., purchased. The desks and blackboards are very much needed and not so easily destroyed.

5. I would most heartily recommend a week's institute, and would suggest that the penalty for non-attendance remain the same as it is under the present law. In the first place, most of our schools are taught during the winter months and by young ladies. And in the second place, the schools of this county are scattered over an area of more of more than 700 square miles, which renders it almost impossible to get a full attendance.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Total receipts	$ 277 00
Total disbursements	79 30
Amount on hand to balance	$ 197 70

I think that the text books adopted by this county are giving general satisfaction. We have had no trouble in introducing the books that were adopted. List of adopted books:

Watson's graphic spellers, Watson's complete spellers, Holmes' new readers, Maury's elementary geography, Maury's manual of geography, Robinson's rudiments of written arithmetic, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's progressive intellectual arithmetic, Murche's child's grammar, Hyde's lessons in English, book 2, Reed & Kellogg's higher lessons in English, Quackenbos' first lessons in composition, Jameson's rhetorical method of composition, Hansell's school history of the United States, Hansell's higher history of the United States, Steele's physiology, (hygienic), Steele's physics (popular).

7. There are only three high schools in the county. One at Brooksville and two at Shuqualak. I think that they are all doing good work and are stimulating the citizens of their respective towns to a more active interest in education.

OKTIBBEHA.

L. A. FORT, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The progress of the schools in this county is hindered more, in some districts, by the patrons than from any other source. They clamor for schools and when located seem indifferent as to further results, unless there be a division in the choice of teachers. Much time is wasted by these dissensions and divisions—created by the selection of teachers, and defeated parties, sometimes, refuse to patronize the school. In other localities harmony prevails and schools are prospering. Many of the boys are forced to work on farms, causing very irregular attendance, which greatly impedes advancement in education.

2. Not until this year have the expenses for educational purposes exceeded the income. In consequence of the depressed condition—financial—of this county, the interest on the Sixteenth Section fund has not, as yet, been paid. When secured said fund will not only liquidate but exceed all indebtedness.

3. Advancement among the corps of teachers is manifest, especially many of the white instructors. They are prompt, punctual and interested in the work, seeking promotion in every way attainable. Some of the teachers are graduates from various colleges, others spend their vacations at some normal institute, evincing their zeal in the chosen profession. Educational journals are read and studied, hence improvements in methods of instruction, as well as grade of examination. Several were granted, the present year, certificates for two years; four only hold for three years' licenses.

4. Only two buildings are owned by the county, one in course of construction. Houses used for school purposes are, generally, comfortable; heated by stoves, but poorly lighted. Our greatest need is furniture, very few desks, and those scarcely worthy that name. Some plan should be devised and executed by which said houses could be rendered suitable and properly equipped. I know of no means more

advisable than granting supervisors the privilege of allowing a surplus fund, half the amount contributed by patrons, provided the patrons could be aroused to the necessity of even a small donation. With my experience, the patrons portion would be wofully wanting. They are willing to erect houses, to insure location of school, but are not, as yet, awakened to the importance of proper, comfortable seating and other necessary equipments.

5. A change as to time of holding institutes, I would earnestly recommend. Women, composing the greater number of our teachers, send in or hold their monthly reports until the roads and weather will allow their coming. If they will not venture out for remuneration of services, you cannot expect them to risk their health in attending institutes, hence, it is utterly impossible to secure a full attendance during the winter months. In summer, several are at some distance from their homes in quest of knowledge. Therefore, a session of one or two weeks in early fall, prior to stated examinations, with experts conducting, would, in my opinion, prove far more acceptable and successful.

I neglected to keep a tabulated statement of disbursements of the institute fund, so can add only amount on hand $45.05.

6. The adoption of a uniform series of text-books has proven satisfactory to teachers, pupils and patrons.

Following is a list of books adopted:

Spellers—Swinton's word primer and book of spelling.

Readers—Holmes's new readers.

Geograyhy—Maury's revised elementary, revised manual (Mississippi edition), and physical.

Arithmetic—Robinson's progressive primary, progressive intellectual, rudiments of written, and progressive practical.

Grammar—Harvey's revised elementary, and revised English.

Language Lessons—Knox-Heath pupils' edition, teacher's edition.

Composition—Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons and higher lessons.

History—Hansell's school history of the United States and higher history of the United States.

Physiology—Smith's primer and elementary.

Philosophy—Steele's fourteen weeks course.

Penmanship—Hansell's copy books, eight numbers.

7. High Schools and Colleges.—The incalculable benefit and advancement furnished by our Agricultural and Mechanical College, located in this county, is too well known to need rehearsal herein. We have one large, flourishing school at Sturges, another at Maben, which extend, after the

public term, by private subscription, to nine months' session. The principals of said schools are capable, progressive men, and these schools serve to advance, greatly, educational interests. Public schools cannot accomplish the advancement desired and planned for, so long as trustees are allowed to select teachers. Some trustees are not competent to judge the qualifications of teachers, yet, would prefer to give up the school rather than accept one not their preference. They seem to regard it as a public fund, for which they have been equally taxed, and the dividend must come to one of their number, whether or not capable. How to be remedied, I cannot divine, but am forced to confess, in some localities, there is no progression, educationally.

PANOLA.

J. L. McGEHEE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The condition of our schools for the past two years has been good; they are not what we would like to have them, but are growing with teachers, pupils and people.

Attendance has become better and more uniform. On all lines they have made some progress, and in many particulars the advancement has been very satisfactory.

The school finances of this county are on a solid basis. Money enough to run the county schools six months, and those of the seperate school districts nine months; with a surplus of about $8,000 on hand, including county fund and separate district fund. The falling off in balance of county fund carried over, is due to the fact, that we received about $2,000 less this past year from the Chickasaw fund than we received the year previous. We levy a 3 mill tax in the county and 4 mills in the separate school district.

Our corps of teachers will compare favorably with those of any other part of the State. They are advancing in their work, and manifest much interest, as also a commendable zeal.

Accessions are largely graduates, and a goodly number have had professional training, while others are availing themselves of opportunities on this line, from time to time, as their financial ability justifies.

Improvement in examinations is decidedly manifest on the part of the white teachers, while colored teachers, with some exceptions, show but little advancement. A fair supply of educational papers and journals finds circulation among them. "Three year licenses" have been issued to five of our teachers.

The condition of our school houses is far from what it ought to be, but the people are waking up along this line, and manifest a willingness and disposition to make old houses comfortable or build new ones. The distribution of the small fund apportioned to this county a few years ago, has had a good effect, in that it has aroused the people to do something themselves—both in repairing or building, and securing deeds to property. It is difficult to say how many are owned by the county, as the majority of our schools are taught in churches. It would be a judicious use of the surplus school fund to allow the board of supervisors to appropriate ($200 or $300 a year) to buying desks, maps, etc., "on allowing half as much as patrons would contribute."

I favor a change from present system of Institutes to a week's institute in the early fall; requiring attendance and an institute fee of $1.50 for the time, allowing county superintendent to select and contract with manager.

Received from Institute fund	$120 00
Disbursed on account Institute fund	90 00
Balance on hand	$ 30 00

Text-books adopted a year ago are all now used in the schools. On this line things move along smoothly, and without friction. The system is satisfactory to our school interests. In my judgment, it ought to extend to a State system. Subjoined is a list of the books we are using:

Spellers—Swinton's word primer and word book.
Readers—Barnes'.
History—Hansell's school history U. S., higher school history U. S.
Arithmetic—Appleton's No's. illustrated; Robinson's progressive primary, progressive intellectual; Wentworth's grammar school.
Grammar—Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons, higher lessons.
Geography—Maury's elementary, manual.
Language Lessons—Knox-Heath's part 1 and 2.
Copy Books—Hansell's copy.
Physiology—Hutchinson's.
Philosophy.—Steele's popular physics.

We have no regularly chartered or incorporated high-schools or colleges outside the Sardis separate school district, but we have ten or a dozen schools that are working in the order of high-schools; schools in which pupils have advantages beyond the free school curriculum—schools, where courses in advanced mathematics, in Latin, French, German, etc. are open to the pupil.

PEARL RIVER.

J. L. BONNER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Condition and Progress of Schools for last two years. —Schools just organized the past year.

School Finances.—There are about $1,000.00 in treasury, and no indebtedness.

Teaching Corps.—Three teachers hold three years certificates and are graduates. One has received professional training.

School Houses.—Log pens covered with boards for summer use only are used in most places. There are three private school-houses in the county. These are either given or rented for public use.

The only feasible plan for obtaining good school-houses in this county, is, in my judgment, a special tax levied for that purpose, as for bridges, court-houses, jails, etc. I cannot believe that it would be prudent or judicious to interfere with the regular school fund for that purpose. The surplus that may exist in any county at the end of the scholastic year should be applied to the next year's funds to secure better results. The fact that a surplus exists at the end of a year does not prove that the county had collected more money than was necessary for school purposes, but rather the very reverse. In this county there would not be any surplus scarcely if I could have secured a few more teachers.

The first thing necessary for the complete success of our present school law, is a comfortable house well furnished in every school district, and the next thing necessary is better salaries to secure more competent teachers.

Institutes.—Give us more competent teachers and then better pay, then all objection to our present monthly teachers-institutes will disappear. I do not favor any other change; but I do favor a convention of teachers to be held once a year in several parts of the State. Say we divide the State into five or more school districts, and compel every teacher to attend ten days. Place this district convention under the management of experts appointed by the State Board of Education. Let one-half of each day during the month be devoted to methods of teaching and school management and the other half to the examination of teachers on one subject; thus in ten days a teacher could get through and go home. Teachers should be allowed pay for ten days only and none admitted on the pay-roll except bona fide professional teachers. A certificate of proficiency issued by the manager should entitle the holder to teach anywhere in the State, and county superintendents should not be allowed to issue certificates only in cases of emergency and then under special restrictions.

I have received for institute fund	$15 50
Paid out	11 25
Balance on hand this 28th day of Nov., 1891	$ 4 25

Text-Book.—The law on text-books is excellent and its benefits are just beginning to be felt. Our county has adopted: Harvey's primary spellers, Reed's word-lessons, Barnes' new national readers, Swinton's geographies, Egleston's histories, Reed & Kellogg's grammars, Cutter's physiologies, Steele's physics, and Spencerian copy-books.

High Schools and Colleges.—We have two schools where pupils are taught beyond the course prescribed by law for public schools. There is no prospect for an increase in the number of such schools in the near future. We strain some to call these high-schools.

PERRY.

R. FERGUSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The school finances of this county are in good condition. The expenses of the past two years have been paid fully, and a surplus of between three and four hundred dollars to be placed to the credit of the present year.

At the beginning of the year 1890 there was an indebtedness of about $1,800, which was paid by a special levy of ½ mill, and merging a surplus of the general county and pauper fund into the common school fund. From the best information obtainable this indebtedness accrued during the the year 1888–'89.

The teaching corps of this county, in my judgment, is very good, and as a general thing are very zealous in the work. We have quite number of teachers who are now holding first grade licenses for two years, that began as second grade teachers a few years ago. I find, however, that the greatest hindrance to educational progress is the lack of complete consecration on the part of the teachers to their profession. A great many intelligent, well educated young men engage in teaching only to make money to prepare themselves to enter the other professions. The majority of accessions to teaching corps are graduates from high schools. Very few have had professional training. In examinations and methods of teaching there is a marked degree of improvement. A majority read educational papers. There is only one teacher in the county holding a three years license.

The majority of the school houses are in very bad condition; in fact a considerable number are not fit for anything, standing solitary and alone in the deep pine forest, they serve only as a meeting place for the scholars and teachers once a day. I think a good plan to secure comfortable school houses would be for the legislature to empower and authorize the board of supervisors of the several counties to build at least three good and comfortable school houses in each supervisor's district during each year, provided said houses would not cost more than $200.00 each. And further, that the patrons in the district where the house was to be built, would furnish half the expense and make the county a deed to the lot on which the house was to be built; and further, to authorize the board of supervisors to appropriate any surplus which might accrue from the school fund to furnishing said houses with blackboards, globes, etc.

I would favor a change in the law as applies to holding institutes, and instead of having monthly institutes, as at present, have a week's institute just before the beginning of each examination, under an expert manager. And let the superintendent see that each teacher attended said institute; or let it be a bar to examination in case of failure to attend.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Received of H. J. Harris	$ 15 00
Received 1890	10 00
Received 1891	10 00
Total	$ 35 00
Disbursements	$ 22 50

Text books adopted: McGuffey's revised spellers, McGuffey's readers, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's progressive rudiments of arithmetic, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, Harvey' elementary grammar, Harvey's revised practical grammar, Swinton's introductory geography; Swinton's grammar school geography, Quackenbos' first lessons in composition, Quackenbos' composition and rhetoric, Eggleston's history of U. S. and people, Steele's fourteen weeks in physiology, Steele's fourteen weeks in philosophy, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Eggleston's first book in U. S. History, Barnes' language lessons.

The text book law is giving general satisfaction in this county, and I think it works great good to the educational interests of the state.

PIKE.

JOHN S. LAMKIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

1st. Condition and Progress of Schools During last two Years.—I have personal knowledge of the schools for but one year, their condition during the previous year is a vast unwritten history, more pregnant with facts, I imagine, than anything I find on record. I did not consider the schools generally in a prosperous condition. Teachers of meagre attainments held respectable grades, while fairly good teachers were left out. I held an examination and remedied this state of things partially, while a second examination nearly set the county in good condition in this respect. Second grades were reduced to trials, first to seconds, and thirds rejected. Of fourteen applicants for first grade one was licensed, and others in proportion. A few of known executive ability and learning were restored. One college president (colored) was reduced to second grade. Good teachers who had left the county are returning, and are taking schools in and on the borders. Collegiates from many different schools have been welcomed to the county. All but those who cling to a former dynasty are taking quite an interest in the institutes. Although "a new king has risen who knew not Joseph," yet I believe matters will be straightened out, and the outlook is hopeful.

School Finances.—One year ago there was a large deficit in the school fund of the county. My predecessor had taken measures to rectify that by reducing salaries ruinously (to the teachers) low. Some teachers declined to accept the reduction; consequence, an exodus. The supervisors raised a deficit fund under the law of 1890, of some $4,000, which cleared off the debts, and left a balance of some $2,500 to be carried over. (See annual report.) This financial depression began, I believe, in 1888, and ran through 1889-'90, but in 1891, my first year in office, by an economical and discriminative administration, I pulled the little bark safely through the shoals, and it now rides safely at anchor in the still waters. The financial troubles were occasioned, I understand, by an almost indiscriminate licensing of applicants and paying them according to the grade they received.

3. Teaching Corps—Appreciably advancing, not as to the grades they have held, but in understanding of the text. Teachers who had taught under first grade licenses attended my spring examination and failed; and were awarded second grades. They were furious, but that did not count. They again attended the October examination and made first grade licenses. Generally they manifest professional zeal and appear interested in their work. Most of the accessions to the corps this session are graduates of colleges and high schools or undergraduates. Some even insisting that their diplomas should substitute the inevitable superintendent's certificate. Nearly all took two years' certificates. Some have had professional training. One came at me with a diploma from Lexington. He is a fine teacher. Improvements (as I estimate them) are manifest in examinations and methods of teaching. Some have introduced the word method, parallel with old methods, and have demonstrated the superiority of the former. They are not much addicted to educational papers and journals. Fifteen three years' certificates have been issued in the county; three of them are, however, not now teaching here.

4. School Houses.—White school houses generally are new and comfortable; none owned by the county; some are on the public domain; some owned by trustees and their successors for use of the schools, but most of them are located on the lands of individuals. Colored school houses generally uncomfortable; ownership as above; two or three good ones. I believe it would be practicable to require supervisors io appropriate $1,200 out of surplus, if so much remain after close of scholastic year (say $800 to houses and $400 for desks, charts, etc.), on the basis that individuals shall raise same amount, of course distributed proportionately; or, that one district each year be taken up by lot and continue through.

5. Institutes,—Would much prefer the week's institute, in vacation of schools, conditioned that teachers who do not attend same when in the State, will not be eligible to teach. Examination days during institute. Superintendent to issue license on recommendation of expert as to grade and qualification. Expert to be paid (say) $50, to be previously bonded and sworn. Impossible to give tabulated statement of receipts and disbursements of institute fund for past two years. No record of that left. My own record for 1891 is as follows:

Receipts	$ 72 00
Disbursements	22 00
Balance	$ 50 00

These items, except the leaders, I am aware are not strictly legal, but they are legitimate, and *sine qua non.* I think some of the fund is also in the hands of my predecessor.

6. Text-book adoption.—Law operating fairly well. Committee made a mistake. Books adopted:

Readers—McGuffey's revised.
Speller—Hansell's.
Written Arithmetic—Nicholson's.
Mental Arithmetic—Robinson's.
Geography—Barnes's.
Physiology—Steele's.
Natural Philosophy—Steele's.
History—Chambers's.
Composition—Knox-Heath's language lessons.
Grammar—Reed & Kellogg.

7. High Schools and Colleges.—Five in number; all doing excellent educational work; prospects of increase hopeful. As to other matters, I have opened all the schools I could for this term. My teachers are home-made, as I have declined to endorse licenses. Consequence—a little short of best material—but it will have a good effect on my teachers, besides I have been imposed on by non-residents' licenses.

PONTOTOC.

D. C. M. BIGHAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools of Pontotoc county have done some splendid work during the last two years. So far as present current expenses are concerned our county is financially in good condition. Every school warrant has been cashed during the last scholastic year; and we have a balance of about $2,500 to be carried to the next year. Our supervisors have levied 2½ mills for schools, with which and with the balance and what we get from other sources, we expect to have five months free school this year, and have all warrants cashed. This has been effected by faithfully executing our school laws in every particular. We first endeavor to have an honest examination, making merit alone the test of scholarship. I then have a systematic method of making contracts, which after fixing salaries according to grade and executive ability, will always pay teachers according to size of school.

Our supervisors levied 2½ mills last year which paid off about $3,000 worth of old school warrants. They have levied 2½ mills again this year, which will pay off about $3,000 more old warrants. We still have a debt incurred during the scholastic year of 1889–'90, which amounts to something more than $2,000. A part of this is in claims, on which the act of February 22, 1890, forbids my issuing pay certificates. Most of these claims are for work done on contracts made prior to the passage of this act. I think the law referred to is one of our best school laws, because it will prevent county superintendents from incurring debts, which has been a great drawback. Still its effect has been to leave Pontotoc county with a debt of more than $2,000 incurred during the scholastic year of 1889–'90, without any provision for paying said debt. Our supervisors do not believe the law authorizes them to make special levy for that year. Section 11 which authorizes them to make special levy says: "In counties where there is at present a deficit on account of the issuance of school warrants, etc." But at that time there was not a deficit on account of issued warrants. This is the view they take of it, and I see no way out of the difficulty except through special legislation.

Our teachers are making substantial progress. We have some fine, earnest teachers. Have had some good material added to the teachers of our county. Only a small number of our teachers have had professional training. Some have improved in examination and methods. There are twelve who hold three years' licenses.

We have a great many poor school houses. We have had six new houses built during the last two years. One cost about $3,000. I think all our school houses are public property, but they are not owned by the county.

It is very difficult to get regular attendance at institutes. Bad weather, bad roads, etc., are great hindrances. If we could have a summer institute of five days, with an expert manager, and make a certificate of attendance a prerequisite to contracts to teach, I think, it would be much better.

Total receipts	$ 84 50
Expenses	55 00
Cash on hand	$ 29 50

The law providing for the adoption of a uniform series of text-books was certainly one of our best school laws. Before this, Pontotoc county had no uniformity, and consequently much valuable time was lost for want of classification. It did not cost our people much to make the exchange. We got even exchange on spellers, readers, geographies, arithmetics, grammars and special low rates on other books. Books adopted as follows, viz: Watson's spellers, Barnes' readers, eclectic primary geography, eclectic complete geography, Robinson's primary mental arithmetic, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of arithmetic, Robinson's practical arithmetic, Reed and Kellogg's graded lessons, Reed and Kellogg's Higher English, Harvey's revised English Grammar, Hansell's primary history, Hansell's higher history, Sharpless and Phillips' natural philosophy, Hart's first lessons in composition, Hart's composition and rhetoric.

We have ten high schools and colleges which are doing very fine work. Perhaps nearly one-third of the students of our county attend some one of these schools where they receive inspiration for deeper and broader culture which is so essential to all true education. I would like to make special mention of each of these schools, for which Pontotoc county is noted, but I have already exceeded the space which you have assigned to this report.

RANKIN.

E. JACK, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. In this my biennial report, I am pleased to be able to say, that the schools in this county, are in as satisfactory condition as could be expected. Reasonable progress having been made during the last two years.

2. A reference to my statistical report will show that there is no indebtedness, but a small balance in the school treasury. Some things indicate an advancement, whilst others point to a stand-still. I think I can discern, in all parts of the county, a desire to improve the efficiency of our school system, except with the board of supervisors. The large majority of teachers appear to take interest in their work, and are trying to improve their scholarships.

3. The white ladies who are not graduates, are the exception. Very few of my male teachers are graduates, except the principals of the high schools, whose salaries are supplemented by stipulated sums outside of free school pay. Male graduates of colleges can find more remunerative employment than teaching the free schools.

Several of my teachers have had advantages more or less of normal training. A few hold diplomas from normal schools. These give willingly information as to best modes of teaching. Some few take and read educational journals, others say they would like to do so.

I have twenty-five teachers, actually teaching, who hold three-year certificates, five males and twenty females.

4. As to the condition of school houses, I am sorry to say we have only a few that would induce a traveling amateur artist to stop and sketch the same, as a souvenir to friends at home. A few of them have been photographed by passing artists, but I suppose their object was to have the teacher and pupils arrange themselves in front, and take their photos, and then sell each a copy. But I must confess, the school houses look better when pictured than when viewed as they stand. We have eighteen or twenty school houses in the county well built and kept in good repair; but the rest are miserable make-shifts. Six school houses in the county are located on lots reserved from sale when the sixteenth sections were disposed of. The titles to some few are made to the president of the board of supervisors, and his successors in office. The titles of the balance are generally made to the trustees of some church, and trustees of the free school, and their successors, etc. I can suggest no better plan for obtaining good school houses than to require the board of supervisors to appropriate one-half as much as is raised by the neighborhood—county appropriation not to exceed $200 to a school house. The same suggestion I would more heartily approve, on a smaller scale in reference to black-boards, desks, etc.

Institutes.—I think a change from the present mode of holding institutes, to a week's institute, or normal school, held just before the winter term, to be held by the examiners, would be a great improvement on the present mode. Let the last two days be examination days. Let the examiners and teachers be paid, at least enough to meet their board bill. I think by this plan the examiners could determine with more certainty the grade the teachers were entitled to, and the teachers being better satisfied, would try to improve their time. Now after riding 10 or 12 miles to reach an institute, they are tired, and in no frame of mind to give attention to institute work, but desire, it may be made as short as possible, that they may return home. Indeed my opinion is the teachers now look upon attendance on institutes as a punishment. I am not prepared to give tabulated statement of receipts and disbursements of institute fund. The law says the fund collected for examination fees shall be held by the superintendent to defray expenses of institutes, and prescribes how many institutes shall be held. I have held the institutes and paid the managers. I have kept no account or receipts, but I suppose with what has been paid the managers, my expenses, for horse and buggy, and pay each year for a boy, to wait on the teachers during the examinations deducted there may be $50 left.

Text-Books adopted.—There was considerable opposition to the books that were adopted, by interested parties, but I am glad to say the opposition is nearly over. I am thoroughly convinced a teacher can give better instruction with a uniform series of text-books to one-third more pupils than he can without uniformity.

The following is a list of the adopted books: Reed's word book, Holmes' readers, Maury's elementary geography, Maury's manual geography, Reed & Kellogg's grammar, Reed & Kellogg's higher grammar, Chamber's history of United States, Chamber's higher history of United States, Cutter's phsiology (intermediate), Robinson's series of arithmetics and Steele's philosophy were adopted, but publishers refused to contract.

We have six high schools in the county, outside of Brandon separate district, that require from one to three assistants, and run their sessions for nine months. They all have accomplished scholars for principals, and are paying good salaries. Other neighborhoods are agitating the question, "Why can't we do so too?"

SCOTT.

S. H. KIRKLAND, SUPERINTENDENT.

There has been a very gratifying improvement in the condition and progress of the school during the past two years. Many communities heretofore indifferent are now manifesting a keen interest in the cause of education. The increased average attendance of all the schools shows that the improvement is co-extensive with the limits of the county.

2. School Finances.—The school fund has been in debt for years. The surplus of each scholastic year has been applied to the payment of this debt; a special levy of two mills was collected and paid on it this year, leaving a balance of $2,607.81 which was paid from the surplus of last scholastic year. We are now on "solid ground."

3. Teaching Corps.—Marked improvement evidenced by their zeal and interest in the work, reading educational journals, higher per cent. in examinations and a general advance all along the lines; most of accessions are graduates and under-graduates from colleges and high schools. Some

have had professional training. Five are holding three years licenses.

4. School Houses.—Condition much improved, larger, better ventilated and better furnished. Seventy are owned by the county. Agitation and presentation of the matter in a proper manner by county superintendents. I would favor the use of surplus of the school fund in buying maps, desks, etc., and place it under the control of the county board of education.

5. Institutes.—I am decidedly in favor of a week's institute conducted by experts, and would make attendance thereon a condition precedent to employment.

The following is a tabulated statement of receipts and disbursements of institute fund, to-wit:

Amount collected in 1890–'91, 1891–'92	$91 50
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Amount for holding 32 institutes	$80 00
Incidentals	7 00
Balance due fund	4 50
	$91 50

6. Text Books Adopted.—The law is giving entire satisfaction, and uniformity has greatly promoted the efficiency of the schools.

Swinton's primary speller, Swinton's readers, Swinton's primer and first reader, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of written arithmetic, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, Robinson's progressive higher arithmetic, Barnes' elementary geography, Barnes' complete geography, Swinton's word primer, Swinton's word book, Eggleston's history of U. S. and people, Hansell's school history of the U. S., Steele's hygiene, Steele's popular physics, Barnes' picture lessons in English, Barnes' working lessons in English, Barnes' language lessons (complete), Reed and Kellogg's graded lesson,s in English, Reed & Kellogg's higher lessons in Engish.

7. High Schools and Colleges.—There are three in this county. They are doing a good work and inspiring quite an interest in the cause of education throughout the county.

SIMPSON.

T. R. GOWAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The school finances of this county are in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of an outstanding indebtedness of about $2,500, which was incurred during the scholastic year of 1889–'90, by reason of the law transferring all funds accumulating after the first of October' 1890, to scholastic year of 1890–'91. The board of supervisors, at their August meeting in 1891, levied two mills to pay this indebtedness, but it will not be sufficient by one-half. I recommended four mills. The scholastic year of 1890–'91 leaves no indebtedness.

Teaching corps is advancing in point of literary qualifications, under the present system of examinations, but there is no extraordinary manifestation of zeal and interest in the work, with a few exceptions. But few accessions from colleges and high schools. A few have had professional training. Every examination shows improvement, but methods of teaching are of slow progress. Comparatively they read but litte educational literature. Only one third-grade white teacher, and about five third-grade colored.

School houses are not altogether in as satisfactory condition as they ought to be. The improvements made on old buildings are generally of an inferior nature, not calculated to endure. I would suggest a one mill levy to be distributed to the different districts on condition that each district would supplement the amount by private contribution. An appropriation of $200 a year would be a good plan to secure necessary school furniture.

Institutes.—I think a change of the institute law is highly necessary. A week's institute with expert managers, to precede fall and summer terms, would be a capital plan.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Institute fees received for scholastic year 1989–'90 this amount..................................	$ 19 00
Number institutes held, 5........................	12 50
Balance on hand............................	$ 6 50
For scholastic year 1890–'91 received this amount.	$ 35 50
Number institutes held, 10....................	25 00
Balance on hand	$ 11 50

Text-Books.—In compliance with an act of the Legislature of 1890, I give below a list of the books adopted by the Simpson county text-book committee on the 6th day of October, 1890, to-wit:

Swinton's word book, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's progressive intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, Monteith's first lessons in geography, Monteith's introduction to geography, Monteith's manual of geography, Spencerian copy books, Steele's physiology, Steele's philosophy, Hansell's school history U. S., Hansell's higher history U. S., Hansell's penmanship series, Hansell's tracing books, Reed & Kellogg's graded lesson's in English, Reed & Kellogg's higher lessons in English, Lippincott's readers, Knox-Heath's language lessons (parts 1 and 2), Lockwood's lessons in English.

High Schools.—There is but one in the county, located at Westville, Prof. H. L. Whitfield, principal. This school was organized in September, 1891, and is now in a flourishing condition with an attendance of one hundred pupils, and it is believed to be on a permanent basis.

SMITH.

J. T. WATKINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The progress of Smith county public schools, during the last two years has not been very marked, owing mainly to the short terms and meagerness of teachers' salaries.

Debts were incurred during the years 1887-'88, 1888-'89 and 1889-'90, which took 'a heroic levy of 140 per cent. on the State tax to decrease the debts to about $536, which is the present school indebtedness of this county. On the first Monday in last September the supervisors levied 23 per cent. on the State tax to pay this indebtedness.

The school finances of this county for the year 1891'-92 are fair. The supervisors, on the first Monday in September, levied 100 per cent. on the State tax, which will amount to about $3,300, and the polls collected will amount to about $2,500, and it has left over from last year about $1,100, which in all will amount to about $6,900, besides the State distribution.

With a few exceptions, the teachers of this county manifest but little, if any, professional zeal and interest in their work, and have no professional training. They show improvements in the examinations, but know but little about methods. But few of our teachers are composed of graduates from colleges and high schools. About twenty hold three years' licenses. Very few of them read educational journals.

School Houses.—The present condition of Smith county school houses is some better. There have been a few new ones built within the last two years and about 32 old ones repaired. About 32 houses are owned by the county, at least the county paid out of the school house fund $20 each for repairing that number and got deeds to them.

I know of no feasible plan by which good school houses can be had in every school district. In my judgment it would be judicious to allow supervisors to appropriate surplus school funds, to the amount of $200 a year, to buy desks and blackboards, on the plan of allowing half as much as patrons would appropriate and contribute.

I would certainly favor a change of institutes to a week's institute to be held in summer or fall, on the condition that the attendance of all teachers of the county be made compulsory, under penalty of forfeiture of their licenses for failure to attend the whole time. Let the teachers pay the institute instructor for holding this institute.

The text-book law in Smithis operating smoothly at present. For a while it was difficult to induce the patrons to lay Webster's "blue-back" aside, but since all of the old "blue-backs" are about worn out and the merchants have ceased to buy them, they have been compelled to succumb.

The books adopted by the text-book committee on the 6th day of September, are as follows: McGuffey's revised eclectic readers, Robinson's progressive intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of written arithmetic, Sanford's common school arithmetic, Swinton's elementary geography, Swinton's grammar school geography, Eggleston's U. S. history, Hansell's short U. S. history, Barnes' short studies in English, Harvey's revised practical English grammar, Steele's natural philosophy, Steele's physiology.

High Schools.—There is only one school in this county that bears the name of "High School," and that is the Sylvarena High School. It is doing some work to advance the educational interest of the county.

At this time in the nineteenth century we need trained teachers in the school room. Hence the necessity of a training school being established somewhere in the State, where all who desire to teach should be required to undergo a training for this purpose.

TALLAHATCHIE.

H. M. MORRISON, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Our schools are in fair condition, showing some progress.
2. Finances in fair condition—warrants are at par.
3. Teachers manifest considerable zeal in their work;

some of our accessions are graduates; several have attended professional training schools; some show of improvements in methods of teaching; several take and read educational journals and papers; one holds State certificate and three hold three years' licenses.

4. Two splendid buildings; many good ones; and a few miserable ones; none owned by the county. The proper public spirit and enterprise will place a good house in each district; think an appropriation by supervisors would be a judicious thing, but would advocate an appropriation of more than $200.00.

5. Would prefer a week's institute in early fall, and have attendance compulsory. $38.00 received and paid out for holding institutes during scholastic years of 1890 and 1891.

6. By the adoption of text books, we have made a great improvement in classing pupils. Below is the list:

Swinton's word primer and book speller, Barnes' new national readers, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of arithmetic, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, and intellectual arithmetic, Barnes' elementary geography, complete geography, language lessons, 1st and 2d, on composition, Eggleston's U. S. history, Steele's physiology, popular philosophy, Reed and Kellogg's graded lessons in English and higher lessons in English.

7. High schools, viz: Charleston, Cascilla, Harrison, Tallahatchie college; these are in a flourishing condition, and run ten months each year. There are two or three other schools also run ten months during the year.

TATE.

J. F. DEAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. During the last two years, the schools of this county have made very material progress and the condition of the schools is better than ever before. This is caused by weeding out incompetent teachers, as far as possible, the improved condition of school houses and the constant visitation of schools by the superintendent.

I add to my list each year several schools which continue their terms two or more months beyond the free term, and next year this increase will be more marked.

2. Our school finances are in a healthy condition. Our school term is five months and we have cash to pay as we go. Last year, there was a small deficit which was paid by a special tax. For the year just finished our public term

was again fixed at five months, as our county school board thought we would have only money enough to run that long, but by a close visitation of schools, and a rigid adherence to the required average of pupils before allowing assistants, we begin our 1891-'92 school years with $1,778 on hand. Our taxes are reduced half a mill, but we will again run five months on a cash basis.

3. The principal trouble with our system of public schools is incompetent teachers. And the reason we have incompetent teachers is because we are forced to pay inadequate wages. Teachers cannot afford to perfect themselves in the art of teaching and then accept a situation for four or five months in the year for $40 per month; the result is a large per cent. of our teachers are neither graduates of colleges nor high schools, and have never had any normal training. I am glad to say, however, that several of my white schools are supplied with teachers, who go every summer to some normal or training school, and this is stimulating others, so that I can say my "teaching corps" is advancing. While I regret that it is so, yet I must say that my colored teachers exhibit by far more "professional zeal and interest in their work," than my white teachers. White teachers attend monthly institutes, if at all, by compulsion, colored teachers with pleasure. I have endeavored to have institutes for whites one month each summer, and have had absolutely no encouragement, while for the past four years, my monthly summer institute for colored teachers is largely attended by my own teachers and many from adjoining counties have asked and received permission to attend. My enrolment this summer was sixty-five. But few teachers read educational journals. Nine teachers hold three-year license, thirteen hold license for two years.

4. The present condition of the school houses in this county, though improved, is still deplorable. The judicious distribution of the "school house fund" has stimulated the patrons of the county generally and the houses are nearly all made more comfortable. But the great need is desks; maps and black-boards are also needed. I generally manage to have rough black-boards in all the schools. I am convinced that there is no obstacle more insurmountable in the way of public school advancement and education than the want of proper desks, and in my opinion it would be judicious to allow the board of supervisors to appropriate any or all the school fund, above the amount necessary for the constitutional period, to the buying of desks to be distributed on the basis of the enrolment of each school. I do not think it should be left contingent on patrons contributing any part,

because in many, very many cases they would keep the old "puncheon" before they would contribute a nickel.

Text-Books adopted.—Acting for the county under authority of and in compliance with section 3 of an act entitled "an act to provide for the adoption of a uniform series of text-books, by counties of this State for use in public schools," the text-book committee met at the court-house in Senatobia and adopted the following series of text-books to be used in the schools of said county for the next five years, as follows:-

5. Text-book law is giving general satisfaction. I append printed circular of books adopted.

Swinton's word primer, Swinton's word book, Reed's word lessons, Holmes' readers, Maury's revised elementary geography, Maury's revised manual of geography, Maury's revised physical geography, Reed & Kellogg's course in English consisting of graded lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg's higher lessons in English, Chambers' school history of the United States, Chambers' higher history of the United States, Cutter's beginners physiology, Cutter's intermediate physiology, Cutter's comprehensive physiology, Steele's fourteen weeks in philosophy or popular physics, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of arithmetic, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic.

All book-dealers are required to sell in accordance with contract terms, and if they refuse to do so patrons are requested to report the matter to the county superintendent who is empowered to enforce the contracts made with the companies. The above books and no others must be used in the schools of this county. All patrons should bring in their old books at once and secure the exchange prices.

I can suggest no remedy for the improvement of school houses, unless no public school be granted a district until the member of the school board, from that supervisor's district, has inspected and received the school house as comfortable, well lighted and otherwise suitable for school purposes.

6. I would favor any change that could be made from the present system of institutes. I quote from my last report which expresses my opinion now, as it did then, "I would suggest that an institute be held for each race under the direction of the county (or State) superintendent or some teacher appointed by him, and that these institutes continue for at least two weeks, and be held just before the beginning of the school term. Teachers should be allowed the same for attending institutes as for teaching school, and should be fined one-half day's wages for each day they do not attend without a valid written excuse."

Collected for institutes	$ 124 00	
Paid institute managers		$ 102 50
Paid incidental expenses		21 50
Total	$ 124 00	$ 124 00

TISHOMINGO.

F. T. CARMACK, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Our schools have made excellent progress, considering the difficulties under which teachers labor. Most of them have done excellent work although underpaid.

2. Our financial condition is deplorable. We will be compelled to ask the Legislature to give our board of supervisors the power to liquidate the indebtedness. Our funds for this year are inadequate to the demands of first-class schools. My maximum salary, except in Iuka, will be $35.00. Most of my teachers are working cheerfully, looking ahead for better times.

3. I have only two teachers who hold three-year certificates, but have a fair proportion of first grade teachers. When I took charge of superintendent's office two years ago about one-half who held first grades lost them. They have attended school since then and some of them have regained their first grade. I cannot hold my best teachers very long at any time as they go where the pay is better.

4. I suppose our school houses are on a par with the dwellings of this county, yet both are bad enough.

5. Our institute work in my end of county has been fair. I will attend the institutes in the lower part of county and try to work up more interest in them.

6. There was no change of text-books except as to histories, in this county; hence, everything goes on well in that respect. Swinton's series, Chambers' histories, Bingham's grammars, Robinson's arithmetics.

7. We have an excellent high school in the town of Iuka (Iuka Normal) from which we send many teachers over the State. You will find Iuka normal teachers in every part of Mississippi.

TUNICA.

Z. T. WHITE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools for the past two years have progressed more rapidly than for the same period of time since the civil war.

Both parents and pupils have manifested a greater degree of interest than has been displayed in former years. With few exceptions children have shown a degree of ambition to learn that has been very gratifying to all. With regular attendance the progress is very consoling to the teachers and parents as well as the superintendent. The same can be said of the colored schools; their attendance has been large and the only thing to be complained of is the scarcity of books. Dealers have disregarded the contract prices and sell their books at an enormous profit, which places the books almost out of the reach of the majority of the colored people.

Finances.—The school fund of our county has always been sufficient to run the public schools four months without a special levy, and we are not in debt. It has been the custom of this county to employ teachers who were examined by other counties, and in the majority of cases they were found to be incompetent and totally unfit to teach. I have upon my pay roll now the best class of teachers to be found in this end of the state. Some are graduates of our best high schools and colleges, and many have had professional training and manifest a deep interest in their work. I regret to say, however, they do not read any educational journals or papers, and that only one in the county holds a three year certificate.

Our school houses are dreadfully out of repair. They are poorly furnished, badly heated, and very badly ventilated and lighted, with miserably poor excuses for blackboards; and I do not know of more than one map in the county. I think the board of supervisors should set aside from the school fund each year say $500 to repair and furnish the schools.

Institutes.—Institutes are very interesting, and prove beneficial when they are regularly attended. It, however, is next to an impossiblity to get anything like a fair attendance on account of the bad roads during winter and inaccesibility to rail in summer, for many of our schools are on the river and out in the interior.

Institute fund.—I have collected $31 in the past two years, and paid out $20, leaving $11 on hand.

Text books.—The adopted books did not meet with favor at first, but are now universally used and I hear very little complaint. The following are the adopted books:

Hansell's school history of the United States, Hansell's high school history of the United States, Hansell's primary speller, Hansell's penmanship series, Hansell's tracing books, Wentworth's primary arithmetic, Wentworth's grammar school arithmetic, Gage's physical science, Knox-Heath language lessons, part 1; Knox-Heath's language lessons, part 2; Holmes' readers, Maury's geographies, elementary; Maury's geographies, manual.

We have no high schools in the county.

UNION.

G. L. JONES, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The schools in our county are in a prosperous condition. Our teachers are becoming better qualified to teach and are doing more efficient work. The greatest hindrance in the way of progression is the irregularity in attendance on the part of pupils. As long as our schools continue to make an average attendance of about one-half their enrollment, to a great extent, their work will prove a failure.

2. Union county is behind on the school fund. This indebtedness is mainly for the outstanding warrants of the scholastic year of 1889–'90. The amount of this outstanding fund is about $3,500, and will be paid this fall by a special levy made by the board of supervisors. Part of the school funds of 1889–'90 were applied to the payment of the warrants of 1888–'89, hence, the outstanding indebtedness for 1889–'90.

Prior to the scholastic year of 1889–'90 our free schools were maintained at a cost of about $14,000 per annum; since the passage of the act of 1890, to amend the school law, they have been run at a cost of about $11,500. The teachers' salaries have been considerably reduced, but their warrants are now cashed whenever presented to the treasurer. We also have an indebtedness of about $2,500 consisting of teachers monthly reports placed on file during the year of 1889–'90. These reports consist of a part of the contract with teachers for the year 1889–'90, but the county superintendent could not issue pay certificates on them as it would have required him to issue pay certificates in excess of the funds collected for that current year. There should be a special act of the Legislature authorizing the county superintendent to issue pay certificates on these reports, and requiring the board of supervisors to make a special levy to pay them off.

3. Our teaching corps is on the advance, and there is a manifestation of increasing zeal and interest in the work on the part of teachers. The high schools of the county are making good additions to the teaching body of the county by the number of teachers and graduates turned out by them

each year. These naturally come in and crowd the less incompetent teachers out of the profession. There is a lack of professional training and general information on the part of our teachers. I doubt whether there are more than four teachers in the county taking educational papers or journals. We have two teachers in the county holding three years licenses.

4. Most of the houses belonging to the county are in bad condition. Those belonging to individuals are generally in good repair and very well supplied with desks and blackboards. There are forty-nine houses belonging to the county. I know of no better way to get patrons to build school houses then to aid them by appropriating a small fund yearly to that purpose.

5. I believe a change to a week's institute in the summer or early fall would be an improvement on the present system. Let the teachers' actual expenses be paid, and if he fails to attend the institute without a reasonable excuse, let a reduction of two dollars a day be taken from his salary by the superintendent. I would favor expert managers to conduct the institutes.

My predecessor collected no institute fees for 1889–90, and there were no institutes held for that year. The following is a tabulated statement of the institute funds received and expended for the past two years:

Receipts	$ 72 75
1890–'91—By amount paid for holding institutes	42 00
To balance to fund 1800–'91	30 75

6. Our teachers are delighted with the adoption of the uniseries of text-books. While this feature of the law, at first, was hard to enforce I now think our people are beginning to like it. The following is a list of the text-books adopted for Union county.

Swinton's word primer, Swinton's word book of spelling, Swinton's readers, Robinson's progressive primary arithmetic, Robinson's progressive intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of written arithmetic, Robinson's progressive practical arithmetic, Swinton's school composition, Waddy's composition and rhetoric, Steele's fourteen weeks in philosophy, Maury's revised elementary geography, Maury's manual (Mississippi edition), Cutter's beginners anatomy, hygienic, Cutter's intermediate anatomy, hygienic, Cutter's comprehensive anatomy, hygienic, Knox-Heath's language lessons (parts I and II), Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English, and higher lessons in English, Hansell's school history and higher history of the United States.

7. There are two colleges and about six high schools in Union county. Each school is doing good work. I fear, however, there is too much desire on the part of most our schools to become colleges; when for them to become, and remain academies would be better and more suitable. The rivalry among the leading schools of the county is great, and is doing much to advance the school interest of the entire county.

WARREN.

HENRY T. MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT.

There has been very little increase in number of pupils, particularly as to white schools, and comparatively no changes in either, as to progress, which may be very reasonably attributed to the fact that the attendance at school is for so short a time (four to four and one-half months) that a considerable portion of each succeeding term is taken up in placing the pupils in their studies, where they were at the close of the previous term. In addition to the above, it may be said that the number of colored pupils in this county is so large, and the amount that can, under the law, be paid to teachers is so small, that there is very little encouragement given teachers to do anything more than their legal duty.

The county examining board, in the discharge of its duty, has been careful in the selection of teachers, and the county superintendent of education has not failed to place teachers by his recommendation, when called upon to do so, in those positions where they could impart "the greatest good to the greatest number."

In some instances, schools require, because of the number of pupils, assistants, and it is often a difficult matter to get competent persons to act as such, because of the limited remuneration, yet, the county superintendent never failed to exercise the same care in selecting assistants that he did in providing a principal.

It is conceded to be true that an assistant should be quite or nearly as well informed as a principal, in order to prevent that character of teaching that would have to be unlearned; it being well known to all who have had experience in teaching, that it is more difficult to unteach than to teach a child.

This condition as to assistants will probably continue as long as they are so poorly paid, and it is not reasonable to expect, particularly in Warren county, a change in this respect at an early day, if ever.

2. School Finances.—Concerning the school finances, the annual report, to which you are respectfully referred, is as full and complete as it was possible to make it. You are also referred to the county treasurer's report to the State Auditor, which makes it known that the county of Warren owes nothing, and has a credit to the Common School Fund, amounting to twenty-six hundred dollars, besides a township fund, belonging to the Bovina district, which supports the schools of that locality for two months each year.

The sum of $219.60, specified in the annual report, was paid by the county treasurer to the city board of education for children living beyond the corporate limits of Vicksburg and attending the city schools, and was charged to the teachers' fund of the county.

Thirty-six dollars were paid to the examiners during the examinations for the years 1890–'91.

3. Teaching Corps.—No change of importance has been noticed in the proficiency of those who have been examined from year to year, nor has any evidence been furnished that they generally feel the interest in their work that they should, notwithstanding the county superintendent's efforts to cause them to apply themselves, and thereby secure a higher grade, and consequently greater remuneration.

The above applies more particularly to colored than to white teachers, there being of the first (colored) sixty, and of the latter twenty-five, during the last school term.

Applications for teachers' certificates do not come from those who attended either high schools or colleges, with but very few exceptions, more being of the colored than of the white race.

The methods of teaching seem to be about the same from term to term, and where improvement has been observed, it was doubtless due to the fact that the same teacher had charge of a school for more than one term, which is certainly advantageous to pupils, and is always accomplished when it can be done with a fair promise of beneficial results.

For several years there has been a growing tendency on the part of many to teach a little of some of the higher studies, rather than to devote sufficient time to those of an elementary character, which, in a measure, results in a failure to lay a foundation that will prove most advantageous to the pupil. To this point the county superintendent has given special attention, and has noted changes in this regard and hopes for further improvement in relation thereto.

In colored schools there has been a disposition on the part of teachers to devote too great a length of time to preparation for examination at the close of schools, which, with the incidental show and parade, were at the expense of pupils as to study.

This has received the attention its importance demanded, and it is expected that in future, as required, teachers will be more economical in this respect as to time.

It is impossible to say with certainty how many teachers read educational papers and journals, but the number is believed to be very small.

Of colored teachers, not one in this county holds a three years license, and only one for two years. Of the whites, three have three years certificates, and three for two years; a majority of the teachers having second grade.

4. School Houses.—In this county, with its eighty-three schools, there are only ten houses used for school purposes that are not the property of private individuals, and none are furnished by the county with anything for the comfort or convenience of the teachers or pupils, with the exception of three or four which have stoves that were paid for by the county. All school houses are furnished with what is needed by the patrons, and the improved desks and seats, of other and more favored sections, are unknown to the schools of this county.

In some counties the board of supervisors might make appropriations to supply school necessities, but here the amount within reach for that purpose is so limited that it is nearly if not quite impossible for them to do so, and its accomplishment cannot be satisfactorily effected without an increase of the school tax, which would undoubtedly be resisted by a large proportion of our people, as the wish is on all sides that taxation be diminished, and at no time, for any purpose, nor under any circumstances should it be increased. Most of the colored schools are taught in church edifices, while very few are taught in those that are attended by white congregations.

Institutes.—The teachers' institutes that have been held once a month during the school-term, have not been so satisfactory as was desired, for several reasons. The time has been Saturday, which day the teacher has claimed, from a very remote period, as a day of rest. Many teachers live in remote sections of the country, and their coming to Vicksburg in the winter season has rarely been attended with comfort, and always with an expense that the teacher, in many instances, could hardly afford. If the days for the institutes were changed to some other, and the pay of the teacher to go on while attending them, no doubt more interest would be felt and manifested in their success.

Should the institutes be held for a week, instead of only one day, the objections now urged would operate, and the plan would not meet with approval by those who live so far from Vicksburg as to make it impossible for them to return home each day.

If the teachers could be paid, a portion of the expense incurred would be returned, and cause them to believe that the State of Mississippi realized, and acknowledged the fact that "the laborer is worthy of his (her) hire," and that the State is not willing that the most severely taxed, and poorest paid portion of her population should be required to spend a portion of their earnings, more on the pro-bona publico principles than any other.

6. Text-book Adoption.—Pursuant to an Act of the last Legislature, the text-book committee adopted, in October, 1890, a curriculum for the county-schools, which is to continue in use for five years. The selection so far as is known has been accepted as satisfactory, and all the books will be introduced during the present term--a division having been made, as was provided by law.

The following list will make known the names of the books adopted:

Speller—Reed's word lessons.
Composition—1st Reed and Kellogg's, 2d Reed & Kellogg.
Arithmetic—Thomson's 1st lessons, complete and mental.
Readers—Barnes' 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th.
Geography—Maury's elementary and manual.
Physiology—Cutters.
Grammar—Smith's.
Language Lessons—Knox-Heath's 1st and 2d.
U. S. History—School and higher.
Copy Books—Mississippi.

7. High Schools and Colleges.—In this county there are neither high-schools nor colleges, though the material is here to support either, and it is to be hoped that the first may, at an early day, be established in some sections, and the law so amended as to provide pay that will secure competent persons to take charge of them.

WAYNE.

TRUMAN GRAY, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Our schools for the past two years have increased in number, and, where trustees have guarded the interests of their schools by selecting competent teachers, have made progress; while others have made but little, if any at all, where trustees have not sought efficiency in teachers.

2. Financially, our schools are in good condition. We have no indebtedness. Teachers receive their salaries at the end of each month, in money, without having warrants discounted. I have not known a school warrant, in Wayne county, discounted for years. Our school fund, however, is not sufficient to offer inducement to efficient, first-class teachers.

3. There is but little permanency in our teaching corps, and as a consequence, I cannot say they are advancing as they should. Manifestations of professional zeal and interest, with few exceptions, are conspicuously absent in school work. Colleges and high schools furnish some schools with their graduates as teachers. But few seem to have had professional training. Marked improvement has been made in the examinations by many, while others seem to improve scarcely any at all. We have in Wayne county one teacher holding a two years' license and one holding a three years' license.

4. Many of our school houses are very inferior buildings, and are poorly furnished. We have a few good houses. County owns about fourteen houses. More and better ones might be secured by allowing supervisors to appropriate surplus funds to this purpose. But the authority should be carefully given, always on the condition that no appropriation should exceed the amount contributed by patrons.

5. I believe a week's institute, conducted by experts, would prove more profitable than the present plan. Attendance should be compulsory.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Receipts	$ 36 50
Paid out	32 50
Balance	$ 4 00
Amount of institute funds on hand October 1, 1889, from whites	$ 26 00
Amount of institute funds on hand October 1, 1889, from colored	11 50
Amount of funds for white institutes on hand September 30, 1891	41 50

6. Many complain that they are required to buy the new books; but the adopted books have heretofore been in use, which makes the burden lighter. I have heard but slight complaint against the law for some time.

List of text-books adopted:

Swinton's word primer speller, Swinton's word book of spelling, Swinton's readers, Robinson's primary arithmetic, Robinson's intellectual arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of written arithmetic, Robinson's practical arithmetic, Harvey's elementary grammar, Harvey's revised English grammar, Swinton's introductory geography, and grammar school geography, Quackenbos's first lessons in composition, and composition and rhetoric, Barnes's U. S. history, and U. S. primary history, Steele's 14 weeks in physiology, Steele's 14 weeks in philosophy, Barnes's language lessons.

7. We have two high schools in Wayne. Eucutta Institute, with Prof. J. M. McNeill as principal, has been in successful operation the past two years. This is located in the northwest corner of the county, and draws its patronage from Wayne Clarke and Jasper counties. Prof. W. T. Foster has charge of the Waynesboro high school, which was established this fall. He has to date enrolled more than 130 pupils, and is giving eminent satisfaction as a progressive and efficient teacher. He unhesitatingly advocates a respectable standard of scholarship as necessary to the best interest of the public schools, and boldly asserts that one's fitness to teach a public school should be measured by such a standard.

WEBSTER.

F. J. SWINDOLL, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools of this county for the past two years have been in an improving condition. This is a small and rather poor county—the taxable property being but little more than $1,000,000. All the available school funds are not sufficient to maintain the schools as liberally as they should be. Already there is an outstanding indebtedness against the county on account of public schools of about $3,500, most of which was incurred in 1890. Pay certificates to teachers were paid in this scholastic year by special instructions from the State board of education. There is only $25.25 for the year 1882, and $4.40 for the year 1885. By a special act of the Legislature, the board of supervisors are authorized to make special levies annually to pay this indebtedness. For the year 1891 they levied 4½ mills for this purpose, and it is believed that by the end of the year 1892 most of this indebtedness will be paid. The county otherwise is about free from debt.

Owing to the scarcity of money and consequent low salaries of teachers, the teaching corps, it is to be regretted, is rather inefficient, but there has been some improvement in this relation. There is a paucity of professional teachers in the county, the majority teaching only for a livelihood or using this means as a "stepping-stone" to something preferable.

We have six high schools: The Walthall Normal, Bellefontaine High School, Cumberland Academic Institute, Eupora Normal, Mathiston High School and Woodlawn Seminary. The last of these is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and partly sustained by the Freedmen's Aid Society of Cincinnati. The Walthall Normal is regularly chartered. They are all doing good work, especially in the matter of training teachers. The teachers in these schools are graduates from colleges and universities of good standing, as well as a few of the teachers in the common schools, and most of the zeal manifested in school work is by these graduates, who, as a rule, hold three years' certificates or State license.

The school buildings, except of the high schools academies, etc., are very poor. I think a law compelling the board of supervisors to appropriate a small amount annually for the building, repairing and furnishing of school houses, to be applied only where the patrons furnish an equal amount, would be a benefit. But let this be an extra appropriation, and by no means taken from any part of the school fund, which is already too small.

The institutes held in the county have done some good work, but it is believed that a change to a week's institute in the summer or early fall will be a decided improvement and I zealously favor it.

The adoption of a uniform series of text-books has already developed some advantages. The series adopted is as follows: Swinton's word book speller, Swinton's word book primer, Swinton's readers, Robinson's primary arithmetic, Robinson's rudiments of arithmetic, Robinson's practical arithmetic, Harvey's revised elementary grammar, Harvey's revised English grammar, Swinton's introductory geography, Swinton's grammar school geography, Swinton's elementary geography, Swinton's complete geography, Eggleston's first book in American history, Eggleston's history U. S., Spencerian copy books, Steele's philosophy, Steele's physiology.

Some improvements might be made in this series, but taken as a whole, it is very satisfactory.

The greatest obstacles to be combatted in the matter of public education in this county are the scarcity of money and apathy of patrons; and I believe a school law compulsory in its nature would be highly beneficial to the educational interests of the country, especially of Webster county.

WILKINSON.

T. W. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The average condition of schools shows decided improvement. The schools were in operation five months during the scholastic year of 1890--'91. We have ninety schools. The solvent condition of our school fund has attracted a better class of teachers, especially of colored teachers, than we have hitherto had.

2. Our school fund is not in debt, having a small balance carried forward to its credit for next year.

3. There is marked improvement in the grade of teachers but there is lack of professional knowledge and zeal; two or three have had professional training. Five, three white and two colored, have three years' licenses.

4. School houses improving in character and condition of buildings. The colored schools are generally taught in box-houses built for worship. About ten per cent. of the houses belong to the county. They are all extremely poor in furniture or equipments of any sort for teaching purposes. Something should be done to remedy this. To make the surplus school fund of each county go in this direction would be an indirect method and it might be at the expense of the teachers. I suggest that boards of supervisors be, at least, empowered to make a levy for this purpose, to be disbursed at their discretion.

5. For the present I am decidedly in favor of changing the method of holding institutes to that which requires a week annually to be spent in this way. Let each institute be held by a proficient manager. The average institute egregiously fails in the object intended. Until more trained teachers are in the field it will remain so. It should be required of every teacher who expects work in our public schools to attend this annual institute or, at the discretion of the county superintendent, forfeit employment.

Below you will find a tabulated statement of institute funds —receipts and disbursements for the last two years:

Receipts	$165 75
Paid out	66 00
Balance	$ 99 75

6. The books adopted by the text-book committee are universally used, and all friction occasioned by the law seems to have ceased. They are as follows: Holmes' readers, Maury's geographies, Venable's arithmetics, Hansell's primary speller, Chambers' U. S. history, Reed and Kellogg's graded lessons in English, Reed and Kellogg's higher les

sons in English, Reed's word lessons, Steele's fourteen weeks in physiology, Steele's fourteen weeks in natural philosophy, Spencerian common school course.

We have the McGehee College for Girls situated in Woodville, Rev. H. W. Featherston, president, assisted by an able and complete faculty. It has about eighty pupils. The curriculum embracing, besides the English, the classical and also modern languages. Special attention given to music and painting. It is an ornament to the community and can meet the demand for female education.

We have also in Woodville a high school for boys, taught by Prof. F. A. Milledge, a progressive gentleman, zealous in his profession. The citizens, through a committee, guarantee his salary. We have a high school in Centreville, on the Mississippi Valley Railroad.

YALOBUSHA.

W. T. WYNN, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The condition of my schools as compared to two years ago is at least 25 per cent. for the better. The progress has been steadily on the up grade; patrons and trustees especially, are taken much more interest than two years ago and much more zeal and enthusiasm manifested.

2. The finances are now getting in good shape, expenses for the past four years having been reduced inside the limits of the revenue. The county is now in debt $10,500, $6,000 of which will be paid this fall and winter by special levy, and the remainder next fall and winter. This indebtedness was incurred during the years 1886 and 1887. We have no school fund except the small amount we get from the State distribution, say $2,500 or $3,000 and about $750 from the Chickasaw fund, which amount goes to only one-half of the county the other half being in the Choctaw boundary. The above amount $2,500 pays one month's schooling, and the other three month's expenses are raised by direct taxation, and one-half of the assessed valuation of realty and personal property is owned by the separate school districts, leaving only one-half of said valuation to the country schools. Our Choctaw fund and sixteenth section fund was loaned out before the war and has never been collected, hence squandered, but, notwithstanding all this our county will be out of debt next year. We are paying cash for our warrants this year as we did last year.

3. The teaching corps of my county is progressing each

year, and more and more zeal and enthusiasm manifested; especially is it so in my high schools; each principal is striving to keep pace with or outstretch the other, and each one is building up a fine school for the neighborhood and a reputation for himself. Many of my teachers, about one-third, are graduates and have had a normal training, and are using improved methods in their schools, and are taking and reading good educational journals. Ten are holding three-year licenses and five two-year licenses. There are some teachers, of course, who are using the profession for a convenience and a stepping stone to something else, and they are not manifesting the zeal and enthusiasm that the others are, all such, you know, are a great draw back to the profession.

4. The condition of school houses is, with a few exceptions, good. When we had the small amount for building houses, I stimulated a great many districts to get land and then get up subscriptions by giving each one a small amount and refusing to help any that refused to help themselves, and it worked like a charm, and I had at least thirty new houses built upon land deeded to trustees and their successors forever. And on this plan I would suggest that each county act. Let boards of supervisors appropriate a small amount each year, and give it only to those who are willing to supplement it with enough to build. I am satisfied, from experience, that it will cost only a small amount each year for black-boards, globes, maps and desks until each county school house was fitted up properly. In counties where there is a large surplus that could be used for the two above named purposes, and I think should be so used, for such improvements are absolutely essential to the success of the country schools, and they are the ones that now need our energies and increasing work as the separate schools are all doing well enough. I think fifty-five are owned by the county, sixty-five with separate districts and towns.

5. I favor a change in institutes and would have a week, or better, a month, in early fall, and grant schools to none who refused to attend and allow those who did attend enough to pay board.

In 1890 I collected	$ 60 00
And paid	30 00
Leaving balance on hand	$ 30 00
In 1891 I collected	$ 63 00
And paid out	40 00
Leaving balance on hand	$ 23 00
Balance on hand for two years	53 00

6. Text-books adopted.—Swinton's word primer, Swinton's word book, Swinton's readers, Venable's primary arithmetic, Robinson's series of arithmetics, intellectual, rudiments, progressive practical and higher, Barnes' language lessons, part I, Barnes' language lessons, part II, Reed's word lessons, part II, Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons, Reed & Kellogg's higher, Maury's geography, elementary, Maury's geography, manual, Maury's geography, physical, Hansell's history, part I, Hansell's history, part II, Sharpless & Phillips' physics, Cutter's physiology.

7. We have seven high schools which run nine and ten months in the year, all doing good service, and adding greatly to the interest of education in the county. Some of them are well equipped with seats and desks, black-boards, etc., two of them have music departments attached. They would do credit to any little town but they are out in the woods. The prospects for an increase are good. The high schools are my idea of educational advancement and successful improvement, and I am doing all that I can to establish as many as I can. On them depends the future education of the youth of our country.

YAZOO.

W. R. MCCUTCHEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Upon coming into the office of county superintendent of Yazoo county in February, 1890, I found that under the efficient administration of my excellent predecessor, Hon. A. M. Hicks, the school finances of our county were in excellent condition; our school warrants not only at par, but a balance of from $3,000 to $5,000 remaining over at the end of each scholastic year. I have earnestly endeavored to closely adhere to the financial policy then inaugurated. But notwithstanding all my efforts to economize without impeding the progress of education, I find at the close of the year 1890–'91, only about $1,200 to be carried over to 1891–'92. This reduction is evidently due to the unwise and reckless action of the county school board in increasing annually the number of schools in the county; thus increasing expense far in excess of the increase of the funds.

2. Because of the action of the school board, mentioned above, which forces upon the superintendent the disagreeable necessity of tending, at least, to minimize the salaries of teachers to save himself from the penalty of the law, our teaching corps is rapidly becoming more and more in-

efficient. Experience and professional training are quitting the field, leaving it open to the invasion of ignorance, inexperience, untrained youth, those who, despite the vigilance of the examining board, pass the examination by "hook or crook."

With few exceptions, perhaps not more than half a score including both races, our teachers are not graduates colleges and high schools. If you will allow the expression, a large majority of them are plucked in an immature state, before they have dropped the blossom. Comparatively few have experience or professional training, and show very little, if any improvement in the examinations and in methods of teaching.

I am compelled to say that according to my observation, very few educational papers or journals are taken and read by our teachers. No three years licenses were issued upon the examinations of October 1891, and only seven two years licenses—six whites and one colored.

3. Owing to the special appropriation made by senate bill, chapter 353, acts of 1890, our school houses have been greatly improved and several new ones built. Bnt the progress, doubtless, has not been what it should have been under the favorable circumstances. Evidently much of the appropriated fund has been unnecessarily, not to say wantonly expended, the precaution of the board of supervisors, in requiring bond of those drawing it from the county treasury, to the contrary notwithstanding.

One hundred and five school houses belong to the county—58 white and 47 colored. Forty-four colored schools are taught in church houses; and four white schools are taught in private houses. I heartily endorse your suggestion to appropriate $200 of the surplus school fund to purchasing desks, maps, blackboards etc., and the plan suggested for so doing.

In regard to the subject of a feasible plan by which good houses can be had in every district, I suggest, (1) that the county be laid off into districts containing not less than nine square miles and not more than sixteen; that the school houses be located as near the center of the district as possible; (2) that the boards of supervisors be authorized by law, in case two or more houses (or one, if not properly located) fall within the same district, to dispose of them to the best advantage, and place the amount to the credit of a county school house building fund; and (3) that the boards of supervisors be authorized to appropriate said fund to those districts only which will raise by cash subscription one-half the amount necessary to build and furnish good houses.

4. I favor the plan of having a week's institute in the early

fall—the first or the second week in September. In regard to the condition of attendance, I would suggest:

1. That the State Board of Education make the "outlines of institute work" the outlines of the examination.

2. That the boards of examiners be authorized to consider the subject of the attendance of the applicants for license to teach, at the institute meetings, and the earnest interest they manifest in the work assigned, in connection with other indispensable considerations.

Of course our institute manager should be not a novice or a tyro, but one fitted by education and by proper normal training for institute work.

The following tabular statement of the receipts and disbursements of institute funds for the last two years, is submitted:

	Receipts.	Debit.	Balance.
1889–'90	$ 69 00	$ 22 00	$ 47 00
1890–'91	139 00	40 00	99 00
Total	$ 208 00	$ 62 00	$ 146 00

To this balance add the fees of the examination of October, 1891, $139, gives amount now on hand, $285.

5. The text-book law is operating in a manner that is giving general satisfaction. We meet with but one difficulty, which, however, is not attributable to the operation of the law, but arises from the fact that the publishers do not give book sellers sufficient margin on the prices to justify them in handling the books and keeping the necessary supply on hand. Just how to meet and successfully overcome this difficulty, is a problem that I am at a loss to solve.

6. We have six high schools in this county, and no colleges. Owing to the fact that these schools, with a single exception, change teachers annually, they are, doubtless, not accomplishing the good expected of them, and which they can accomplish under a system of permanent organization.

Having already gone far beyend the prescribed limits (for which I ask your forgiveness), I close this narrative reluctantly, hoping you will be able to glean from it the information you desire.

The following is a list of text-books adopted:

Spellers—Swinton's primer and word book.

Readers—Swinton's.

Arithmetic—Robinson's first book (shorter course) and complete.

Geography.—Monteith's first lessons, introduction and manual.

Language Lessons.—Long's, Part I, Part II.

U. S. History.—Eggleston's First Book and United States.

Copy-books—Spencerian and common school.

Natural Philosophy.—Smith's elementary.

Physiology—Steele's.

NARRATIVE REPORTS

—OF—

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ABBEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

K. HARMON, PRINCIPAL.

The good people of Abbeville, seeing the need of higher and better education, resolved to establish a school of high order in their midst. Accordingly they contracted with the present principal, associated with the Prof. G. R. Hightower, to open the school October 7, 1889.

From the very day of its origin the school has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. It has surpassed, in growth, the expectations of the most sanguine. Nearly 200 pupils were enrolled during the past year. We have representatives from ten counties and three States.

The courses taught are music, art, telegraphy, business, teachers, surveying and scientific, together with course preparatory to each of them. The work done in our business department is thorough and practical. We give all the theory of the science of accounts at a very moderate cost. Young men are prepared in from five to seven months to take charge of any set of books.

Our teachers' course is especially adapted to those who expect to make teaching a profession. One of the main features of this course is the teacher's training class, in which all matters pertaining to government of schools etc., are discussed. About fifty who have taken this course, are now teaching, and are giving satisfaction so far as we know.

Our scientific course is intended for those who desire a higher education. The aim of this course is to give students a fair idea of advanced mathematics, Latin and the sciences; and a taste for literature and all standard writings. One who has taken this course is fully equipped, either for life or to take up the study of law, medicine or theology.

We have two large and commodious frame buildings, valued at $4,000, with five acres surrounding grounds. We also have a large frame building which is used for "young ladies' boarding house." We are prepared to accommodate 100 boarders. Our house is furnished with best automatic desks and chairs. We are well equipped with blackboards.

The school is not endowed and is non-sectarian, and consequently stands on its own merits.

The session is ten months in length, during four months of which the public school is taught.

In English, outside of public school branches, we have rhetoric, requiring five months; letter writing, requiring ten weeks; essay course, from one to two years. In mathematics, we have elementary and complete algebra, requiring fifteen months; geometry and trigonometry, requring ten months; analytics and calculus, requiring ten months. In sciences, physiology, five months; astronomy, five months; philosophy, five months; botany, five months; chemistry, five months. The time for our Latin course is two or three years, but can be extended if desired.

We also teach French when there is a demand. There are four societies connected with the school, two debating, one dramatic, one reading club.

In our library there are three hundred volumes, consisting of the writings of almost all foremost English and American authors. Also two large encyclopædias—Chambers' and Americana Brittanica—and one unabridged dictionary.

The enrollments for the past two years are: 1889–'90, one hundred and thirty-one; 1890–'91, one hundred and seventy-one.

FACULTY—K. Harmon, B. S. principal; language, teacher's course, literature, common branches and didactics. C. H. Curd, B. S. M., acting secretary, mathematics, natural sciences, business department, common branches and forensics. Miss Mary M. Greer, primary department. Mrs. Annie Harmon, intermediate department. Mrs. Susan Wooldridge, art department. Miss Mary Ivy, music and French. Miss Eckles Crosley, telegraphy.

ACKERMAN NORMAL HIGH SCHOOL.

F. M. MCALLISTER, PRINCIPAL.

I send under another wrapper a catalogue of our school, and in addition to what information you may get there, state the following facts: School established 1889; buildings frame, $2,000; grounds, 3 acres; one-half mile from town; capacity for boarders, fifty; rooms well seated; Yale patent desks; nonsectarian; managed by principal.

Public term in connection with annual session of forty weeks.

We carry classes through our departments and make work as thorough as possible in the time devoted to each.

Music.—Piano, organ, cornet and stringed instruments.

Number pupils present, 23. Art, well patronized. Literary society, one, most effective work done. Library volumes, 200. Number enrolment, 1889-'90, 108; in 1890-'91, 231. Number in high school studies in 1889-'90, 16; number in high school studies in 1890-'91, 35.

We sustain good classes in higher English, Rhetoric, literature and Latin. In mathematics, higher Arithmetic, higher Algebra, University Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.

Our business course is popular. Our department of telegraphy is well patronized.

We have now 128 pupils in school, about 35 boarders.

BELLEFONTAINE GRADED HIGH SCHOOL.

W. M. DALTON, PRINCIPAL.

Established in 1887 and chartered in 1890.

The school has a regular graded course, divided into twelve sections or classes and embracing higher English, Latin, higher Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern History, Moral Science and Literature.

A scientific course entitling the pupil to the degree of B. S., (Bachelor of Science). The first eleven (11) sections of the graded course entitles the pupil to the degree of M. E. L. (Master or Mistress of English Literature.)

The commercial course embraces book-keeping, penmanship and business laws. Diplomas granted when the course is completed.

The music and art department give an extended course in these branches.

The management is vested in a Board of Directors and the Faculty.

The Principal of the Faculty has the general supervision of all the departments whether regular or special.

The buildings consists of one room 40 by 50 feet, two rooms 25 by 40 feet each and one room 18 by 24 feet and is ceiled and neatly painted.

The class rooms are seated with chairs and equipped with maps, charts and globes, also an abundance of black-board space.

The principal has a cabinet of physical apparatus worth about $75, and a library of 200 books, of which the school has free use.

There are boarding facilities for one to two hundred pupils.

There has been enrolled during the last two years about 300 students in all. Buildings valued at $2,000. The school has no endowment but is supported by the local and a liberal boarding patronage.

FACULTY.—W. M. Dalton, Principal of Faculty and teacher in preparatory department; W. A. Wilson, teacher in the intermediate department; J. T. Dalton, teacher in the primary department; W. E. Ray, teacher of penmanship; W. H. Duke, teacher in the commercial department; Miss Mary Carter, music teacher; Miss Alice Stovall, librarian.

BLOUNTVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

R. S. FOSTER, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

During the fall of 1885 the citizens of Blountville organized the Blountville High School. Suitable lands were secured and a building erected. Rev. T. S. Powel, a graduate of Mississippi College and a talented young Baptist minister, was chosen principal, and Miss Kate Cavitt, a graduate of Central Female College, was elected assistant. The school was soon on a good basis and doing thorough work. Unfortunately the building was burned, but another was secured temporarily and the school continued. At the close of the session a new building was erected, and Prof. Jno. W. Watson, one of the best known teachers in south Mississippi, and now Representative elect of Covington county, was elected principal, with Miss Estella Terrel as assistant.

Prof. Watson was educated at the University of Mississipi and Miss Terrel, at Whitworth college. During Prof. Watson's administration the attendance was large, and the work done of high order. He was succeeded by Miss Annie McLeod, a lady widely known in this section as an able educator.

Miss McLeod and her sister, Miss S. A. McLeod, who was her assistant in the school, were educated at Whitworth. After two successful sessions under Miss McLeod's management, Prof. J. H. Arrington assumed the principalship with Miss Mary Beavers as assissant. Prof. Arrington is a university man and new representrtive elect from Lawrence county. He remained at the helm and conducted the school successfully for the session.

Prof. R. S. Foster, a graduate of the University of Alabama, is now principal, and is ably assisted by Miss Lula Barnes, who was educated at Columbia high schoool.

Blountville is a village situated in the most populous and fertile portion of Lawrence county. The school property consists of about 10 acres of land well adapted to school purposes and a building not now sufficient to the exigencies of the school. All public school branches are taught to a finish, and then the student is given a two-years course in Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and English, preparing for a freshman class in any of our colleges. The sessions are ten months in length.

Since the organization of the school, the attendance has raised from 50 to 90 pupils. The school is being supported by both influence and money. The spirit of education is alive among the people, and the future of Blountville High School seems bright.

BLUE SPRINGS NORMAL COLLEGE.

PARTEE, CORNELIUS AND HILL, ASSOCIATE PRINCIPALS.

Blue Springs Normal College was established October, 1888, and the school formerly opened November, 1888, under the name of Blue Springs Normal High School.

The school was placed under the supervision of Prof. M. M. Warren, of Tennessee, for the ten months ending June, 1889, and showed an enrollment of 80 in the public school and 20 in the private school.

In August, 1889, Prof. E. Partee, of Tate county, Mississippi, was elected principal, the school to begin October 14, 1889. At the close of the scholastic year in June, 1890, the enrollment in the public school had reached 111 and the private school 40. In June, 1890, Prof. Partee was re-elected, and the enrollment by June, 1891, was 145 in the public school and 50 in the private school.

In August, 1891, Prof. Partee called to his assistance as associate principals, Prof. W. W. Cornelius and Miss Leila Hill. The school now, under the management of these teachers, is giving more extensive and better satisfaction than ever before. It is not chartered, but will be when the Legislature meets.

The building, when completed, will have five rooms for literary work, one for music, one for art, and one commercial room, and a chapel with a seating capacity of 3350 square feet. The building is valuable, comfortable and convenient. It is located on a three-acre plat of ground one-half a mile from town.

Ample provision is made for boarders; furniture good; apparatus not extensive; no endowment; non-sectarian; session ten months, embracing four free school months; under permanent board of trustees.

The work of this institution embraces the five following courses, viz: Primary course, preparatory course, teachers course, and business course, high school course, language and literary course; these corresponding to the preparatory, freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes in other institutions of like grade, and embracing all the public school branches of the public and high schools.

To complete any one course ten months is required, and four years to complete the entire course.

The work in English beyond grammar and composition embraces—United States history theory and practice of teaching, rhetoric, logic, Roman history, evidences of Christianity and English history. In mathematics, beyond arithmetic, embraces—Algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying and navigation and analytical geometry. Sciences—Physiology, philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, geology, mental philosophy, and political economy. Latin—Grammar, reader, Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil. Greek—Grammar, reader, testament and Xenophon. Modern Languages—German and French.

Debating society good, library small, but well selected.

TEACHERS AND THEIR WORK.

Prof. E. Partee, A. M., teacher of ancient and modern languages, mental and moral philosophy, and belles lettres.

Prof. W. W. Cornelius, A. B., teacher of mathematics, chemistry and natural philosophy.

Miss Leïla Hill, A. B., teacher of intermediate and preparatory departments.

—— ———, teacher of Calisthenics and primary department.

Miss Madie Caldwell, teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

Miss Annie Miller, teacher of drawing and painting.

BRANDON FEMALE COLLEGE.

MISS F. A. JOHNSON, PRINCIPAL.

Miss F. A. Johnson, principal Latin, mental philosophy, physiology; Miss Bonnybel Williams, mathematics and

English; Miss Nellie Shelton, primary deparment; Miss T. G. Britt, vocal and instrumental music.

Brandon college was chartered in 1849. The building is of brick, surrounded by extensive grounds. The rooms are furnished with desks and blackboards, cyclopedias and books of reference. There are maps, globes, historical and physiological charts, and some scientific apparatus belonging to the college.

The entire value of building, furniture and grounds is estimated at $10,000.

The sessions are nine months in length, and the common school branches are taught without extra charge.

The common branches have been thoroughly taught and very good work done in rhetoric, ancient history, English and American literature, mental and moral philosophy, algebra, geometry and astronomy. Some good work has been done in Latin.

Yearly enrollment during past five years about eighty. Number in high school grades, from fifteen to twenty. Time required to complete high school studies from three to four years.

The music department, under the management of Mrs. T. G. Britt has been quite prosperous and the pupils have done excellent work.

The school is not denominational. It is supported by the school fund and by fees charged for high school studies.

There is no boarding department connected with the college, and but little patronage from a distance.

BROOKSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

J. O. GLENN, PRINCIPAL.

Brooksville high school was established in 1881, chartered January, 1885. It has two frame buildings valued at $1,000. In the boarding house and private families that take boarders, there is capacity for fifty. Furniture in school rooms, including patent desks, maps, etc., valued at $150. It is non-sectarian, managed by permanent trustees, and taught during free term as public school; session being ten months.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Spelling, reading, U. S. history, higher arithmetic, grammar, geography, first lessons in natural philosophy, Latin grammar.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.—FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra, elementary, rhetoric, physiology, Latin grammar, Greek grammar, analysis and English exercises.

Second Term.—Algebra, elementary, physical geography, natural philosophy, Cæsar, Greek grammar, English exercises.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra, university; history, universal; Xenophon's anabasis and Greek prose, Virgil and Latin prose, English and American literature.

Second Term.—Algebra, university; chemistry, Herodotus and Greek prose, Cicero's orations and Latin prose, ancient geography, English exercises.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Geometry and surveying, elements of criticism, mental philosophy, geology, Homer and Greek prose, Horace and Latin prose, English exercise.

Second Term.—Geometry and surveying, logic, moral philosophy, Goverment class book, Demosthenes de Corona and Greek prose, Livy and Latin prose, zoology.

We also have music and art departments.

FACULTY.

J. O. Glenn, B. S., A. B., instructor in the higher branches; Miss Eppe Morgan, teacher of primary and academic branches; Miss Annie Bell, music teacher; Miss Glennie Calmes, art teacher.

The school is in a better condition now than it has been in the three years past. The present faculty was elected at beginning of this session.

CALEDONIA ACADEMY.

E. T. LAWRENCE, PRINCIPAL.

Caledonia Academy was established in 1872, but is not chartered.

It now consists of one substantial frame building with three rooms, valued at about $500, situated in an oak grove of 5 acres.

All the rooms are furnished with very good double desks. No scientific apparatus. No endowment fund. Trustees elected yearly. Length of session, eight months.

The branches taught are mainly the public school branches, one class of ten beginning Latin, one class of six studying algebra.

Enrolment 1889-'90 was 90; enrolment 1890-'91 was 103. The enrolment so far for 1891-'92 is only 68. The number I doubt not, will reach 100 in the winter months.

One class of ten in Latin; one class of five in algebra; one class of ten in physiology; a class last year of eight in natural philosophy.

FACULTY.—E. T. Lawrence, principal; Miss Dora Sessions, first assistant; Miss Ida McKissick, second assistant.

CARROLLTON MALE ACADEMY.

R. B. SMITH, B. S., PRINCIPAL.

This school was established in 1866. The building is large and roomy, being constructed on the ancient plan of architecture. It has two stories, the lower being the one used for school purposes; the upper by the Masons, who own and control the whole property and appoint trustees for the school.

The cost of the structure was $7,000. New desks have been ordered and efforts are being made to have the school thoroughly equipped in every department.

All pupils are kept in the main study hall, under the supervision of the principal himself, and classes are sent to the recitation rooms.

All boarders will be provided for at reasonable rates in private families. During the free term each pupil is given credit on his bill of tuition for the amount of money to which he may be entitled.

The work done in this school is thorough. There are three courses sustained: Primary, preparatory and academical. The primary and preparatory departments are confined almost exclusively to the public school branches. The following is the work of the academic course: First year—Latin grammar Cæsar, Sallust, university algebra, geometry, trigonometry, philosophy, physiology, chemistry, debating and essays. Second year—Cicero, Ovid, Virgil, analytics, calculus, book-keeping, botany, geology, zoology, astronomy, ancient history and literature.

There were over eighty pupils in attendance last term, and prospects are much brighter this year than they were last. This is only the second year under the present management.

The Georgia Pacific Railroad renders Carrollton an accessible point, and there is not a healthier or more pleasant place in the state.

CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTE.

REV. A. H. MECKLIN, PRESIDENT.

This Institute is located at French Camp, Miss. It was established in 1886 by the Presbytery of Central Mississippi. with the idea of furnishing the best educational facilities for their daughters at a minimum cost. It was chartered at the same time.

To the indomitable energy and excellent management of Rev. T. L. Haman, of Vaiden, the president of the board of trustees, is largely due the great measure of success to which the enterprise has been conducted.

Beginning without money, and with no special interest from the outside, by the accumulation of littles, the board is now in possession of a beautiful and desirable property costing over $6,000.

The "Dormitory" presents a front 130 feet, two stories, with three wings running back fifty feet each. It is beautifully situated on a slight eminence, and affords accommodation for 75 boarders.

The College is a building 45x82 feet, two stories. The whole lower floor is an audience hall. Above are the school apartments. The building is exceptionally well lighted, and has a scientific system of ventilation and heating. The school is supplied with maps, charts, globes and various aids to study.

It does not incorporate the public school, nor has it any endowment. Instruction is classified as preparatory and collegiate. The preparatory department embraces six grades of one year each, in which pupils are thoroughly drilled in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, etc.

The collegiate department comprises four courses, viz: Classical, English, normal and business. The first leads to the degree of A. B.; the second to that of M. E. L.

The classical course includes Latin, mathematics, mental, moral and physical sciences, history and belles lettres.

The M. E. L. course is the same as classical, omitting Latin.

The normal course makes a specialty of those branches taught in she public schools.

The business course gives instruction in single and double entry book-keeping, business rules and commercial arithmetic.

Latin extends through four years and embraces usual routine through Horace. Mathematics extends throughout the entire course and embraces trigonometry. Five months are allotted to each of the sciences, while the study of history extends through three years, of belles lettres, five years. The Bible is part of the curriculum throughout the whole course. Greek, modern languages, music, art, elocution, stenography, typewriting, are elective and pursued *ad libitum.*

The library of the college is small, but at present the students have access to the well selected library of the principal.

Last year the number pursuing Latin was 32; higher arithmetic, 35; algebra, 26; geometry, 8; sciences, 43; history, 35; belles-lettres, 45; modern languages, 2; stenography, 6; music, 38; art, 26; typewriting, 2.

CLEAR CREEK NORMAL ACADEMY.

H. R. WHITTEN, PRINCIPAL.

Brief History.—Established November 25, 1889. H. R. Whitten and W. G. Austin were co-principals, and Miss Alice Hyatt was teacher of music and assistant in literary department.

The growth of the school has been steady and permanent. Enrolment first session, was 45; second session, 81; third session, for first two months, has reached 70, with a prospect of 150 for the session.

The location is a desirable one, 10 miles west from Oxford, Miss., in Lafayette county.

The buildings are beautifully located on 22 acres of land, leased by the principal, H. R. Whitten, for a term of fifty years. He has adopted the policy of sub-leasing lots to parties who desire to build. Several valuable buildings have been erected on the school grounds within the past few months.

Morganville bids fair to be one of the most attractive and prosperous school towns in the State.

School is not chartered. Number of buildings, one; kind of buildings, frame; value of buildings, $2,000; size of grounds, 22 acres; capacity for boarders, 125. School furnished with chairs, patent desks, etc. Number of volumes in library, 225. No scientific apparatus. No endowment fund. Not sectarian. Not managed by permanent trustees. Literary and Debating Societies in good working order.

Classification of instruction given. Free school curriculum taught to its fullest extent.

High school studies.—Rhetoric and English literature, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, book-keeping, geology, astronomy, chemistry, botany, political economy. Full course given in Latin, French and German.

Besides above mentioned studies, instruction is also given in music, art, elocution, short-hand and type-writing.

Statistics.—Number in mathematics beyond arithmetic, 14; Number in Latin, 9; Number in Greek, none; Number in modern languages, none; Number in sciences, 12; Number in music, 16; Number in elocution, 14; Number in art, 10; Number in short-hand, none.

FACULTY, SECOND YEAR.—H. R. Whitten, principal and teacher of natural, moral and mental sciences and higher mathematics; Miss Laeta Durham, literature, languages, short-hand, type-writing and art; Miss Agnes Durham, music; Miss Howard Knox, elocution; Miss Ella Mabry, assistant, primary department.

COOPER NORMAL COLLEGE.

Is a Literary and Teachers School, situated at Daleville, Lauderdale county, Mississippi, Tom F. McBeath, President.

A private institution, undenoninational, was established in 1865 by Prof. J. L. Cooper, and chartered under the name of Cooper Institute. In 1885 it passed into the hands of a stock company and was re-chartered in 1886 under the name of Cooper Normal College. In 1888 it was purchased by its present owners, Messrs. McBeath & Ellis. The college property consists of the college buildings and furniture, two large boarding houses capable of accommodating about 50 boarders each; one for young ladies, the other for young men, with other buildings, and 180 acres of land, total value about $20,000.00. Most of the buildings are new, having been built since the fire of Nov. 4, 1888. The college building is well supplied with new furniture, and the recitation rooms with school apparatus. The assembly hall, capacity 500, is seated with chairs. There are two libraries, one for young ladies, the other for young men, the former with about 2,000 volumes, the other 4,000. Within the college building proper are two large and well furnished laboratories, one for chemistry, and the other for physics. The latter contains, besides the usual apparatus, such as electric machines, air-pumps, galvanic batteries, etc., with their accessories, a complete outfit for solar projection, consisting of a fine solar stereopticon, and solar microscope with a magnifying power of from 100 to 1500 diameters. The school is located in one of the healthiest and most picturesque portons of the State, and is eight miles from the nearest railroad station with which however it is connected by a daily mail. The surroundings, natural and social, are all that could be desired The yearly session begins the first Tuesday in September, and continues forty weeks. School week begins with Tuesday and ends with Saturday, Monday being the "off" day and devoted to literature and field work in the natural sciences. The work of the school is divided into three departments, as follows:

I. PRIMARY AND PREPARATORY.

This department includes the public school branches, except physics and physiology, and is divided into seven grades, covering a period of seven years.

II. HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Time six years, divided as follows:

Branches.	Years.	Students 1891–'92.
Algebra	2	30
Geometry and Conic Sections	1	25
Trigonometry and Astronomy	1	10
Analytics	1	5
Physiology	1	35
Physics	2	35
Chemistry	1	15
Botany	2	36
English Language and Literature	6	75
Rhetoric	1	26
Logic	1	7
General History	1	15
Latin	2	23
Greek	1	5
Spanish	2	12
German	2	..

III. TEACHERS' TRAINING, OR NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Time, three years, as follows:

Branches.	Years.	Students 1891–'92.
Review of Public School Branches	1	40
Algebra	2	23

Geometry	2	21
Physiology	1	30
Psychology	2	33
History of Education and Educational Theories	1	15
Theory and Practice of Teaching	1	15
English Literature	3	40
Methods and School Management	1	40
Physics	1	23
Vocal Music and Drawing	3	30

Total enrollment per year for past five years has been as follows: 1887-'88, 125; 1888-'89, 173; 1889-'90, 225; 1890-'91, 215; 1891-'92, to date (Nov. 1), 131. These figures indicate the local and primary pupils. From 30 to 40 take music and art. No record from which to make accurate reports of these studies.

Especial attention is given in the Normal department to the training of teachers for happy and successful work in our public schools. This department is increasing annually in interest and numbers, and though it sends out yearly many teachers to different parts of the State, the demand is still far in advance of the supply.

CUMBERLAND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

J. E. BROWN, PRINCIPAL.

Cumberland Normal Institute is situated at Cumberland, in the eastern part of Webster county, seven miles from the Georgia Pacific Railroad.

It was organized as a high school in 1873, by the citizens of the community as stockholders, and since its organization has been under the control of the stockholders, though its management has been generally in the hands of the principal. It does not recognize the public school as such, though the texts in the public school curriculum are thoroughly taught. The objects of the Institution are: First, to give the pupils of either sex a thorough and practical English education; second, to equip pupils to enter the higher classes of colleges and universities and complete the course therein in a short time.

The school has no endowment fund. The buildings are substantial, rather than elegant; the seating capacity is 200; there are four rooms, well seated and well arranged to answer the ends of teaching. The school-house lot is a block of four acres. There are charts, maps and globes, and under present management further apparatus will be purchased, and other equipments added another year.

The institution has its charter, and when chartered possessed the rights and privileges usually granted by charter to schools of like character. The library contains 200 volumes. This is being increased gradually; the object in view is to have finally a choice library of well-selected books, to answer the purpose of a larger one in which the books are of a general nature.

The literary society is conducted as a reading club, and is an excellent feature of the school.

There are extensive courses in mathematics, English and Latin. Modern languages and Greek are not taught. The music class is in charge of a competent and successful teacher.

The following schedule will reveal the work done in the different courses:

Mathematics—Practical and comprehensive arithmetic, elementary algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus.

English—Grammar, composition, rhetoric, outlining and analysis, written essays and debates, logic, criticism, studies in the works of leading poets and of prose writers.

History—History of Mississippi, history of United States, history of England, history of France, history of Greece, history of Rome, general historical review with Gilman's general history as guide in the investigation of topics.

Sciences—Physiology, philosophy, chemistry, geology, astronomy, botany.

Latin—First reading lessons, grammar, Cæsar, Virgil. Further course not yet arranged.

There is a special commercial course. The regular session is ten scholastic months. As the name indicates the school is a normal school; the teachers are normal teachers; the methods are normal methods, and the management is normal management.

Further information may be gathered from the appended tabulation.

No. of students to November 1, 1891, 110.

Texts above public schools—Rhetoric, 8, time studied 5 months; philosophy 22, 5 months; geometry 4, 5 months; trigonometry 7, 4 months; Latin 4, 30 months; botany 16, 4 months; music 9; history ——.

Faculty—J. E. Brown, higher branches; Miss Annie L. Brown, intermediates; ——, primary; Miss Ada E. Neblett, music.

DEASONVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

R. GILDART, PRINCIPAL.

This school is situated in Yazoo county, Mississippi, and was organized under a charter granted March 6, 1888, naming the following permanent trustees: N. A. Brown, Dr. C. R. Henderson, M. C. Ewing, R. B. Pepper and K. W. Exum.

The school was established and placed in working condition with Prof. G. W. Eatherly as principal, on October 1, 1889, with an enrollment of thirty-six pupils. The management having in the meantime purchased a plot of two acres of ground, and erected thereon a good, substantial building 60x30 feet in two rooms. The building is well ventilated in both departments and well supplied with good school furniture and heating facilities. The property is free from all pecuniary incumbrances, and situated in a healthy and desirable locality.

The term of sessions was fixed at ten months, which has been maintained to the present time.

The second term began September 1, 1889, with Prof. J. S. Johnston as principal, and an enrollment of thirty-eight pupils, and like the first session was carried to a successful termination. The present session began September 1, with an enrollment of forty pupils.

The school is taught as a public school during the term of public schools in the county.

As far as practicable the system of graded schools has been adopted by the present management with the diary system of record as a special feature. The public school curriculum of the State has been adopted for the entire term, with addition of higher mathematics, i. e., algebra and elements of geometry. A preparatory course in Latin and descriptive astronomy. The music department, with an enrollment of ten pupils, is under the management of Miss Rebecca Ellison.

With past experience and success, and with the advantages of being located in a highly intelligent and prosperous community, the school promises to take high rank among the educational enterprises of the state.

DELAY HIGH SCHOOL.

G. D. BROWN, PRINCIPAL.

Located at Delay, Lafayette county, Miss. The school was permanently established in the fall of 1889, and put in charge of the present principal, at the time just from the state university. In January, 1890, the school was formally chartered, with fourteen of the leading citizens appointed as trustees of the institution, two of whose terms expire at the close of each scholastic year, two others elected by the board at the same time to fill the vacancies.

The only property owned by the school at present is one two-story building with study-hall and recitation room. The school is located 12 miles from the state university, in the most fertile section of Lafayette county, and one of its aims is to be a feeder of the university when students desire a more extensive course than is laid out in our curriculum. Ten months is the length of the school term, run as a free school for four months.

The capacity for boarding pupils at present is about twenty-five. There were eighteen in attendance last year.

The school is divided into three departments. The high school department takes up the work where the intermediate stops, and starting with a pretty thorough knowledge of declensions and conjunctions in Latin, and the same in Greek, if it is taken; the books of Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero, Livy and Homer are then read. Algebra is then followed by geometry, trigonometry, analytical and spherical geometry. The work in English embraces essentials (Whitney), rhetoric, Anglo-Saxon, history of the language, English Literature, American poets and Shakspeare's plays; mental and moral philosophy and political economy are studied in the latter part of the course. Chemistry is not attempted at all, nor philosophy beyond the free school course. A short course in astronomy is given if a scholar is well prepared. This course is completed in two years.

The enrollment the first year of the school was about 85. The second year 104, and this year will perhaps reach 125. As many as 20 are doing work in Latin, and the class in advanced English, higher algebra and geometry are doing good work.

DIXON HIGH SCHOOL.

ROLFE HUNT, PRINCIPAL.

This school is located at Dixon, Neshoba county, Miss. Rolfe Hunt, principal, instructor in English, Greek and Latin; Ida B. B. Brockman, instructor in mathematics and sciences; Amelia Dominick, instructor in music and elocution; John M. McDowell, instructor in primary department.

This is an institution for the co-education of the sexes.

The building is sixty by forty, two stories high, and so partitioned and furnished with stairways as to adapt it to the dual nature of the class.

The school was taken under the control of the "Hunt & Huddleston College Faculty Association," October, 1890, and enjoys the benefits of their liberal charter. It was organized for its first session's work as an auxiliary to Hunt & Huddleston College by the present principal, who was their secretary of the Association. Ida B. B. Brockman, A. B., was the first assistant.

The enrollment for the first session reached eighty, while the probability is that the enrollment for the present (second) session will exceed a hundred.

While quite a number of those who have entered have passed over grammar and composition and parallel studies, the principal has, upon careful examination, found it expedient to relegate the majority of them to classes where they get more extended instruction and practical drill in these branches. The faculty keep before them the importance of developing, informing and refining the mind, of giving each student a proper appreciation of his possibilities, of instilling into him a love of truth, of imbuing him with noble aspirations, and of sending him into the world determined to make the most of himself and of the world.

The institution has so increased in popular favor as to enable the principal to commence the second annual session with four instructors, giving sixty minutes to the recitation in high school branches. The session is divided into three terms of thirteen weeks each. It runs as a free school during four months of the year, but the county funds have been too meagre to be of much benefit up to the present.

The young gentlemen enjoy the benefits of the Alexandrian Literary Society; the young ladies of the Lesbian. The societies up to date own about forty volumes of standard literature, and have free access to many more.

Value of buildings and grounds, $1,000.

EAST MISSISSIPPI FEMALE COLLEGE.

C. W. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT, MERIDIAN.

This school entered upon its twenty-first session September 2, 1891, having continued without interruption as a chartered institution of high standard since its foundation and opening in 1871. It is situated on one-half block between Eleventh and Twelfth streets and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth avenues.

The main building is of brick, with iron roof, comprising two large study and concert halls, and affording room for eighty boarders. Preparatory hall, calisthenic hall and music hall, all good frame buildings, are separate, but situated in same enclosure as main building. Estimated value of property and equipments, about $27,000.

The school is conducted under the auspices of the Mississippi Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has a permanent board of trustees, composed of ministers and laymen. Sessions open the first Wednesday in September, and close the first Wednesday in June.

The educational work of the institution comprises all of common and high school branches, and a full collegiate course, as follows:

Five years' course in English, history and literature, and Anglo-Saxon.
Five years' course in mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytics and calculus.
Four years' course in Latin.
Three years' course in German an French.
Five years' course in physical sciences.
Four years' course in instrumental music.
One year in philosophy.

Elocution and art departments of high standard. A good literary society is in successful operation. Library contains about 400 volumes of select literary and reference works.

ENROLLMENT.

Average enrollment, about	125
Number in 1890–'91 studying—	
Higher English, mathematics and sciences	58
Latin	34
German	5
French	10
Art	16
Anglo-Saxon	25
Special elocution	18
Special vocal music	11
Instrumental music	33

The standard is being continually raised to meet every demand. All work is done on strictly scientific principles. Students are required to stand written examinations on all subjects and promoted only when their work merits the standard mark.

EDWARD McGEHEE COLLEGE.

REV. H. WALTER FEATHERSTUN, PRINCIPAL.

This institution, formerly known as "Woodville Female Seminary," was founded by the Hon. Edward McGehee and donated to the Mississippi Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, its charter bearing date, May 2, 1861. On May 5, 1890, by act of the Board of Trustees, its name was changed, in honor of its noble founder, to Edward McGehee College, and Rev. H. Walter Featherstun was elected President.

Edward McGehee College is beautifully located in the town of Woodville, Wilkinson county, Mississippi. Woodville is a splendid old town of about 1,000 inhabitants, well supplied with churches, and in the midst of one of the most cultured and moral communities of the South. It is the Athens of Mississippi. It is situated on a branch of the L. N., O. & T. R. R., ("Mississippi Valley,") which connects with the main line at Slaughter, La. Its elevation is 450 feet higher than the Mississippi River at its usual stage. The college stands in the midst of one of the most magnificent natural parks in America, the campus covering about 20 acres, and the buildings being elegant, imposing, ample and well adapted. They consist of three distinct but connected buildings; one of which is four stories high, including basement, and the other two are two stories. They are built of wood and contain thirty-nine rooms.

It has a primary, an academic and a collegiate department; the latter covering four years, and giving instruction in English, modern languages, mathematics and the sciences.

For the year 1890-'91 the matriculation was as follows:

Graduating class	4
Undergraduates—regular	83
Music—Piano	18
Violin	4
Vocal	5
Art	5
Modern languages—French	12
Spanish	1
Elocution	15
Whole number of matriculates	147
Whole number of pupils counting no one twice	92

The pupils in the literary departments were classified as follows:

Collegiates	37

Academics (high school)	37
Primaries	9
Total	83

The present faculty is as follows: Rev. H. Walter Featherstun, President, lecturer on the sciences and Professor of Greek and Spanish; Mrs. Emily W. Featherstun, Vice-President, principal of art and music departments, and teacher of French; Mrs. Lucie B. Watt, A. M., mathematics; Miss Jessie E. Wright, A. B., Latin and belles-lettres and history; Miss Hallie E. Galloway, Mus. B., music—piano and violin; Miss Mary Henry, principal of primary and academic departments, and teacher of elocution; Miss Mattie Yarbrough, B. S., assistant in primary and academic departments; Mrs. L. Annie Quin, matron; Dr. E. L. McGehee, college physician.

EUPORA NORMAL SCHOOL.

D. HARMON, PRINCIPAL.

This school is situated at Eupora, Miss.; was organized September 7, 1891, with about 100 pupils in attendance. New two-story frame building, valued at $2,000; over two acres in school grounds.

Sessions ten months; free term is taught as a public school. All the public school branches are taught beyond which in English, literature and criticism; in mathematics, algebra, geometry, surveying, and Calculus; in science, physiology, philosophy, botany, chemistry, astronomy and geology; in Latin Cæsar, Virgil, and Cicero. Ten weeks given to each branch.

FRENCH CAMP ACADEMY.

REV. J. A. MECKLIN, PRINCIPAL.

The French Camp Academy was established in October, 1885, by the Central Mississippi Presbytery, (Southern Presbyterian.)

It was designed to furnish the best possible preparation for business or the higher college classes, at the most moderate rates, and with the best moral surroundings. Chartered soon after its establishment; the academy opened in

January, 1886, without a building of its own, with no resources, and with the insignificant patronage of twenty-five pupils. Since that time the board of trustees, through its financial agent, Rev. T. L. Haman, has acquired property to the value of $4,500. This consists of seventeen acres of land, one large two-story school building, a dormitory building with ten rooms, and the principal's residence. The school building was burned in November, 1890, but another in tasteful style, with two large and two small rooms has been erected and furnished with seats and stoves. The seats are of the best make and are sufficient to accommodate 80 pupils. The academy is managed by a permanent board of trustees. It has endowments bringing about $500 annually. By charter it can have no connection with the public school system, but the aim of the faculty has been to thoroughly fit its students for examination before the public school boards. The course in English covers the studies in the public school course, together with higher rhetoric, English History, Greek History, and Civics.

The mathematics course includes Wentworth's complete algebra and Wentworth's geometry and trigonometry, taking three years in these higher studies.

The Latin course covers four classical authors, together with written exercises in Latin composition; this Latin course takes three years.

The Greek course takes two years, and covers the Anabasis, thoroughly mastered.

There is no science course except in those sciences taught in public schools.

The bible is taught through the whole course by question and lecture on its history and contents.

Graduates from the academy complete their course in ordinary colleges in two years. They take a high stand for scholarship and conduct. No less than five medals have been awarded them within the last three years. The moral tone of the academy is indicated by the fact that there are nine candidates for the ministry present during the session 1891–'92.

There is a literary society conducted by the advanced students. We have no library and no apparatus.

Average annual enrollment for past three years, 60; number in high school studies, 1891–'92, 30; number in Latin 1891–'92, 25; number in Greek, 1891–'92, 18; number in high school mathematics, 25; number of graduates since 1889, 15; number of candidates for ministry since opening, 17.

GALLMAN HIGH SCHOOL.

M. E. MILLER, PRINCIPAL.

Previous to the scholastic term of 1890, there was at Gallman a building inadequate to the accommodation of more than 75 pupils, a public school taught for four months in the year whose enrollment list did not exceed 50 students. The course of instruction in this school included only the studies embraced in public school curriculum. The organization of a high school at Gallman had been discussed by E. P. Dunning and others who had been engaged in educational work here. The school had been planned and earnestly advocated by the friends of higher education for our boys and girls; but the barrier to the enterprise was a financial basis upon which to build. Rev. I. H. Anding came to the relief of the community by magnanimously proposing to direct and sustain, financially, such a school for the term 1890–'91. The school which was organized in September, 1890, with I. H. Anding as principal, has not yet been chartered; is undenominational; without endowment; has property valued at $1,500, and is managed by a permanent board of trustees. The school term is fixed at eight months, and is run for four months as a public school, for remainder of the term, is supported by its patronage. The pay term enrollment is 50; the free term enrollment, 75—125.

The school embraces three departments of work: Literary, art and music. The divisions of the literary department are: Primary, grammar school and high school. In the primary and grammar school departments, all the studies of the public school curriculum are taught. In the high school department are taught Latin, French, elocution, physics. etc.

Our plans for the future development of the school are: The organization of a literary society, the fitting up of a library, equipments of furniture, apparatus, etc.

HUNT AND HUDDLESTON COLLEGE.

C. A. HUDDLESTON, PRESIDENT.

This college is located in Harperville, Scott county, and was established as a high school in 1875, was chartered as "Harperville College" under the general statute in 1881, and its franchises were further extended in 1884, by special statute incorporating the "Hunt and Huddleston College Faculty Association."

The campus area is 2½ acres, divided into two distinct parts by the buildings and enclosures; one for the girls and the other for the boys of the student body. The buildings are wooden structures, two in number; a principal two-story building 40 by 60 feet, and a single story 32 by 120 feet. The first story of former consists of vestibule, library, janitor's office, and auditorium; the second, of two music rooms, girls' study, apparatus, and science rooms. The latter building is divided into four department rooms for the introductory, the Latin and Greek, the English, and the mathematics, respectively. Their estimated value, exclusive of furniture, apparatus, instruments, etc., is $3,500. Boarding capacity is two cottages, one for girls, the other for boys, sufficient for forty students, besides which, board at private residences is procured by special contract. Equipments of instruction consist of complements of philosophical, astronomical and chemical apparatus; full sets of physiological charts; mathematical apparatus for surveying, tend to illustrate geometrical forms and conic sections; wall maps, charts, globes, tellurium, musical instruments, etc.; estimate value $1,100.

The college is non-denominational and proprietary; its managements vests in the Faculty Association aided by a local board of trustees, and during the public term the departments embracing the public school branches are under supervision of the county superintendent of education. Length of session thirty-nine weeks.

There are five departments: Latin and Greek, English, French, mathematics and humanities.

The course embracing all the above departments (French optional), completed in five years leads to the degree of bachelor of arts; omitting Greek, completed in four years, bachelor of science; omitting Latin, Greek, senior studies, analytics, reviewing higher arithmetic, completed in two years, bachelor of English literature; including senior studies, except calculus, reviewing critical grammar, completed in three years, master or mistress of English literature. Instruction given in each branch daily one hour; their co-ordination and arrangement through the three terms of annual session are such that four studies are pursued at a time. Spelling and dictation exercises by entire student body, excepting seniors, thirty minutes daily; penmanship during first and second years require one hour daily. Piano and organ music, and industrial and fine art supplementary. Instruction in each, tri-weekly, one hour.

Connected with the college curriculum are three literary societies: the Platonians and the Jefferson Davis Southrons, sustained by the young men; the Sigourneians, by the young ladies of student body. They meet weekly. Volumes in library 1,250; pamphlets and periodicals 1,500.

Number last year in English beyond grammar and composition, 57; in mathematics beyond arithmetic, 57; in Latin, 31; in Greek, 16; in French, 7; in science and humanities, 57.

The various lines of study have been selected with direct reference to their educational value, and arranged in accord with the successive phases of mental growth. The purpose of the instruction is to develop the vigor and symmetry of the mental faculties—to train the correlative powers of orderly thought and expression.

A prominent feature of the college is its Sunday school, under the exclusive management and instruction of the college faculty.

HEBRON HIGH SCHOOL.

F. L. RILEY, JR., PRINCIPAL.

Hebron high school was established in 1889, and chartered by the Legislature of the State in February of the following year. The expenses accruing from the erection of the building, purchase of furniture and equipments were all defrayed by private contributions from the citizens of Hebron and the surrounding communities. The building is located on a six-acre lot and consists of ten rooms, including study hall, recitation rooms, reading room, music room and library room. It is valued at $3,000. The equipments consist of maps, charts, globe and black-boards and are worth $50. The study hall, 30 by 90 feet, is well equipped with patent seats and desks and has a seating capacity of 250. We can, at present, accommodate 75 boarders. The school has no permanent endowment fund.

Library.—Feeling the need of a library, the principal and friends of the school began, a year ago, to collect contributions for that purpose. Our library consists of over 500 volumes, composed of historical, biographical, religious and poetical works, and of three encyclopedias.

The teachers have endeavored to create in the pupils a taste for good reading. In order to elevate and refine their taste, and to direct their researches in the proper channels, the pupils are required to read the books assigned them in the different grades.

Reading room.—We have, connected with the school, a reading room which is supplied with about fifteen of the best papers and periodicals. Questions on current events, with reference to the papers, are placed on black-board every week for the benefit of the pupils.

Government of school.—The school is managed by a board of directors, which is a permanent, corporate body, having the power to increase or diminish their number, and to fill all vacancies that may occur. It is not under the auspices of any religious denominations. The directors employ a principal annually at a salary of $1,000 per session, and designate the salaries of the assistants, who are employed by the principal. The sessions consist of a public term of four months and a private term of five months.

Organization.—The course of study is divided into nine grades, which are organized into primary, grammar school and high school departments.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Seventh grade.—Elementary algebra, physical geography, word analysis, higher history of the United States, philosophy, rhetoric, penmanship, calisthenics, supplementary reading; one of Dickens' works and Plutarch's lives.

Eighth grade.—Complete algebra, physiology, general history, rhetoric, English literature, penmanship, calisthenics, supplementary reading: one vol. of Macaulay's essays and poems and Ivanhoe.

Ninth grade.—Geometry. English literature, mental philosophy, calisthenics, trigonometry, political economy, logic, botany; supplementary reading: Such works on criticism as the principal may direct.

The following optional studies may be pursued in any grades after the fourth: Mental arithmetic, Latin, Greek, French and Anglo-Saxon.

Enrolment.—During the session of 1889-'90, which was the first, 112 pupils were enrolled. During the session of 1890-'91, the enrolment reached 129, five counties being represented. Up to the end of the third month of the present session 125 pupils have been enrolled.

Faculty.—F. L. Riley, Jr., principal and teacher of high school department; Miss Clara L. Field, teacher of the grammar school department; Miss Annabel McIntosh, Mrs. Fannie L. Riley, assistant teachers.

HICKORY INSTITUE

W. I. THAMES, PRESIDENT.

Hickory Institute was established in 1889, was chartered in 1890, and opened its first regular session September 7,

1890. It has two frame buildings, ceiled throughout; one is L shaped, each wing being 70x30; it has a gallery extending its entire length. This building contains teacher's office and apparatus room, two cloak rooms, primary department and two recitation rooms. The other building is 16x20, and is used for art and telegraphy. Music is taught in the boarding house adjoining. Building is seated throughout with perfect automatic school desks and recitation seats, and is furnished with full set of maps in spring roller case, physiological and reading charts, small chemical outfit, chapel organ, 12 inch globe, Tellurian compound microscope, and a few other fixtures. The campus grounds contain four acres, partly set with shrubbery. Buildings, apparatus furniture and grounds are worth $3,500. The girls' boarding house will accommodate twenty; boys board with private families.

The school has no endowment and is non-sectarian. It is managed by a permanent board of trustees, and is taught ten months each year. During the four months public term, pupils are charged the full tuition and then credited with their share of the public fund.

All the common school branches are taught. Five months are devoted to the study of rhetoric, the same time to English and American literature. Robinson's elementary and university algebras are completed in two years. Five months each are devoted to plane and spherical geometry and trigonometry. A practical elementary course in book-keeping is also given. Steele's courses in the natural sciences are used, five months being devoted to each. Beginning with Latin grammar, Cæsar, Ovid and Virgil are completed in a two years' course. Greek, preparatory for the freshman class at the state university completed in one year.

The music department uses two pianos, and instruction is given in both vocal and instrumental. There are two literary societies—one each for males and females. The president's private library, of 500 volumes, is open for use of all pupils.

The following are stististics of last session: Local pupils, 127; boarders, 25; total attendance, 152. Pupils in music, 28; in book-keeping, 8; in Latin, 10; in Greek, 1; in rhetoric and literature, 15; in natural sciences, 25; in higher mathematics, 16.

The following is the faculty for the present session: W. I. Thames, A. M., higher mathematics, Latin and Greek; Miss C. A. Mitchell, A. M., English branches, elocution; Mrs. F. Y. Thames, B. S., primary department; Miss C. C. Tedford, B. S., music and calisthenics; Miss S. Douglass, painting, drawing and telegraphy.

The school is in a highly prosperous condition, and the enrollment for the present session promises to be larger than the last. The charter prohibits the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquor within five miles of the institute. The health of the town is unsurpassed, the morality and refinement of its people are excellent; the location is therefore well suited for an institution of learning.

HILLMAN COLLEGE,

CLINTON, MISS.

This institution of learning was established in 1852, under the name of "The Central Female Institute," and at its last commencement, the 24th of June, it completed thirty-eight full collegiate years, making a history altogether unique and unparalleled, when the circumstances of war, pestilence and financial ruin, which at times have surrounded it, are considered.

In the establishment of the institution, the design was to have in the State a school where the course of educatton should be as extended and elevated as would be found anywhere, and thus to obviate the necessity of going to other States to obtain the higher education which many desired. This purpose has been continually kept in view as is shown in the elevated and extended course of study marked out for graduation, and in the fact that its graduates have ever been peers of those graduating from the best schools for young women in the country.

DEPARTMENTS.

To meet the demands of all classes of students, four departments have been established and maintained. These are a Literary, a Musical, an Ornamental, and an Industrial or Business Department. In each of these departments the courses of study marked out are sufficiently extensive, elevated and practical to give to the pupil pursuing them the knowledge and power which will fit her to become the teacher of others, or to feel that confidence in her own acquirements, which should ever characterize the thoroughly educated.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

These, though sufficiently comfortable and convenient, have been so limited in their extent as to make it necessary some years to turn away students who wished to avail themselves of the advantages of the institution, and thus the number of students from year to year, being kept within the limits of the accommodations afforded, has maintained about the same aggregate. Within the last year, however, there has been erected a new school edifice, most complete in all its arrangements, which will enable the institution to accommodate a very considerable increase of students. Moreover, to meet every future demand in this line, the management have planned future enlargements.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Besides the many conveniently arranged, well furnished and commodious recitation and study rooms, this college has few equals in its abundant means of illustration. Its libraries are possessed of a large number of books selected with special reference to the wants of its students. Maps and charts abound. The cabinets of specimens, illustrative of natural history, geology, mineralogy, conchology, the manners and customs of the different races of men, are very extensive and complete, abounding in such as are rich and rare.

FACULTY.

For the number of students to which the institution has been limited, the board of instruction has always been uncommonly large. In the selection of the members, regard has ever been had to their superior ability, natural and acquired, as shown by their successful experience elsewhere. This has given to the institution a strong and efficient faculty, the superior character of whose work has been recognized by some of the most distinguished educators of the country.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The name of Central Female Institute will no longer exist except in hallowed memories. The prestige of a grand work will still cling about her, and her friends will still continue to love her for what she has been and done, though she will henceforth present herself to the world under the name of Hillman College. For various reasons not necessary to be here presented, the board of trustees, at their annual meeting, resolved to change the name, and they gave her what probably all will deem most appropriate, the name of those who for thirty-five years had been her successful conductors. Central Female Institute did not die, but gave herself, with all she had grown to be, during an existence of nearly forty years, to a new name, under which, with increased vigor and greater dignity, she hoped to work out a destiny of usefulness greatly exceeding anything she had attained in the past.

This hope seems to be certain of realization, if the beginning of the present collegiate year is a harbinger of the prosperity the future is to unfold.

MISSISSIPPI NORMAL COLLEGE.

H. B. ABERNATHY, PRESIDENT; J. S. HUDSON, PRINCIPAL.

Founded in 1882, at Houston, Miss. Chartered, 1886.

Departments.—Teachers, commercial, scientific, classic, modern languages, music, art and dress-making.

Buildings.—The new College chapel, 60 by 90 feet, two stories high. The lower consisting of six recitation rooms. The upper, the College Hall, arranged for speaking and lecturing, has a seating capacity of 800, a concave ceiling, a large stage fitted up in opera style, with drop curtains and scenery, costing $200. Preparatory building, consisting of four large rooms, 20 by 40 feet. The Girls' Home, presided over by the president and his wife, accommodates 80 girls, and is arranged for comfort, health and convenience. Cost of all $12,000.

Apparatus.—This consists of physiological charts, a skeleton, mineral cabinet, air pump, simple chemical apparatus, a tellurian, maps, a stereopticon, numeral frame, reading charts, etc.

Library.—The library consists of the Britannica Encyclopedia, Universal Knowledge, Chambers's English Literature, Macaulay's England, Hume and Gibbon's Rome, Bancroft's United States Histories, Plutarch's Lives, Rawlinson's Seven Great Monarchies, the standard novels, histories, biographies, poems, and text books for reference.

Patronage.—About 200 young men and women from various parts of Mississippi, from Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas, besides the 240 children of the town of Houston attend this institution.

History.—This institution received the name Mississippi Normal because it was the first of the kind in the State. It has always done solid work, with an efficient corps of teachers. When a student enters this college he becomes a friend of the teachers and remains a pupil and always a friend, consequently the host of friends widens its territory each year.

Endowments and Gifts.—None. The property, including buildings and furnishings, belong to the principal.

Faculty.—Some of the best talent in the South is included in this faculty. Each teacher is a specialist in his department.

IUKA NORMAL INSTITUTE.

H. A. DEAN, PRINCIPAL.

This institution is located at Iuka, Miss. The past two years have been prosperous ones; for 1889–'90 415 pupils were registered. Number in 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, grades was 100; in 5th and 6th grades, 56; in high school (including normal and collegiate years) 261; of this number 211 were boarders and 50 were local pupils. During the year 1890–'91 the number registered was 436—boarding pupils 251; local students 185.

Buildings.—The main building is 60 by 60, two story frame, hip-roof; hall and music room on first floor; three large and two small recitation rooms on the first floor; all are heated by stoves; value $3,500.

Equipments.—The hall and two of the large recitation rooms are well supplied with patent desks, the other rooms with comfortable recitation seats; all are supplied with blackboards. The institution is fairly well supplied with apparatus—chemical, physical, etc. With what we have, the students to make and pupils in chemistry to purchase, we manage to get along very well. Equipments worth about $750.

Library.—About 500 volumes and 300 pamphlets—encyclopedias, dictionaries, Dalton's, Gray's and Flint's works on anatomy and physiology, histories, literature, biographies; in fact a good supply of such works as experience has found necessary to school work. Value, about $1,000.

Other buildings.—The principal residence is 60 by 48, two story fram with extension 15 by 38, one story, 15 rooms heated by grates. Two rooms in the building are used for recitation rooms. Value, with lot, $3,500. There are no regular dormitories. Pupils board with the principal and in private families. Three hundred pupils could find first-class boarding accommodations.

Grades.—There are six grades below the high school work. Grades in high school, three. These grades correspond to our preparatory, teachers and scientific courses.

Eighth grade or teacher's course.—Reviews all the common school branches and studies, advanced rhetoric, advanced arithmetic, Ray's higher; advanced algebra, Peck's or Ray's higher; physiology, Cutter; natural philosophy, Norton; geometry, Peck's; Latin, Holbrook's Latin lessons and Cæsar, with Latin grammar. Two hours each week are devoted to reading our standard authors.

Ninth grade or scientific year.—Algebra, Ray's higher; geometry, Peck's; trigonometry, Ray's; analytical geometry, Loomis'; calculus, Loomis'; astronomy, Ray's; botany, Woods'; physiology, Cutter; with references to Dalton, Gray and Flint; natural philosophy, Norton, with demonstration of principles and solutions of problems; chemistry, Butler's and Appleton's; geology, Dana's; histories of England, Greece and Rome, Thalheimer's; beginning Latin, Holbrook's lessons; Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero, with any grammar for reference; English literature, two lessons each week; debates, etc.

Tenth grade or classical year.—Mental philosophy, Schuyler's and Hamilton's; logic, Schuyler's and Tigret's; English criticism, the works of our standard authors; moral philosophy, Seeley's; political economy, Wayland and McVane; Horace, Livy, Tacitus; Crosby's Greek lessons and grammar; Anabasis, Homer, Prometheus Bound, Antigone and Greek Testament; literature, three lessons per week.

Number studying Latin, approximately, 65; number studying mathematics, inclnding arithmetic and calculus, approximately, 250; number studying science, all branches above the sixth grade, 200; number studying English, 175.

The present condition of the school is good, prospects bright—were never better. It has had an excellent effect on the young people of the town and community, also on the boarding pupils and the sections of country from which they came. More than one thousand of its pupils educated wholly, or in part, are now working their way to the front in various callings. The majority, however, are engaged in teaching and are energizing their pupils with their industry, common sense and enthusiasm. Some are now in charge of high schools in this section; others have gone into remote districts, and starting with a four months free school have gradually gathered families and boarding pupils around them until they now have flourishing high schools running ten months in the year. The last biennial report contained several of this kind. The school has been a healthful stimulant to the young people.

JASPER NORMAL HIGH SCHOOL.

R. H. HESTER, PRINCIPAL.

This school was established in October, 1886. It was chartered October, 1890. The school buildings are two in number—the main building is a wooden structure 36 by 60, divided by a movable partition into two rooms; the other is 16 by 20 and used by music department. These are worth $800. The school lot consists of 2 acres of land though other lots have been donated to the interest of the school. In the houses which have been erected for that purpose thirty boarders may be accommodated; besides private families care for pupils when desired to do so. The school building is principally seated with patent desks and is well furnished with black-boards.

The trustees and patrons of the school have purchased all the ordinary apparatus needed in the sciences. A manikin, physiological chart, skeleton, globe, chemicals—a complete set—and chemical apparatus, lenses, mirrors, gyroscope and prism are the principal apparatus. Several large geographical and political maps are used. The library consists of 200 volumes of books, choice biographies, political works, prose, choice fiction and history.

The school is a private enterprise, non-sectarian and directed by permanent trustees. The session includes nine months and embraces the free term of the winter. The instruction is classified into the teacher's business and scientific courses. The work done in public school branches includes the entire public school curriculum. In high school branches, rhetoric, literature and criticism is the work in English; algebra, geometry, trigonometry and calculus, book-keeping and surveying in mathematics; physiology, philosophy, chemistry, botany and geology are the sciences taught. The work in Latin begins with the primer and continues with grammar, Cæsar, Ovid and Virgil.

The time given to one science, one book in mathematics or Latin, after preparatory work, is one term.

The work in music department begins with first principles and extends to the most complicated parts of theory and most difficult exercises in practice.

The enrolment for first year was 80; second, 124; third, 133; fourth, 144.

KILMICHAEL NORMAL SCHOOL.

W. N. LEWIS, PRINCIPAL.

Early in the year 1890, the citizens of Kilmichael, Montgomery county, began to agitate the question of establishing a first-class high-school. The town is small, but liberal; energetic citizens put their inflence and means into the cause, and the school opened September, 1, 1890.. The school building is a framed structure, 30 by 60 feet, two-stories high. The first story is divided into two rooms for the literary departments. The second story is used for a chapel, and for the music and art departments. The building is on an acre lot, in a beautiful grove, with fine natural drainage, and with the patent desks in lower story, and seats in chapel, is valued at $1,800. The school has a library of 200 volumes, and a small geological cabinet. No boarding house, but private families will take boarders to the number of forty or fifty. No endowment fund, and non-sectarian. The board of directory has turned the entire management of the school over to the principal. The regular rates of tuition are charged throughout the entire session, and during the full term. Accounts are credited with amount received from county fund. The school continues ten scholastic months each year.

Sustains a primary and preparatory department, also a teachers' course of one year, and scientific course of two years. The teachers' course embraces the studies required for a first-grade certificate, and in addition, American literature, algebra, and pedagogics. The scientific course embraces the following branches: in science, physiology, physics, chemistry, geology, botany, and astronomy; in mathematics, higher algebra, one year, geometry and trigonometry each one-half a year; in language, Latin, one year and a half. Each science is completed in one term of ten weeks. Two or three literary societies are in constant operation. The crowning feature of this work is the Normal Senate organized the last term of each session. The school was chartered January, 1891, and degrees will be conferred upon satisfactory completion of the above courses.

The enrollment of session 1890–'91 was 107, and while there is a number of pupils pursuing both the teachers' and scientific courses, as yet no one has graduated.

KOSSUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. A. HILL, PRINCIPAL.

This school is located at Kossuth, Mississippi, and was established as a permanent high school in 1877 by Rev. W. L. Skinner and his brother. They bought the property and taught the school themselves, conducting it as an independent enterprise, including the public term of four months each year. In 1879, J. B. Whitehurst was associated with Rev.

Mr. Skinner, instead of his brother. They owned the property and conducted the school until 1882, when the property was bought by a stock company and rented to C. P. Elgin, who, assisted by his daughter, taught the school for the next five years. In 1878, the present proprietor, D. A. Hill, bought the property and has successfully managed the school since that time. It was chartered in 1890.

The building is a neat frame house with three rooms and capacity for about one hundred and twenty-five pupils. It is seated with patent desks, supplied with blackboards, charts, etc., and a small reference library. The lot contains one acre. The value of the grounds and house is about $600. The school is conducted ten months in the year as a private enterprise, with the four months public school included.

The course of study includes three departments, viz: Primary, intermediate and high school. The primary and intermediate departments include all the common school branches. Four years is the time allotted to each of these departments. The high school department includes Latin grammar and reader, Cæsar, Sallust, Cicero, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, physical geography, botany, chemistry, Milton, Shakespeare, political economy, mental and moral philosophy. Three years are given to this department.

Two literary societies are conducted weekly. They are under the direct supervision of the teachers. A music department is maintained regularly and a teacher employed who gives lessons in instrumental music. Vocal music is taught as part of the regular curriculum.

The school, under the present management, was opened four years ago with thirty-five pupils; before the session closed nearly one hundred had been enrolled, and the interest and numbers have gradually increased ever since until the enrollment has reached one hundred and thirty-five for each of the last two sessions. Twenty-five or thirty boarders are enrolled annually. The school is undenominational, but true morals and Christianity are made prominent in the teaching. Special attention is given to the preparation of teachers for common school work, and the success of those who have been sent to us is marked.

LAKE COMO INSTITUTE.

L. L. DENSON, PRESIDENT.

Lake Como Institute was established in 1887, under the present principal. A charter was granted April 27, 1888, with the powers usually conferred on like institutions.

Buildings.—The principal building is L shaped, each wing being 60 feet by 34 feet. The music hall and primary buildings are set apart from the main building but inclosed within the same yard or campus. The rooms are seated with the "perfect automatic double desk." The buildings are well lighted, ventilated and warmed. Value of entire buildings, $2,500.

The president, members of the faculty and private families, accommodate the boarding students. Capacity for boarding, 100.

Apparatus.—The apparatus is very complete for illustrating the subjects of geography, astronomy, natural philosophy, physiology, chemistry, etc.

Location.—The school is located in a healthful place, surrounded by a moral, thrifty community. It is the centre of attraction in a growing, thrifty village. During four months of the session, the public school is taught in connection with the institute.

The Curriculum.—Includes besides an introductory course, an extended course in English literature, mathematics, sciences and the Latin and Greek languages. Thorough work is done in all those branches. We allow no "whitewashing." The public school students are entitled to all the privileges of the institute. Length of entire course is eight years. The enrollment last year was 152. There are at present more than 100 in actual attendance, with fifty boarding students.

Connected with the institute are two flourishing literary societies, for young ladies and gentlemen respectively.

LAKE VIEW ACADEMY.

E. T. KEETON, PRINCIPAL.

Name: Lake View Academy; established in 1888; handsome frame building. Several acres at disposal of the school, but one only belonging to it. Capacity at present for boarders, 20, with additional aid prospectively. School fairly well supplied with desks, maps, mouldings, globe, blackboards, etc. No endownment; non-sectarian. Permanent trustees; four months as free school. Length of term, ten months.

Classification, first, second, third and fourth grades. The fourth grade includes the public school curriculum with the addition of algebra and geometry to arithmetic and English literature and analysis, and Latin, to language study.

A Literary Society meets monthly; all pupils of third and fourth grade being required to participate. A debating class for fourth grade meets semi-monthly.

Enrolment 1890—males 36, females 38; number in English beyond grammar and composition, 6; number in mathematics beyond arithmetics, 5; number in Latin, 2; number in sciences, 8.

LAWRENCE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.

H. I. BIRD, PRINCIPAL.

We very cheerfully comply with your request in reference to the Lawrence County High School. The school has just commenced its third session. It is a county school under the direct control of ten directors, appointed by the board of supervisors, two from each district.

A chartered school. Date of charter 22d October, 1891. One building 90 by 60 feet, divided into three apartments, rostrum in the center, and one building for music; value of buildings, $1,800; one piano, $300; total, $2,100. Size of ground, 16 acres. Capacity for boarders two large boarding houses, besides for boarders in private families. Furniture consists of globes, charts and three dozen patent desks.

Non-sectarian. It is taught during free term as public school; length of entire session, ten months; graded school. In the higher grades we embrace Latin, geometry, Greek and French. The public school studies embrace the studies adopted by the curriculum. The time required to accomplish the above studies or higher branches, about three years.

We have two Literary Societies. Enrolment for three years 100 per year. In Latin, 8; geometry, 5; algebra, 16; French, 3.

LEA FEMALE COLLEGE.

CHAS. H. OTKEN, PRESIDENT.

The founder of this school is its president, and it is located at Summit, Miss. He had served the Peabody Public School of Summit nine years as principal, when he declined a re-election. This school has grown under his administration from 27 pupils to 347. Various efforts had been made to establish a female school of high order in the town of Summit, but failed. In 1877 he undertook the work, having the promise of material aid from a number of personal friends.

Two squares of ground were purchased, also that portion of the street intervening between them. The square fronting Robb street had on it one two-story slate covered building, originally intended as a residence and dormitory for boarding pupils. A large school building, 80 by 48 feet, and measuring 16½ feet from floor to ceiling, has been added; also a brick hall; besides, a dining room capable of seating 100 boarders. Fifty boarders can be accommodated at present. The school building can seat with comfort 200 students. A new boarding residence is in contemplation. The school is well equipped as to furniture and general appliances. The property is valued at $10,000.

The institution was chartered in 1877. The president is a Baptist minister. The institution has no denominational, organic connection. It derives no benefit from the public school fund. Its annual session commences in September and ends in June, covering forty weeks. Its 15th session opened September 16, 1891.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDIES PURSUED IN LEA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Higher Studies.—1st, natural philosophy, 10 months; 2d, chemistry, 10 months; 3d, physical geography, 10 months; 4th, zoology, 5 months; 5th, botany, 5 months; 6th, geology, 10 months; 7th, physiology, 5 months; 8th, mythology, 5 months; 9th, history of England, 10 months; 10th, history of France, 10 months; 11th, general history, 10 months; 12th, English grammar, advanced course, 10 months; 13th, rhetoric (two text-books), 20 months; 14th, Coppee's logic, 10 months; 15th, English literature, 20 months; 16th, one hundred and fifteen essays, 40 months; 17th, political economy, 5 months; 18th, moral science, 5 months; 19th, mental science, 10 months; 20th, university arithmetic, review lessons, twice a week in freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes; 21st, elementary algebra, 10 months, 22d, Bourdon's algebra, 10 months; 23d, geometry and trigonometry, 10 months; 24th, astronomy, 5 months; 25th, Latin, exercises and grammar, Cæsar, Virgil, Livy, Sallust, Cicero, prose composition, Horace, 40 months; 26th, science of accounts, from 2 to 3 months, if no other studies are pursued; 27th, elocution, 4 years; 28th, music course, vocal lessons and instruction on piano and organ, covers a period of 4 to 6 years.

The Calliopean Society of the college was formed for mutual improvement in various literary exercises. The library consists of some 300 volumes.

The enrollment of students for the session closing in June, 1887, 69 students; 1888, 57 student; 1889, 65 students; 1890, 63 students; 1891, 60 students.

The following number of young ladies pursued the higher studies in the years mentioned, respectively: Fifty-three students, 39 students, 51 students, 48 students, 51 students. Music department, 36 students. During the session 1890-'91, there were enrolled in higher studies 51 students; 25 of these pursued higher English; 36 higher mathematics; 34 the sciences; 7 Latin.

The college has sent out 57 graduates. It has for several years furnished one-fifth of the lady teachers in the public schools of Pike county. Its students and graduates occupied positions as teachers, last session, in the Peabody Public School, McComb City Public School, East Fork Male and Female College, Gillsburg Male and Female Institute, Kavanaugh Male and Female College, and Tylertown Institute. Others taught schools, varying from four to eight months, in Amite, Franklin, Lawrence, Covington, Lincoln and Scott counties.

LIBERTY MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

P. L. MARSALIS, PRESIDENT.

The Liberty Male and Female College was founded on the ruins of the old Liberty Female College, established by Rev. M. S. Shirk in the early fifties, and closed by the late civil war, when the main school building or chapel hall with its contents was destroyed by fire at the hands of Federal soldiers.

The remaining buildings, consisting of a large, elegant frame structure, two and a half stories high, with brick basement arranged and designed for a dining hall and refectory, together with a two-story brick cottage and adjoining grounds, were purchased, repaired and beautifully fitted up as a residence by the late W. B. Raiford.

Five years ago the property was purchased for the purpose of establishing a high school or college. A board of trustees was appointed, and the school was opened September, 1887, under the management of Prof. J. R. Edmunds, as superintendent. He taught one term and was superseded September, 1888, by Prof. J. H. Patterson.

In the fall of 1889, the present incumbent assumed control, and with Prof. J. W. McClung, of Virginia, as professar of ancient and modern languages, and Miss Bettie McCaskey in charge of the music and art departments, a larger attendance was secured and the outlook greatly improved.

During the spring of 1890, the buildings and grounds having become the property of the president, and the school having been regularly chartered as a college, a new hall or chapel, 30x66 feet, was constructed in time for the June commencement, at the time the highest class had reached the end of the Junior course. At the close of the last session (June, 1891), five young ladies received diplomas.

The present value of school buildings is about $4,000.00; school furniture, including pianos, $1,000.00.

We teach a public term of four months, with six months private term, making the entire session ten months of forty weeks. During the public term the enrollment reaches as high as one hundred and fifty pupils. The branches, including the public school curriculum, are taught thoroughly. The average attendance during the private term is ninety.

In English the course beyond grammar is ten months in rhetoric, ten months in English literature, and the study of English poets.

In mathematics the course beyond arithmetic is ten months in algebra, ten months in plane geometry, trigonometry, and conic sections.

The course in sciences beyond public school curriculum, is five months each in physical geography, chemistry, geology and astronomy.

In Latin the course includes the reading of Cæsar, Sallust, Cicero, Virgil and Horace, and requires three years.

The course in modern languages is two and a half years each in German and French.

ENROLLMENT.

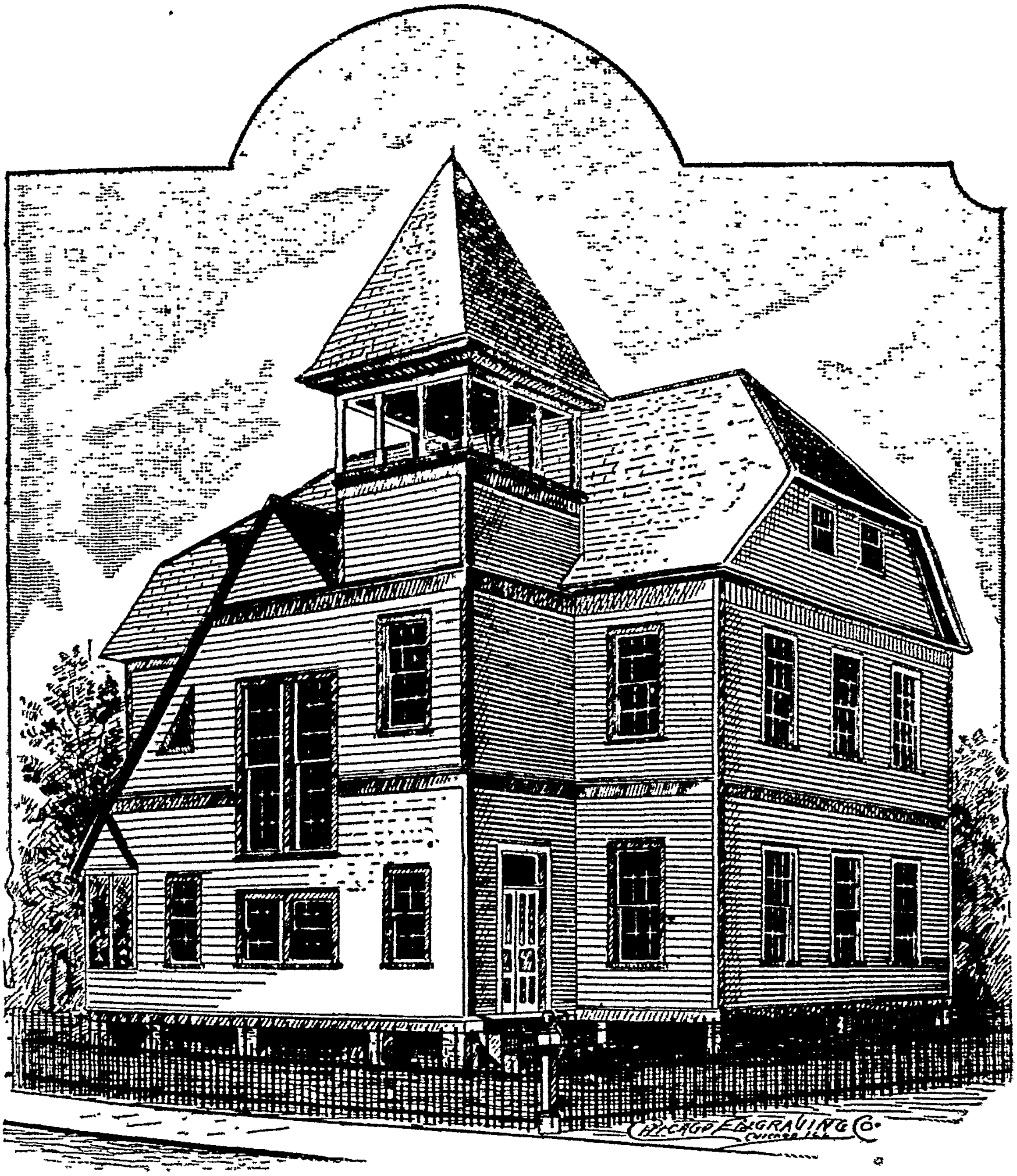
Number pupils in English beyond grammar	26
Number pupils in mathematics beyond arithmetic	22
Number pupils in Latin	23
Number pupils in German	18
Number pupils in French	9
Number pupils in sciences beyond public school curriculum	26
Number pupils in music (on piano)	28
Number pupils in art (crayon and oil painting)	10

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.

R. P. MOORE, PRINCIPAL.

The main building was erected in 1888, at a cost of $2,200, and contains the "automatic single desks," made by Union

School Furnishing Co. Each of the four rooms has ample black-boards of liquid slating, painted on the hard sand-papered walls, and charts, maps, globes, etc., sufficient for teaching by the improved, modern methods. "Yaggy's physiological, astronomical, geographical charts," costing $75, are the latest addition.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CHICAGO ILL.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.

In 1890 a second building, small but well furnished, costing $250, was erected, which is now a valuable adjunct to the school as a music and art department.

Enrollment.—Session 1889–'90, 182; session 1890–'91, 193. The enrollment of the present session, 1891–'92, exceeds that of last year, and "still they come."

Magnolia became a separate school district at the begining of this session of the school, and as her children are henceforth to enjoy seven months free school, it is not probable she will ever "rue the day" her city fathers decided to chance it. Four teachers are employed at salaries as follows:

Principal	$90 00 per month.
First Assistant	60 00 per month.
Second Assistant	40 00 per month.
Third Assistant	40 00 per month.

The school was organized in 1888 as "Magnolia high school," R. P. Moore, principal, and the grade has been raised each year since. Therefore, the school was chartered and this year opened as "Magnolia College." The most advanced class this session is styled the junior, and the course of study they are pursuing is given below:

Junior Class.—Anglo-Saxon, general history, algebra, geometry, history English language, Latin, chemistry elocution.

Senior Class.—Latin, French, logic, astronomy, trigonometry. surveying, civil government, literature, mental and moral philosophy.

Magnolia solicits—and is receiving—a liberal outside patronage for her school. The cost of tuition to outsiders not exceeding $9.00 for whole session, board being equally reasonable. A library is being formed, there being now something over 100 fairly well selected volumes on the shelves.

MATHISTON ACADEMY.

REV. S. S. STEELE, PRINCIPAL.

This academy is situated in Webster county; established in 1891; charter will be secured of next Legislature. Three wooden buildings, value $1,500, to be used as dormitories when public buildings are erected. Four acres of dry rolling campus in the heart of the young city. Equipment only sufficient for a fair beginning. Globes, maps, charts, microscope, small printing office, two organs, three hundred volumes in library. Independent; owned and controlled by a local board of trustees. The public school term of four months is taught as a part of our regular work, grading all students to our course of study. Eight full months, October to June, constitute our school year.

Departments.—Primary, intermediate grammar, normal, academic and industrial. A ten years' course will be vigorously maintained, fitting students for the State University or any college. Our present aim is to reach first a high standard of normal work. Students completing our normal course with class record above 75, and who can pass a regular county examination for first grade above 90 will be given our normal diploma. After this they may complete their academic course at will, being required only to pass regular class examinations.

Two years of industrial work will be required of all students, not excused by parents, in carpentry, dressmaking or printing. Music on the piano and organ, singing and voice culture will be a part of regular school work.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Primary, two years.—Reading and spelling, chart, first, second and third readers; writing on blackboard, slates and tablets; counting, adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, simple numbers to 100; singing, picture and object lessons, story telling, drawing, calisthenics.

Intermediate, two years.—Fourth reader, supplementary reading, spelling; writing on blackboards and tablets; arithmetic through simple interest; primary geography, language lessons, drawing, music, writing from dictation, letter writing.

Grammar, two years.—Fifth reader, supplementary reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, composition, geography, elementary physiology, primary history, science of common things, book-keeping begun, music, drawing.

Normal, two years.—Elementary algebra, arithmetic review, physiology, physics, civil government, physical geography, history, elementary geology, elementary chemistry, book-keeping, theory and practice of teaching.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE.

R. A. VENABLE, PRESIDENT.

This college is at Clinton, on the A. & V. R. R., 9 miles west of Jackson and 35 miles east of Vicksburg. In the early history of the State, Clinton was the home of governors, senators, and other distinguished men. The village is still worthy of its ancient name, Mt. Salus, or Hill of Health. As long ago as 1830, the intelligent citizens established a college here, first under the control of their own board of trustees, but subsequently under the auspices of the Presbyterian denomination. In 1850, the Baptists came into possession of the college. During the presidency of Dr. I. N. Urner, an elegant building was erected, and by the efforts of

Dr. E. C. Eager a cash endowment of $100,000 was raised. The number of students soon grew to be more than two hundred.

Then came the war between the States, which swept away the endowment, leaving the college to struggle beneath a $10,000 debt, incurred in the preservation of the property. Dr. Walter Hillman, a graduate of Brown University, was chosen president; the buildings were repaired, the apparatus replenished, and the work of resuscitation happily begun. Prof. M. T. Martin by eloquent appeals to the impoverished people of Mississippi succeeded in raising $10,000 to cancel the debt and thus to restore the college to the denomination.

In 1872, Dr. W. S. Webb, a graduate of Madison University, became president. Under his administration, with the co-operation of a self-sacrificing faculty, though with but meagre resources, the college has constantly grown in power, in usefulness and in favor with the people. For the last ten years, the aggregate annual enrolment has been about two hundred and fifty students.

In September, 1891, Dr. R. A. Venable, an alumnus of the college, was chosen president, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the venerable Dr. W. S. Webb, who became Professor Emeritus of Metaphysics. The prosperity of the current session demonstrates the wisdom of the trustees in the election of Dr. Venable, a man of power, vigorous in mind and body, and possessing high scholastic attainments.

An effort, led by Dr. J. B. Gambrell, within the last two years, has resulted in a cash endowment of about $50,000. Though this is far from being adequate, yet it gives promise and hopefulness to the future. The Baptists of the State will be encouraged to continue their contributions to the endowment, and the National Baptist Educational Society will doubtless extend further help.

The distinctive work of the college is Christian education. It would emphasize Christian character, Christian life and Christian civilization. Mississippi College is dedicated to the promotion of Christian intelligence among the people of Mississippi and her sister States.

The college maintains a school of metaphysics, W. S. Webb, D.D., professor; a school of mathematics, J. G. Deupree, LL.D., professor; a school of natural science, J. F. Sellers, A.M., professor; a school of Latin, J. A. Aven, A. M., professor; a school of Greek, R. A. Venable, D.D., professor; a school of English, O. M. Johnston, A.B., professor; a commercial school, J. L. Logan, A.B., professor; a school of German, J. G. Deupree, instructor; a school of

French, A. J. Aven, instructor; a school of history, O. M. Johnston, instructor.

In all departments, the instruction is of superior quality and on a high plane. The equipments are adequate for giving a high grade of collegiate education. Students are inspired with laudable ambition, and after completing the college course, many repair to Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, University of Virginia, University of Michigan, or to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary to prosecute their studies.

It is perhaps safe to say that not less than 5,000 young men in Mississippi and neighboring States have received education more or less at Mississippi College. Hence its influence as a factor in the educational interests of the State cannot be lightly esteemed. Tuition fees have been abolished, and the only charge now is an annual matriculation fee of $25. This will tend to fill the classes and to widen the field of usefulness of the college. Mississippians will rejoice in its prosperity and will bid it god-speed in the great work of exalting the character of our future citizenship.

MISSISSIPPI NORMAL INSTITUTE.

DAVIS AND LANGSTON, PRINCIPALS.

This school was established at Sherman, Pontotoc county, Miss., September, 1890, and charter approved February 7, 1891. School building is a two-story house, 42 x 120 feet, containing nine well-finished rooms, valued at $3,000. The grounds contain five acres. Can accommodate from 175 to 200 boarders. Building is furnished with patent automatic seats, globes, tellurians, physiological, philosophical, and chemical apparatus, and additions being made as demands require.

Non-sectarian. Is controlled by town authorities. Is taught during free-term as a public school. Length of session, 10 months.

Classification of instruction.—Everything in public school branches is taught. In English, beyond composition and rhetoric, the science of rhetoric and American literature; in mathematics beyond arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry, conic sections, navigation and surveying, calculus and mechanics; in sciences, astronomy, chemistry, mineralogy, psychology, political economy, zoology, geology and evidence of Christianity; in Latin - first Latin lessons; Cæsar (1st 5 books); Cicero, (1st 4 books); Virgil, (1st 4 books); Livy, (3 books); in Greek, first lessons, Xenophon's Anabasis, Greek Testament and Homer; in French also, a thorough course. The school has attached a thorough business course, which is completed in from five to ten months. Excellent work done in music and art departments. Has an interesting literary society. Library contains between 1,000 to 1,200 volumes, among which are the Encyclopædia Americana and Britanica.

Endowment for 1890–'91 was $212. The number of pupils in algebra, 25; in geometry, 9; in trigonometry, analitical geometry and surveying, 3 each; in Latin, 8; in astronomy, 8; in chemistry, 4; in science of rhetoric, 8.

MONTROSE HIGH SCHOOL.

L. D. MCLAURIN, PRESIDENT.

The school was established at Montrose, Miss., in 1884; chartered in spring of 1888. We have a very neat building in the shape of an L, which is divided into three rooms by movable partitions; and a music hall separate from main building. The buildings are worth about $200 00. There is one acre of ground and campus. Students from a distance stay in private families. Buildings very well seated, but other equipments limited.

The school is under the control of M. E. Church South, and is managed by permanent trustees. We teach free term as a public school. The length of term is ten months. There are students in all of the public school branches; also in higher English and mathematics. Attention is given to natural science, mental and moral sciences. Our course runs three years higher than first grade free school course. There is efficient work done in the music department.

We have an interesting literary society connected with the school, but as yet no library. The enrolment for 1890-'91 was 117. The attendance has been good in all the high school branches for the last three or four years. We have at present, in English, 13; in mathematics beyond arithmetic, 36; in Latin, 4; in science, 25.

MOSS POINT HIGH SCHOOL.

MORRISON CALDWELL, PRINCIPAL.

Established and chartered in 1883, at Moss Point, Mississippi. Building 75 feet long by 50 feet wide, two stories high, modern in design. Three recitation rooms on ground floor; a large chapel above, which is also used as a recitation room. Grounds contain one acre. Board plentiful and cheap in private families. Patent desks, maps, globes, etc., but no scientific apparatus. Dependent upon tuition for support. Managed by board of directors, elected biennially by incorporators. Term nine calendar months. Not taught as public school. Seventy pupils study only the public school branches. Thirty-six pupils study English beyond grammar and composition; thirty-five, mathematics beyond arithmetic; thirty-two, sciences; eleven, Latin; one, Greek; and three, German. If we exclude Latin and Greek two years is the average time required for the completion of the course of studies beyond the public school branches.

Boys and girls are prepared to enter the freshman and sophomore classes of leading American colleges and universities. Recognizing the fact that there can be no satisfactory progress in the college without a thorough preparation, the aim of this school is to lay a solid foundation in what are commonly termed the English branches, and to this end every pupil, no matter how far advanced, is required to join the classes in written spelling and in reading. Forty-five students belong to a class which meets twice a week to read and discuss the works of leading English and American authors. Another feature of this school is the emphasis laid upon word analysis. Students are permitted to use no word which they do not fully understand, and are required to seek the meaning of every word used in the text prepared.

NEWTON MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

J. C. FANT, PRESIDENT.

Newton College is situated in the town of Newton, and was established in the year 1888, and chartered by the Legislature of the same year with full powers to regulate a course of study and grant diplomas.

The college building is a large two-story building, containing three rooms below and a spacious hall above. The building was completed in the summer of 1890, at a total cost of about $2,500 and is furnished with patent desks, maps, charts, etc.

The course of study includes three departments—primary, high school and collegiate, and covers a period of ten years. The studies of the primary department consist of the usual primary studies: Reading, spelling, oral language lessons, geography, arithmetic, penmanship. Great care is taken to the make this department especially thorough. The studies of high school department includes the public school branches and their completion with the commencement of the study of algebra, Latin and Greek. The college department includes the studies of elementary and university algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, applications in surveying, general history, ancient, medieval and modern, and histories of Rome, Greece and England; Latin grammar, the translation of Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil and Horace; Greek grammar, the reading of Xenophou's Anabasis, Plato's apology and Crito, and Homer; rhetoric, English literature and original essays; physical geography, chemistry, geology, astronomy. The most modern and improved text-books are used.

The college is now entering its most prosperous session. The enrollment of this year will far exceed that of last year, which reached the number of one hundred and sixty students. Boarders are accommodated in the private families of the town.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE.

L. B. ABELL, PRINCIPAL.

Chartered June, 1870, under the name of Verona Female College. January, 1877, a new charter was obtained under the present name, and boys admitted. Verona Female College was the property of M. E. Church, South. North Mississippi College is non-sectarian.

There are nine acres, nearly square, in the college grounds, beautifully set with native grasses and forest trees. Four frame buildings valued at $4,000.00. We can accommodate fifty boarders. Buildings furnished with modern furniture. The college will not be controlled by trustees in the future, as negotiation is about consummated for its transfer to individual possession. During the free term the public fund is credited per capita to those students entitled thereto. The session is forty weeks. The enrollment has been from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five students for the past five years.

STUDIES OF HIGHER CLASSES.

Sophomore—English history, rhetoric, mathematics, practical arithmetic and elementary algebra completed; bookkeeping; sciences, physiology, botany, philosophy; Latin grammar.

Junior—General history, English literature; mathematics, university arithmetic, university algebra, geometry (four books); sciences, psychology and moral philosophy; Latin, Cæsar; Greek, Hadley's Greek grammar.

Senior—Mathematics, geometry (completed), trigonometry; Latin, Virgil and Cicero; sciences, geology, anatomy, political economy and logic; Greek grammar, White's first lessons and the first book of the Anabasis.

Parallel readings are kept up throughout the course. The special design of this school is to prepare students for active business life, or to enter the Freshman class at our State University, or other schools of equal rank, or to obtain a first-grade license to teach in the free schools of Mississippi.

ORWOOD INSTITUTE.

JOHN L. YORK, PRINCIPAL.

The Orwood Institute is located in the western part of Lafayette county at the village of Orwood, eight miles from the railroad at Taylor's, from which place the village has a daily mail, Sundays excepted. The school was located about the year 1880, and since that time it has been carried on with varying success in the different buildings which have been used for the purpose.

The school building at present is a large frame house, 50x30 feet, divided into two neat, comfortable rooms. The building, worth $800, and well provided with furniture to the value of $200, stands on a lot of seventeen acres, and is accessible from all directions. In addition to the school building, there is a boarding house with a capacity of ten boarders, and arrangements could be made in close proximity to the school for ten more.

The school is not strictly denominational, but is under the control of the Presbyterians. Trustees are elected from time to time who have the management of the school, and they control the free money allotted to this district, making the average length of term nine months.

Orwood Institute is a high school, and at present is divided into three departments—primary, intermediate and academic. Recitations are heard from day to day in all the public school branches, and the additional high school branches embrace higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geology, rhetoric, Latin, analysis and civil government. There is also a musical department which is fully equipped for the instruction of pupils, as well as a literary society, which meets on Saturday nights to engage in various exercises and discuss interesting and instructive subjects.

There is no library at present, but sixty volumes have been already donated by the citizens for a beginning, and it will be arranged as soon as possible.

The enrollment has been from eighty to one hundred per year, and during the present year there are in rhetoric, 8; in analysis, 10; higher arithmetic, 15; algebra, 14; geometry, 4; sciences, 20, and in Latin, 10.

The school is in a flourishing condition, and its prospects were never brighter than now for building up and maintaining a permanent institution—one of which its patrons and friends will be proud. Its aim is to wage an unrelenting war on crime and ignorance, and it joins hands with all good schools and educators in raising the standard of education, and placing it upon a high plane of usefulness.

PARIS NORMAL ACADEMY.

PROF. M. I. BASS.

Paris Normal Academy was founded November 7, 1889. With a patronage representing several denominations, it has grown in prosperity until it might now claim a permanent establishment. The building, which is a substantial edifice, capable of seating 300 pupils, consists of a large two-story building with study hall on first floor, and recitation rooms above.

The school is located in one of the most healthful portions of Lafayette county. The grounds donated to the school consist of four acres. As yet there is no boarding department attached to the institution, but students may find congenial homes with patrons of the school and citizens of the town. The school is under the direct supervision of the principal, aided by a board of eight trustees.

The school year is divided into four terms of ten weeks, and during the fall and winter terms, students who study the common school branches are given credit of one dollar and fifty cents per month as free tuition.

The course of instruction is divided into the following schools: School of elementary branches, preparatory school and high school.

In the school of elementary branches are taught reading, writing, elements of geography, grammar, arithmetic through junior grade, and United States history.

The preparatory school embraces all branches taught in public schools, together with natural history, rhetoric, English literature and elementary algebra.

The course in high school is designed to prepare pupils for the freshman and sophomore classes of the State university.

The elementary and preparatory schools, together with the special course for teachers, furnish ample equipment for those desiring to teach in the public schools of the State.

The average enrollment for the past two years has been one hundred and forty. During the last year five pupils were members of high school, and from the preparatory school eight licensed teachers went out to fill positions in this and surrounding counties.

PLEASANT HILL HIGH SCHOOL.

JAMES A. JOURDAN, PRINCIPAL.

Recognizing the need and importance of thorough instruction in the texts usually taught in the public schools, as well as in the branches more advanced than these, the leading citizens of Pleasant Hill community, in the summer of 1888, organized themselves into a stock company for the purpose of establishing the above named institution.

Favorably impressed with the principles of normalism, the trustees secured Stone Deavours, a normal teacher and a graduate of Iuka Normal Institute, as principal teacher. The school was a success from the beginning. With the second term J. E. Brown, now of Cumberland Normal Institute, was employed as assistant. At the commencement of the present session J. A. Jourdan took charge. The school still maintains the place it has held since its formation as one of the leading educational institutions of the county. It is an enterprise of the vicinity, designed by its founders to occupy a place midway between the public school and college; not endowed and not subject to any denominational control. A charter, giving such privileges as are usually given to such schools, was obtained in 1890. The management is in the hands of a board of trustees. These trustees are chosen annually from and by the stockholders. All teachers are paid definite salaries. The public school term is made a portion of the regular ten month's session. The school ground is a lot of two acres. The buildings are substantial, commodious, and well seated, and valued at about $800.00. There is but little apparatus. The school has a set of fine geographical maps, anatomical charts, an encyclopedia for reference, and a piano for the music class. There have been in attendance abont 90 pupils each session. There were 14 in the music class last term. The school is well classed and graded, and the text-books are uniform. Written examinations are held at the close of each month, and final written examinations on the completion of any text. The session is divided into four terms of ten weeks each and at the end of each term there is general re-classification. The following tabulation will afford further information. Course of study:

History—Mississippi, United States, Grecian, Roman, English, French, General.

Sciences—Physiology, philosophy, chemistry (theoretical), geology, botany, astronomy.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, algebra, elementary and higher, geometry, trigonometry, calculus, analytics.

English—Grammar, composition, rhetoric, criticism, essay writing, debating, outlining, and studies of leading standard authors.

The regular time allowed for any study is five months—though this time will of course vary with the labor and progress of the class. The classification will place about one-third the pupils as primary, one-half intermediate, one-sixth advanced. No course of study is here given for primary and part of intermediate classes.

PLEASANT HILL HIGH SCHOOL.

W. H. STINSON, PRINCIPAL.

This school is located six miles southeast of Meridian, Miss., in a high, healthy locality. It was established in 1888; has two frame building worth $1,300, and eight acres of land.

It has a good boarding house which can accommodate 25 boarders, near the school building. The school rooms, two in number, are furnished with patent folding desks and patent blackboards. It is supplied with chemical apparatus, Yaggy's geographical study, maps, globe, charts, etc.

It is non-sectarian, the trustees are elected annually.

During the free term, pupils are credited with their pro-rata of the public funds, which they supplement, so as to equal the regular tuition rates. Sessions continue from seven to ten months.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments, as follows:

Primary.—Including reading to fourth reader, spelling, composition, writing, and primary arithmetic.

Intermediate.—Reading through fifth reader, spelling, eleementary English, primary geography, elementary history, arithmetic, writing and composition.

Preparatory.—Practical arithmetic, English grammar, writing, composition, United States history, advanced geography and map drawing, physical geography and mental arithmetic.

Scientific.—Algebra, higher English, physiology, higher arithmetic, physics, chemistry, geometry, botany, trigonometry, civil government, astronomy, geology and literature with applied rhetoric.

Two years (ten months each) are required in primary, two in intermediate, one in preparatory, and two in scientific.

It has a department of music, and, though it has no literary society, yet literary work, such as debates, essays, etc., is carried on under the personal supervision of the teachers. It has a select library of about 100 volumes.

The enrollment each year has been about 85. There have been about 20 in branches above the public school curriculum, about 15 in English, 16 in higher mathematics, and 14 in sciences.

We are fully impressed with the fact that one of the great needs in educational advancement is more professional teachers, teachers educated and trained for their special life work. No true teacher can ply this vocation as a stepping-stone to something higher. The laws of the State protect the citizens from quack doctors, then should they not protect the destinies of immortal minds from the quack pedagogue? How can this be accomplished better than by establishing a State Normal College?

POPLAR CREEK MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

DR. J. W. ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL.

This school was organized in February, 1886, with the present principal, as its teacher. The school being small, at first, and the outlook not very promising, no provision had been made for the employment of an assistant; but its growth was so rapid, and the demands for educational facilities in the neighborhood were so imperative, that it soon became necessary to employ a young lady of thorough qualifications to take charge of the primary departments.

We have three buildings used by the school, in its various departments—the academy, the room used by the primary and preparatory department, and the music and art room. These houses are all detached, and situated on different spots of the ten acres of land set apart for the school; and are worth, perhaps, one thousand dollars.

Our facilities for accommodating boarders are as good as any other country school, without dormitories, which necessarily forces pupils to board in private families, which we do not regard objectionable.

Our session continues ten months, and includes the free school, which opens usually about November 1st, and continues four consecutive months.

During the free term, all the branches are taught, in which a teacher is required to be examined, to entitle him to a first grade certificate; and other works on *oral analysis* will be taught after completing higher English; our course in mathematics extends through trigonometry, maintaining throughout the course a thorough and systematic drill in *practical* and *mental* arithmetic; Latin and Greek are both taught, and much stress is placed upon a thorough drill in parsing at the beginning; by this plan, the progress of the pupil is necessarily slow, but thorough, requiring a good deal of time to acquire a thorough knowledge of these studies.

We have, this session, a good, strong music and art class, both of which are under the control of one teacher of eminent qualifications.

Our growth, from the organization of the school, has been slow, but satisfactory; last session, and this, our enrollment is about (110) one hundred and ten pupils each year; of this number, about 25 are pursuing the more advanced studies.

During this session, there are about fifteen pupils studying algebra, and 7 or 8 in geometry; about 20 studying Latin, and about 30 in the sciences.

THE ROATEN NORMAL SCHOOL.

W. C. ROATEN, PRINCIPAL.

This school, located at Walnut Grove Miss., was established in 1890. It has one frame building of twelve rooms, costing $1,200, and capacity for twenty-five boarders exclusive of those kept by private familes. The school is supplied with patent automatic folding seats, maps, globe, etc. It is nonsectarian, and is entirely under the control of the principal. This year we are teaching the free term in connection with the regular term. The session embraces forty weeks.

Instruction is given in the following departments: Primary, intermediate, high school, scientific, and teachers' training. Nearly all the pupils take at least a part of the public school studies, while forty per cent. or more have more advanced studies. Classes are maintained in rhetoric, book-keeping, algebra and psycology. The school has two literary societies, one of which is for the advanced pupils, and the other for the primary, both of which are doing good work.

Our library now consists of about 300 volumes. We have recently purchased a newspaper outfit, and the pupils are doing the greater amount of work in editing and publishing The Worker, a small educational journal. Arrangements are being made to establish a telegraphic department.

The enrollment last year was seventy-five, without any public term. This year it will be about one hundred.

W. C. Roaten, the principal, instructs all the advanced classes, and Mrs. Roaten teaches the primary and intermediate classes. Mr. W. W. Burns is at present tutor in the intermediade department.

This school is an independent normal, and is working earnestly for the natural education of its pupils. We are laboring to prepare some of our young people for teachers —live, practical teachers—who will do some good in the educational field, and as many of our pupils are already doing good work, we hope our work is not in vain.

ROSE HILL INSTITUTE.

O. HUNT, PRINCIPAL.

The people of Rose Hill, Jasper county, and vicinity, have long manifested more than ordinary interest in school affairs. Several sessions of ten months each were taught before our late war. When the interests of our State demanded it, Rose Hill's teachers with about fifteen of her pupils were among the first of Jasper's gallant sons to volunteer their services. After the war the school was continued at irregular intervals until 1882, when the present buildings were erected and a charter obtained. Since that time Rose Hill has never been without her ten months session each year, taught by two or three efficient teachers. In 1890 the original charter was amended, and an act passed forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors within 5 miles of institute building.

The present school property consists of 20 acres of land on which are erected two buildings, a school building and a teachers' residence. The school building is a one-story wooden structure, ceiled throughout, painted, and supplied with plenty of convenient desks, and a scientific apparatus which cost $206. The two wings of the building, each 35 feet wide, are put together so that the walls form two right angles with their sides parallel. From the outer angle to the end of either arm, is 40 feet. Eight feet of the width of the building is taken up by a piazza which extends the full length of the short-armed angle. The buildings cost about $2,000.

Pupils board at teachers' residence and in private families. The school is under the control of nine trustees, one of whom is elected every two years. It is non-denominational. The free school is taught in connection with private term, patrons supplementing free school funds so as to make rates of tuition. The enrolment for the past five years has been from 120 to 150 each session. Most of our pupils are in primary, introductory and preparatory classes. Our chief object at present is to do thorough work in these grades. For any two or three teachers to undertake to do more than this, in a school where these grades are taught to us, is simply absurd. Miss C. H. Boulton has charge of music department. Instruction is given in both vocal and instrumental music.

SYLVA RENA HIGH SCHOOL.

J. P. BINGHAM, PRINCIPAL.

This school is located six miles west of Water Valley, on the Water Valley and Cold Water road, in one of the most fertile, prosperous and healthy sections of Yalobusha county. It is in the midst of a beautiful grove, and has been in active operation since November, 1889. It was established and is supported by the enterprising citizens of this community, who desire to give their children and their neighbors' children the benefit of a high school education at a less expense than would be incurred by sending them from home, aside from the advantages of having their boys and girls surrounded by home influences.

The building is a large, two-story frame, valued at $1,500. It is furnished with the best patent desks, and proper attention has been given to heat, light and ventilation. The grounds, which were donated by one of our good citizens, include eight acres around the building. The school is managed by a board of directors, is undenominational and is open for both sexes on an equal footing. It is taught during the free term as a public school. The length of terms has been and is arranged for ten months. The work has been thorough and systematic, embracing all the public school branches, English, higher mathematics, and composition. The work in high school branches has hitherto been somewhat limited, but will be more extensively demanded during the present year. The enrollment last year was about 75. In connection with our regular school work, we have a most interesting literary society, which meets twice a month and spends an evening in reading, recitations, essays, debates, etc. Very material benefits have been derived during the year from this work.

Our music department for the past year was under charge of Miss Dixie Campbell, a young lady of rare accomplishments, as well as an experienced and successful teacher. Our first assistant, W. E. Hudson, who is to have charge of the primary department for the coming year, is a young man of marked ability, and has just finished a course at the Iuka Normal, Iuka, Miss.

Penmanship.—To write with ease and legibility is an accomplishment so desirable that we have decided to give special attention to this branch in all departments of the school, and for the benefit of those who desire it, we have arranged to give a thorough course in book-keeping, commercial law, etc. A good practical education is worth as much to a young man as a knowledge of all the classics. Our course ot study is intended to develop harmoniously and naturally, all the powers of mind and body, and at the same time to store the mind with useful knowledge.

Our object and efforts are to prepare boys and girls for the duties and stern realities of life, for we believe with the poat, "Life is real, life is earnest." We do not propose to finish the education ot any one, but a correct beginning is what we greatly desire.

We are determined to make this institution of learning all that modern methods of study and improved plans of school management, coupled with earnest, faithful effort will make it. We offer a thorough, practical and extended course, at a moderate expense, in a progressive and industrious community, free from the vices and corrupting influences of towns and cities.

Taking the history of the past as an index to the future, we must look largely to the country boys and girls to fill positions of honor and trust, and should prepare them by giving them a liberal education.

STEEN'S CREEK GRADED SCHOOL.

J. E. JUSTICE, PRINCIPAL.

Steen's Creek Graded School was established in 1890, and was chartered the same year. It was chartered as Steen's Creek High School, but the object in view is to make a permanent graded school, hence the above assumed name, The first year of its organization the school was under the management of Mr. C. P. Gilmer who fully succeeded in effecting a work destined to be the pride of its patrons, and the community in which it is located. The school is under the official management of a board of nine trustees, elected every three years by an association censisting of the patrons of the school. These trustees are empowered to grant diplomas and confer degrees, if they so elect. The public school trustees act in conjunction with the regular board. The entire session of thirty-eight weeks includes the public school term of four months. The building is of frame work and is located in a lot of four acres lying in the suburbs of the town. The rooms are furnished with desks of the best manufacture—the "Perfect Automatic," and the "New South." Value of building, grounds, furniture, etc., is about $1,000.

Nothing was done toward the gradation of the system until the present management assumed charge of the system. Many irregularities were found in the work, but these, to a great extent, have been removed. The work in the public school branches extends to the seventh grade, and embraces philosophy and physiology in the seventh. One year is required to complete the course of study in the seventh grade, and also one year to finish the eighth, thus giving two years to high shool work.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDIES.

Seventh Grade—General history, Duval's history of Missisippi, comprehensive physiology, natural philosophy, physical geography, elementary algebra, higher arithmetic, rhetoric, Latin grammar and reader.

Eighth Grade—Higher algebra, geometry, English literature, Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, geology, book-keeping.

The music department is under the control of an efficient and talented teacher. A good number of the girls and young ladies of the school are enrolled in this department. This will be made a more special feature of the work hereafter than it has been heretofore.

Number pupils enrolled last year, 171; number in higher

English, 8; in higher mathematics, 8; in Latin, 7; in sciences, 8; in general history, 8.

Our school is almost in its infancy. Relying upon the prospects before us, and the hearty co-operation of patrons and teachers, we hope to be able to carry on our work to a high plane of success.

TALLAHATCHIE NORMAL HIGH SCHOOL.

J. S. THORNTON AND E. L. BARRICKMAN, PRINCIPALS.

This school was established in Tallahatchie county two and one-half miles west of Oakland, in the year 1889, and controlled the first half session by a board of trustees. In the fall of 1889, entire control was given to the principal, J. S. Thornton. At the beginning of the third session, 1890, E. L. Barrickman accepted a position as associate principal. It has never been chartered, but an application will be made for one as soon as the Legislature meets. The property consists of a two-story frame building, valued at $1,500, also a four-acre lot. Twenty young ladies can be accommodated in young ladies boarding house, and thirty young men in private families. The furniture is valued at $200. The school is a private normal, non-sectarian, has no endowment fund, and is controlled entirely by the principals. The length of session is eleven and one-half months. The public school is taught here, and during the free term each pupil is credited with the amount the county pays

The school is divided into ten departments—Primary, intermediate, preparatory scientific, teachers', business, scientific, classic, music and art. The subjects taught beyond grammar and composition, include rhetoric, logic, political economy, mental philosophy and criticisms of American and English authors; beyond arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytics and calculus; in the natural sciences, physiology, philosophy, chemistry, botany, geology, and astronomy; in Latin, fables, Cæsar, Latin Grammar, Ovid, Virgil, Cicero and Horace; in Greek, Greek grammar, Greek lessons, Xenophon, Homer and Greek Testament.

The school has one literary society, the Philomathian, and Normal Congress. The work done in the former consists of debates, essays, and parliamentary drills; in the latter, work similar to that done in the United States Senate.

One year is given to the scientific Latin and one year to the classic Latin. Fables and one book of Cæsar are generally studied before entering the scientific, making two and one-half years. One year is devoted to the study of Greek, and one and one-half year to the natural sciences. The library has three hundred volumes.

The enrollment last year was 140; number in high school studies 38; number beyond arithmetic 38; number in Latin 5; number in the sciences 38.

TOMBIGBEE NORMAL INSTITUTE.

J. C. BENEDICT, PRINCIPAL.

The academy is a two-story frame building, containing eight rooms and three verandas, in good condition. It is situated in Fulton, Miss., on a two-acre tract, one-fourth mile from the court-house, comprising mainly the flattened crest of a ridge, and ornamented with numerous primeval oaks.

Students have access to a well selected library of about 100 volumes, belonging to the principal. Our session is ten months with four months public school.

Instruction is given in all public school branches, and special attention devoted to beginners, who are taught to read and write the first day they are in school. Other branches at present or recently pursued embrace rapid penmanship, natural elocution, word analysis, Latin, English literature, book-keeping, algebra, geometry and astronomy. The advance science class will pursue botany in the spring. There are eleven pupils studying music and two studying drawing. Opportunity is given for the pursuit of any or all of the natural sciences, ancient and modern history, political economy, mental philosophy and mathematics to and including calculus.

TYLERTOWN NORMAL INSTITUTE.

J. L. SPENCE, PRINCIPAL.

This institution was established and chartered in 1884. The school lot consists of one acre. The buildings, three in all, are neat frame structures, divided into six rooms of the following dimensions and uses: No. 1, 45 by 30 feet, No. 2, 30 by 30 feet, No. 3, 30 by 15 feet, recitation rooms; No. 4, 45 by 25 feet, art room; No. 5, 22 by 14 feet, music room and No. 6, 14 by 10 feet, library. The boarding facilities consists of two dormitories, one for boys, capacity twenty-eight boarders, and one for girls, capacity thirty-two boarders. Each dormitory is on a lot of one acre. Cost of school buildings $2,300 ; equipments, musical instruments, patent desks, library and apparatus $900 ; dormitories, each $1,500. Total cost $6,200. Managed by a permanent board of trustees. Taught as public school during free term. Session forty weeks. Strictly non-sectarian.

Departments.—Primary, intermediate and collegiate. Public school curriculum adopted as a whole. To the English, beyond grammar and composition, is added rhetoric general history, English and American literature, logic, political economy, each twenty weeks; mental and moral philosophy, each sixteen weeks; history of words ten weeks; and Christian evidence, twelve weeks ; to mathematics beyond arithmetic, algebra, elementary and university, fifty weeks; geometry thirty weeks; trigonometry and surveying, each twelve weeks ; mensuration, four weeks, and astronomy fourteen weeks; sciences, botany, geology, zoology, each twelve weeks; chemistry, sixteen weeks; physics, thirty weeks. The course in Latin, Greek, music and art, comprises four years, and Anglo-Saxon, one year.

Clio-Philomathean literary society is doing efficient work in improving the students in composition, declamation and forensic disputation. The library contains 300 well selected volumes, mostly new, and not Congressional reports.

Enrollment.—1887, 115; 1888, 90; 1889, 138; 1890, 143; 1891, 148. Number last year in English beyond grammar and composition, 20 ; in mathematics, beyond arithmetic, 19; in sciences, 30; in languages, six.

One noticeable feature of this institution is the marked interest taken in the workings of its minutest details, and the undivided support—both in patronage and money—given by its founders and friends. Another is the steadily increasing boarding patronage from many adjoining counties of Mississippi and parishes of northern Louisiana. This never falls below one-third of the attendance. This can be attributed only to the fact that the parents are rapidly becoming educated up to the point of understanding that "school-keeping" is not "school-teaching," and that only well trained teachers, supplied with improved apparatus, can give children the best advantages. It is this knowledge, gained after an era of darkness, that has caused the erection of twelve beautiful high school buildings which do lasting honor to Pike county and to Mississippi.

VAIDEN MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

W. W. WOODSON, PRINCIPAL.

This institution was founded about 1870, by the late Dr.

C. W. Vaiden, who gave for that purpose the sum of $10,000. The buildings consist of a large and commodious brick structure for academic purposes, and a frame music hall, contiguous to main building. The grounds contain about three acres in the heart of the town. It is not a chartered school. A thorough course of instruction in ancient and modern languages, natural philosophy, physiology, rhetoric, English literature, astronomy, civil government, and mathematics (embracing arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry). Particular attention, besides, is given to the primary and common school-branches. The departments of music and art are in competent hands, and are well patronized. The Institute has no connection with the public school system of the State.

The executive control resides in a board of fifteen members, who fill vacancies in their own ranks. There is no boarding department proper; pupils from a distance, boarding with citizens of the town. The school is undenominational, has no endowment fund, and but few equipments. Sessions continue for the full term of ten months. Enrollment averages about 70. Of these 4 study Latin; 9 French; 18 mathematics, beyond arithmetic; 17 English beyond grammar and composition; 16 music (vocal and instrumental). One assistant in academic department; one in music; one in art.

WALL HILL ACADEMY.

WALTER P. McCALL, PRINCIPAL.

This school was established about twelve years ago as a free and high school combined. The school has not yet been chartered and has been under the management, respectively, of Profs. W. B. Cowan, Hugh Reynolds and Rev. Mr. Richmond, until November, 1890, when I took charge of the school. I have now entered upon my second year's work and can safely say that the school is in a prosperous condition. Our school building is a nice frame weather-boarded building 22 by 50 feet, with sufficient windows and doors to make it comfortable. The school grounds, about one acre; capacity for boarders, twenty. The school has sufficient desks, tables, boards, chairs, charts and maps. We have no scientific apparatus at present. The school has no endowment fund and is non-sectarian. The school is managed by local trustees, and taught as a public school, during the free school term. I teach eight months this session, five of which are free school. I teach all the public school branches in connection with the high school studies, all the English branches, besides Latin and French. It takes three years to complete the Latin course and one year the French. In Latin the students study Comstock's beginners Latin, also Allen & Grenough's grammar, Cæsar Virgil, Cicero and Livy. I teach, beyond the public school branches in English, Whitney's essentials of grammar, Trench on words, and Shaw's English literature; in mathematics, algebra, Bourdon, geometry and trigonometry; in science, physical geography, physics, zoology, botany, and geology. The library is very small. The enrolment each year for past five years is about sixty. The number of students in high school studies for past five years is about ten in each of the subjects named above except Latin, geometry and French, in which there were only about eight. I shall endeavor to increase the number of students in the high school studies after the present year.

WESTVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

H. L. WHITFIELD, PRINCIPAL.

Westville High School is situated at Westville, the county seat of Simpson county. It is now enjoying the most successful season of its three years' history. Five teachers are employed, including a music teacher.

The enrollment for the present session has reached 147. The school is graded, but has a great many elective studies after the seventh grade. The course is so arranged that students can be prepared for the junior class at the University.

A normal class is taught for the benefit of those in the public schools.

Three classes in Latin—first, second and third year. Course in elementary algebra, complete algebra, geometry and Greek. Classes in Anglo-Saxon and general history will be organized.

The school is a private one, but embraces four months public school.

YELLOW ACADEMY.

JAS. R. GULLEDGE, PRINCIPAL.

This school was established in 1888, and placed under the management of the present principal. It is controlled by five trustees, three of whom select and elect teachers. It has been growing, numerically, year after year. It is well equipped with every essential, such as slate blackboards, maps, physiological charts, globe, improved school desks, teachers' chairs and tables, hat-racks, etc.

The building is new, and valued at $800; equipments new, valued at $300; total, $1,100.

The trustees have purchased recently an excellent organ for the academy literary society, costing $65. Organ not included in value of equipments.

HIGH SCHOOL WORK.

Ninth grade.—Elementary algebra reviewed and university begun, higher finished, physics, physical geography, elocution, civil government, penmanship, State history and U. S. history reviewed.

Tenth grade.—Geometry, botany, Latin declamation, essays, Hill's rhetoric (advanced), English history, university algebra, penmanship.

Eleventh grade.—Trigonometry, mental philosophy, Bacon's essays, Latin, political economy, biography.

It is our desire to prepare our students for college and we advise them to go when prepared.

SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

ABERDEEN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

G. M. LOVEJOY, SUPERINTENDENT.

A handsome brick building was erected by the city in 1890, which cost $25,000. The style of building is after an approved plan furnished by Messrs. Bruce & Morgan of Atlanta.

It contains eleven rooms, exclusive of hall and superintendent's office. Each grade room has attached to it a cloak room for the accommodation of pupils, and also a private room for teachers. The building is heated by the Ruttan-Smeed system, which cost the city $2,500. The ventilation is perfect. Nothing can conduce more to the health and comfort of pupils than the hot and cold air system adopted here. Furniture of the latest design and pattern has been purchased. Cost of building, $25,000; of Ruttan-Smeed system, $2,800; of furniture, $3,000; entire cost, $30,800. The building with its equipments is an ornament not only to Aberdeen, but to Mississippi, and the exceedingly liberal and educational spirit of Aberdeen can not be too highly commended.

The colored school building is a large, comfortable house containing eight rooms exclusive of large assembly hall.

Total enrollment during session 1890-'91—whites, 412; colored, 450. In white school, the attendance averaged fully 90 per cent; in colored school, 50 per cent.

In primary and grammar departments there are eight grades, embodying eight year's work. Three years are adapted to high school work. First year's course embraces Latin, French or German, algebra and rhetoric. Second or Junior year, Latin, French or German, geometry, physics, chemistry, civil government. Third year or Senior, Latin, geology, astronomy, English literature and review of arithmetic, geography and grammar. Regular exercises in composition and declamation are required of all pupils throughout the entire course. Vocal music and calisthenics daily.

Pupils preparing for college may substitute Greek for French or German in first and second year.

There is an excellent apparatus attached to the white school for pursuing full course in natural science, consisting of Toepler-Holtz machine, valveless air pump, etc. The business department attached to the public school system is an admirable feature. In it a complete commercial course is taught, including typewriting and stenography. Having completed the course a young man is equipped for the stern realities of life. In the white school there are ten teachers, who receive $50 per month.

The first grade is presided over by Mrs. Allen Cox; second grade, Miss Clara Sims; third grade, Miss Daisy Haughton; fourth grade, Mrs. Virginia Boss; fifth grade, Miss Josie Bumpass; sixth grade, Miss Julia Ecford; seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth taught respectively by Miss Lucy Simpson, Miss Ella Gill and Mrs. Archie Sale. Miss Willie Word is at the head of the business department.

Superintendent G. M. Lovejoy presides over the public school system and receives a salary of $1,500 a year. There is great and growing enthusiasm in Aberdeen on the subject of education, and the citizens take just pride in their beautiful building, splendid school and its excellent faculty.

CANTON GRADED SCHOOL.

H. J. FRY, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools of Canton have been on rather a standstill for some time, the people taking little interest—thus making the work of the teachers an up-hill business. The report for the last two years, closing in May, 1891, shows the following results as gathered from such sources as are at hand: Enrollment in male school 75; average attendance, 50; female school, which was entirely separate, enrollment, 87; average attendance, about 70.

Our school grounds are ample and well located in the center of the town, with first-class surroundings; our buildings are in a very bad state of repair, so much so that our city authorities are now talking seriously of building a fine building during the coming summer, and with present prospects we will have it certain, at a cost of about $12,000. Our equipments are modern and we are well supplied with most of the necessary apparatus for primary work. So much for the school as it was. The remainder will be devoted to the school as it is. Our people seeing the necessity of a better state of affairs determined to improve their school facilities, and selected to take charge of the school a man who had made some reputation in the State as an educator, especially as an organizer of graded schools, and they secured his services, and now have under his administration a first-class graded school, with an enrollment at the end of the second month of 220, an average attendance of 207.

With six grades below the high school grades and two grades, a seventh and eighth in the high school grade, this school has also a ninth grade, enabling it to prepare any pupil for the freshman course in any college in the South, or for the sophomore course in nine-tenths of our colleges, not only this, it is keeping thousands of dollars in our midst that went abroad to educate the children heretofore, and what is better still, it has brought a large increase in attendance from the surrounding country, who were compelled to do without that practical development that we give here, thus enabling them to get a first-class practical education that came within their means. And to-day Madison county boasts of being able through their separate schools to give her citizens a fine practical education at home. To-wit: we have 17 students in Latin, 3 in Greek, 15 in composition, 66 in literature, 30 in algebra, 15 for geometry, 20 for philosophy and physics, 20 for advanced arithmetic, 12 in civil government and political economy, 20 in advanced grammar, 15 in advanced United States history, 12 in English history, 20 in book-keeping. All of the above are in the high school grades and this would be practically impossible without a graded school.

Faculty—H. J. Fry, supt., $125; principal, W. B. Jones, $55; Mrs. Ann Webster, $55. Mrs. Mackey, Miss Minnie Bowers, and Miss Cornelia Baughn each $45.

Our school has had the effect to make our private schools better, and with present prospects will drive all competitors from the field by another year. The prejudice which existed at first in regard to co-education has all disappeared and all seem to be perfectly satisfied with the plan of teaching the boys and girls together, as they will do any place where it is given a fair trial. The children stimulate one another to better work and have a fine influence on the order and deportment of our school.

Canton touches her hat to her sister towns and wishes them as great success in the educational field as she is making and if your town won't give you a graded school we will welcome you to our fine educational advantages.

This report would be incomplete without reference to our genial and earnest active county superintendent, Dr. W. J. Mhoon, who is doing his best to bring his county to the front in educational matters. We are convinced that he will succeed, and second his nomination for re-appointment to this position of trust and honor, and we think our State board should nominate him.

Our colored schools has an enrolment of 200; average attendance 175, and all under the direct supervision of city superintendent. They are in a flourishing condition and bid fair to rank with any in the State.

CLARKSDALE GRADED HIGH SCHOOL.

J. E. HOPKINS, PRINCIPAL.

The Clarksdale school, under a graded system, was organized in 1886. A new building, 30 by 50 feet, and two stories high, was erected by a stock company, comprising the best element of citizenship of this growing city of the Yazoo Delta. The grounds and building cost $3000. School furniture and apparatus, about $300.

The enrollment is 81; average attendance, 75. The school is divided into primary, intermediate, grammar and high school grades. The number of grades below the high school is six. Comprising in the primary three years; and the same number in the intermediate and grammar school grades. Two years are devoted to high school work, making eight in all. The course of study is as follows: First grade first half year: Charts, primer, drawing, read and write numbers to 100, counting 100 by successive additions of ten and three; formation of script letters. First grade, second half year: Holmes' first reader, drawing, arithmetic through addition, subtraction and multiplication, with the use of signs, counting 100 by successive additions of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and back to 0 by subtraction; writing, Howell's penmanship copy book, No. 1; Hansell's primary. Second grade, second year: Holmes' second reader, Hansell's primary speller, page 60 arithmetic, Venable's primary to page 117, geography, oral and use of charts, writing Hansell's penmanship, Nos. 1 and 2; drawing continued. Third grade: Holmes' third reader, complete Hansell's speller, arithmetic, complete Venable's primary, Maury's elementary geography to South America, Knox-Heath language lessons, part 1 page 100; writing and drawing.

Intermediate and Grammar Department.—Fourth grade: Holmes' fourth reader, Reed's word lessons, page 112; arithmetic, Venable's practical progressive; complete Maury's elementary geography; complete Knox-Heath language lessons, part 1; history, oral and by charts; map drawing and writing. Fifth grade: Holmes' fifth reader; complete Reed's word lessons; Venable's practical arithmetic to page 213; Reed & Kellogg's graded English; Chambers' primary history; Maury's manual of geography to South America and map drawing; Smith's primary physiology; penmanship. Sixth grade: Written spelling; mental arithmetic and select reading, each twice a week; complete Venable's practical arithmetic; complete Maury's manual, and devote five months to physical geography; Reed & Kellogg's higher English; Chambers' higher United States history, completed; Steele's physiology, completed; algebra, last three months, Robinson's elementary.

High School Department.—Seventh grade: Algebra, Robinson's elementary; English history; book-keeping; philosophy; rhetoric and composition; Latin; Greek. Eighth grade: Geometry; Latin; Greek; mental philosophy; literature; trigonometry and logic.

Ten students are taking a course in Latin, two are studying Greek; four are taking a higher English course, including mathematics and some of the sciences.

The following books have been adopted: Maury's geographies, Holmes' readers, Venable's arithmetics, Colburn & Wheeler's mental arithmetic, Chambers' United States histories, Smith's hygiene and physiology, Knox-Heath's language lessons, Gage's introduction to physics, Reed's word lessons, Hansell's primary speller, Hansell's penmanship, Reed & Kellogg's grammars.

The school is in a flourishing condition; students eager for advancement, and much interested in their work. Those in the higher grades are especially ambitious in their studies and anxious to attain standing and promotion in their classes.

The community at large is exhibiting some interest in school matters, but not so much as such an enterprising and public-spirited class in such a growing locality as this demands.

Teachers.—J. E. Hopkins, principal; Miss Allie Barnes, first assistant; Miss Mage Stewart, second assistant.

WYNN-PRESTON INSTITUTE.

W. D. SHUE, PRINCIPAL.

During the session of 1889–'90 the same building that had then for some time been used was occupied by the school.

The teachers then, were Prof. W. R. Mabry, principal, and Misses Ida Williams and Willie Provine, assistants. The number enrolled that year was about seventy-five, and the school was successfully taught for seven months. The building then occupied was not deemed sufficiently large for a growing school, and did not have the conveniencies of the modern school building, so the citizens of Coffeeville determined to erect a new building, which determination was carried into effect during the summer of 1890. The building is a large one, and will accommodate 250 pupils. Its dimensions are 50x120 feet. There are two stories, the upper one of which is occasionally used as an opera room, and also contains the art and music departments. In the lower story are the study hall and the principal's room. The recitation rooms are in the old building which is adjoining to the new. The building is a frame one, erected at the cost of $3,500.

As soon as the new building had been completed it was occupied by the school, which had as teachers W. D. Shue, principal, and Miss Stella Barksdale and Mary Bell Lester, assistants.

The first day's enrollment was only 60, but before the close of the school the names of 57 more had been added, making in all 117. This year some improvements were made in the high school work, and the board added four years to the common school work—three years to be devoted to high school or academic work.

The branches taught in these four years are as follows, viz:

First year—Latin begun, higher history (or French history), grammar, rhetoric; belles-lettres, Talisman, Ivanhoe, Rosselos, physiology and algebra.

Second year—Latin, English history, rhetoric completed; belles-lettres, Merchant of Venice, Paradise Lost (books I and II), and Lucidos; geometry.

Third year—Latin, French (elective), English literature; belles-lettres, Hamlet, Evangeline and Hawthorne's works; general history, mental philosophy, mythology, trigonometry and surveying.

Fourth year—Latin, French (elective), moral philosophy, logic and political economy, physics; belles-lettres, Macbeth and DeQuincey's works; analytical geometry.

At present only ten are studying Latin and ten French. The courses in Latin are well selected, only the best authors being read. Greek and German may be taught any who desire to study them. The school is rapidly improving, and over 150 are expected for the session of 1891-'92. The school was taught nine months last year.

The high school course has been selected to meet the wants of those who care for a liberal education without attending college, and has so far proved so effective as to bring hither many who were going to attend other schools.

FACULTY—W. D. Shue, principal, $80; Miss Stella Barksdale, assistant, $50; Miss Mary Bell Lester, Assistant, $50.

COLUMBUS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

J. M. BARROW, PRINCIPAL.

Since my last report, made two years ago, the old buildings of Franklin Academy have been torn down and replaced by a three-story brick building of twelve rooms, with a capacity for seating from fifty-five to sixty pupils each, and a large chapel of eight hundred seats. The building is furnished with gas, and water from the city water-works. It cost $18,200. All of this has been paid without issuing any bonds or contracting any debt.

No change has been made in our colored school buildings within the past two years.

The course of study in both schools is the same as in my last report except in the ninth and tenth grades. We have ten grades (one year to each grade). In the ninth and tenth grades are taught higher arithmetic, algebra, to equations of the second degree, English grammar, Latin, as far as three books of Cæsar, and Latin composition. The average number in these grades is as follows: In arithmetic, 50; algebra, 50; English grammar, 50; English composition, 50; U. S. history, 50; phsiology, 50; botany, 23; Latin, 41; natural philosophy, 3. The lines between these two grades are not closely drawn. To complete them requires from three to to four years, according to the capacity and diligence of the pupil. The text-books used in these grades are as follows: Robinson's intellectual and Wentworth & Hill's practical arithmetics, Wentworth's higher algebra, Reed & Kellogg's higher English, Collar & Daniel's first Latin book, Allen & Greenough's Latin grammar and Cæsar, Steele's popular physics, Tracy's physiology, Youman's botany, Eggleston's U. S. history and Kennedy's "What Words Say."

The text-books adopted by our city trustees are the following:

Speller, Swinton's; reader, Barnes'; arithmetic, Appleton's and Robinson's intellectual; geography, Barnes'; grammar, Barnes' short studies in English and Reed & Kellogg's;

natural philosophy, Steele's popular physics; physiology, Smith's and Tracy's; history, Eggleston's.

Enrolment for the year 1889-'90, white, 575; colored, 612. Average attendance, white, 386; colored, 406. Total, 792.

Names of Faculty and salary of each per month.—Mr. S. M. Nash, $65; Mrs. Lizzie S. Hale, $65; Miss Jennie Worthington, Mrs. Lula Fort, Miss Ruth Koger, $60 each; Miss Sarrah Sherrod, Miss Mary Mayo, $50 each; Miss Blannie Shields, $60; Miss Sallie Koger and Miss Lou Neilson, $40 each. Colored teachers.—Mr. W. I. Mitchell, $65; H. B. Brothers, $35; T. P. Harris, Mrs. Hattie Johnson, $30 each; Mrs. Hester Moody, Mrs. Morgan, $25 each; Miss Mattie Farnandis, Emanuel Boyd, $20 each.

The above salaries do not fairly represent the relative merits of the teachers, or the work done by them in the schools. The city council fix these salaries, and occasionally other considerations than merit control their action.

BILOXI PUBLIC SCHOOL.

J. L. LADD, PRINCIPAL.

Biloxi, the oldest town in Mississippi (founded in 1699), fronts the famous Ship Island harbor to the south and the Back Bay of Biloxi to the north. Its beautiful, high, dry, healthful, peninsular location attracts many guests from southern cities in summer, and from northern regions in winter. Formerly, the children of these temporary residents were either taught by private tutors or kept at schools elsewhere; while the children of nearly one-half of the permanent residents were kept at work in the numerous fish and oyster-packing factories of the town. Owing to these and other causes, the school here, up to 1889, was rather a crude affair, poorly housed, poorly equipped and confined to a term of four or five months in each year.

In 1889 the school took possession of a magnificent new building, erected at a cost of $10,000 and presented to the town by H. T. and F. T. Howard. Possessing a liberal culture themselves, they appreciated the great need of better school facilities by the town in which they were born and reared. The building is about 66 feet square, with projections north and south for the stairways and cloak rooms. It is two stories high, with a large study-room on each floor, and recitation rooms adjoining. Under the bell-tower is an octagonal room on each floor—one used as a library and the other as a museum. The building is architecturally beautiful, is very convenient, and is well finished, both inside and outside. The study-rooms are seated with first-class individual desks.. The equipment consists of ample black-board space, maps, charts, globe, microscope, a six-foot telescope ; kindergarten paraphernalia, etc. There are concrete walks, artesian water, etc.

During the term of 1889–'90, Prof. A. M. Whipple, a very competent man, was principal; and, although his corps of teachers was not large enough to handle the school to the best advantage, and his own work was hindered by failing health, the school made fair progress. Enrollment, 245.

In October, 1890, J. L. Ladd, a graduate of the Missouri State University, was chosen principal. He at once set about grading and popularizing the school. By a liberal use of the columns of the local paper, he awakened popular interest and secured therefrom a hearty co-operation and valuable aid. Incongruities of classification were remedied and a course of seven years or grades was established ; beginning with the kindergarten and ending with completed arithmetic, geography, grammar, rhetoric, physiology and natural philosophy. A literary society was organized in the 6th and 7th grades, and the work of collecting a library and museum was begun. By the close of the term nearly 400 volumes had been secured for the library and several hundred specimens of varying scientific and historic interest had been collected in the museum. In August, 1891, Dr. P. Girardin,—an old and highly cultivated citizen—dying bequeathed to the museum a collection of mounted birds and reptiles valued at more than $1,000. Before the close of the term several pupils of the 7th grade passed the official examination and secured certificates to teach. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the grip and an epidemic of measles, the average enrollment during the term was 259.

As the school has grown in reputation it has attracted the attention of the summer and winter residents, many of whom now have homes here and bring their children with them. The packing companies having prospered, their employes have become well-to-do and are each year giving their children fewer hours in the factory, and more in school. The present board of trustees came in with the new building, and to their untiring energy, unselfish devotion, courage, tact and ability is largely due the rapid growth and present efficiency and prosperity of the school. A tax of three mills would support a high school, and the town is now ripe for such an enterprise, and it is safe to say that if the present board be re-appointed, the high school will come in the near future.

At the beginning of the present term (1890–'91), the enrollment was 250, and it is expected to reach 300.

Books in use: McGuffey's readers and spellers, full series; Ray's arithmetic. full series; Eclectic geographies; Reed & Kellogg's grammars; Hart's rhetoric; Steele's physiology; Steele's physics; Spencerian copy-book; Eggleston's histories.

Present corps of teachers and salaries: Mr. J. L. Ladd, principal, $100 per month; Miss Josephine Santini, assistant, $45; Miss Edna Holley, assistant, $35; Miss Minnie Ladd, assistant, $30; Miss Luce Melancon, kindergartner, $45.

BROOKHAVEN GRADED PUBLIC SCHOOL.

MISS LOU LOVELL, PRINCIPAL.

The corner-stone of the Brookhaven public school-house was laid with Masonic ceremonies, December 30, 1890. The building is a substantial two-story brick structure. There is an entrance in both front and rear. On the first floor these entry halls open into a large study hall into which open two recitation rooms and the principal's office. Back of the study hall and opening into it and the rear entry hall is the primary department. At present the second floor is one large room opening into the upper entry halls, and into a room intended for a school library; when finished, it will be divided into study and recitation rooms. The building is well heated throughout; the study-hall and primary department by stoves, the other rooms by grates. Ventilation and light are amply provided for. The furniture is all new. The double desks are of the most improved kind, as are the recitation seats and teachers' desks, and chairs. The school is supplied with foot-mats, hat-racks, clock, bells, slate-blackboards, outline maps, a globe, reading chart, numeral frame, and many other useful articles. When the building is finished and furnished throughout (as it will be in a few months), the cost of grounds, building, and furniture will aggregate ten thousand five hundred dollars. The graded system was not adopted until the fall of 1890. On October 6th, 1890, the beginning was made in a rented hall without school furniture or appliances of any description. The enrollment the first day was 67. The school increased rapidly. During the eight months' session of 1890–'91 the average monthly enrollment was 102 and the average daily attendance 82.

The session of 1891–'92 opened with 141 pupils. Up to date (November 27) the enrollment is 105 boys and 88 girls, total 193. The average number belonging is 161. The average number attending daily, 151. The course of study at present, extends through nine grades (years), two of these grades constituting the high school department. The course of study in those two years embraces arithmetic, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, ancient and modern history, physics, physical geography, and English literature.

The text-books adopted by the board of control are: Barnes's readers, geographies, and histories; McGuffey's revised speller; Reed & Kellogg's graded and high lessons in English; Knox-Heath's elementary lessons in English; Robinson's progressive arithmetics; Steele's physics and hygienic physiology; Harper's fifth reader; Wentworth's algebra; Eclectic geometry; Maury's physical geography; Power's accountant, and Raub's English literature.

During the eleven months of its history the Brookhaven graded public school has grown steadily in favor, each month has witnessed the accessions to the ranks of its friends. Its board of control, principal, and teachers are hoping and laboring to make it each month more efficient and a greater blessing to Brookhaven, and Lincoln county, and through them to the entire State. The teachers for the session of 1891–'92 are Mrs. A. D. Ewing, Miss Olivia Sones, Miss Annie Buie, and Miss Kate Mikell.

CORINTH.

WM. J. LAMB, PRINCIPAL.

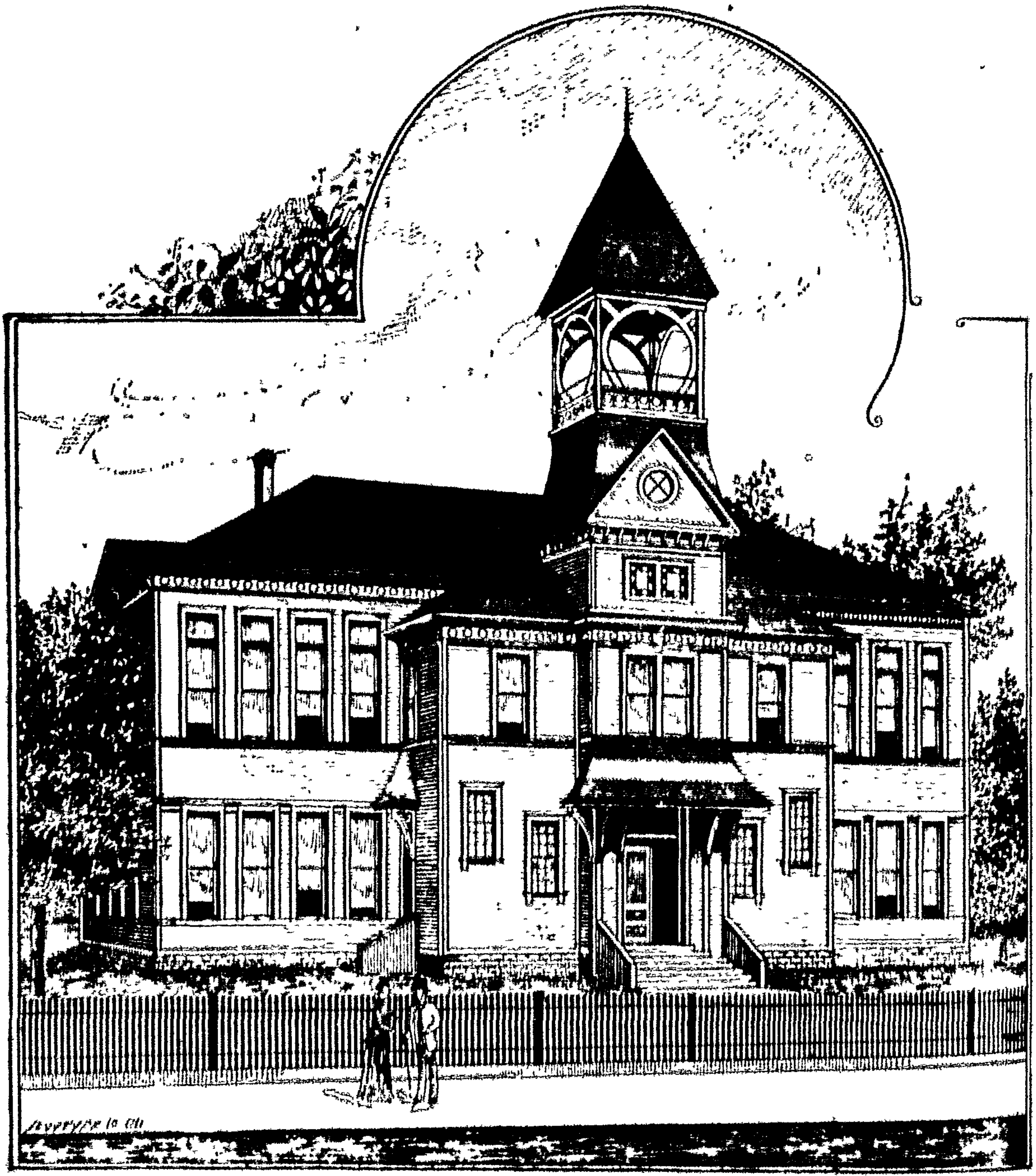
School began November, 2d, opening with 170 pupils. At close of first month it numbered 225. At close of first week of second month, we have enrolled 236. Out of this number there are about 40 taking high school work. There are about 18 studying Latin, English and higher mathematics. Others of the number 40 mentioned have some high school work and some graded work. The prospect for a good school here was never better. Every one seems to be taking a great interest in school work. I only give this flattering report, because of the numerous complimentary reports that come to me about the school.

List of books are as follows:—McGuffey's reader, Wilson's speller, Robinson's mathematics, Monteith's geography, Chambers's history, Reed & Kellogg's grammars, Steele's physiology and philosophy.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS GRADED SCHOOL.

P. M. TYLER, PRINCIPAL.

The graded school of Crystal springs was organized about four years ago, but owing to lack of interest on the part of prominent citizens, insufficient buildings, and other adverse influences, it did not at first take its proper rank among the graded schools of the State. Two years ago, however, the patrons, and other prominent business men of the town, united and voted the necessary funds to erect and furnish a suitable school building. This was ready for occupancy early in February, of this year. We have now a building



CRYSTAL SPRINGS GRADED SCHOOL.

convenient in arrangement, amply large, and for beauty of finish, within and without, we believe, unsurpassed by any of nearly equal cost to be found within the State. It is a source of congratulation to the citizens, and an object of admiration to visitors.

The cost of the building, with equipments, was something under $10,000. We have good desks, a full supply of solid slate blackboards, recitation benches, teachers' desks, all necessary maps, charts, etc. The first floor consists of three commodious class rooms, with cloak room attached, and entrance halls; the second floor is designed for the "Hall plan" of instruction, having a large hall, 69 by 40 feet, and three recitation rooms adjoining. The building will accommodate more than 200 pupils.

The primary and high school grades are on the lower floor; the intermediate and grammar grades, from third to seventh, inclusive, occupy the hall on the second floor. The enrollment for the last scholastic year was two hundred and fifty pupils, and the percentage of attendance was fairly good. Our high school begins with the eighth grade year and comprises a two years' course. At present about thirty pupils are in attendance in this department. We consider the high school a most important feature of the school. The training s academic and preparatory. Our object is to so ground the pupil in the principles of a good education and to induce such habits of study and research that he will be fully prepared, not only to enter well in a higher institution of learning, but to hold rank among its best students. We endeavor to have the pupil so master the entire course of study that there will be no need of his ever having to traverse that ground again. The pupils work with commendable zeal and the results are indeed gratifying. The public high school is the stepping-stone from the common school to the college; it takes the place of, and is in certain respects superior to the private academy. Our people recognize in it a most important adjunct to the common school.

This separate school district adopted text-books in line with the county adoption. In the high school we use Wentworth's mathematics, Gage's physical sciences, Montgomery's history of England and Barnes's general history, Lockwood's lessons in English, Collar and Daniel's and A. and G's Latin and Guyot's physical geography.

The names of the present faculty are P. M. Tyler, principal; Miss Hattie Fewell, first assistant; Misses M. Lackey, M. Linfield, M. Hyland and Mrs. Ora Thomson. The teachers draw a monthly salary of $40.

DURANT PUBLIC SCHOOL.

G. W. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT.

Durant has two school buildings—one for the white and one for the colored children. These buildings and lots are worth about $3,000. The buildings are framed, and are not large enough to meet the growing demands. This matter has been placed before the city authorities, and we hope that another year will not close before Durant shall have a school building of which she will be justly proud.

For lack of sufficient funds to employ a full corps of teachers and of school-room facilities, the schools of the city have not been properly graded—one teacher often being compelled to take charge of two or more grades, thus rendering the work less efficient and satisfactory to both teacher and parents. Our finances, however, are assuming a better shape, and in a short time these defects will disappear.

The records of the school and the school work were kept in the office of Superintendent G. T. Hamilton, and in the great fire of last spring, were burnt, so that no accurate report can be made; and as much of it would be guess work, we deem it best to omit it altogether. Suffice it to say the schools have been graded, as best could be under the circumstances, and the work of the teachers has been satisfactory. We have had about 15 students in Latin, some of whom are now attending colleges at different points. The public term continues seven months in the year.

English literature, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, Latin and Greek are taught in highest grade. The colored school, of course, does not grade above the common school system.

The list of books adopted by the town authorities is the same as that adopted by the county board, and is of the American Book Company and gives general satisfaction.

The faculty of the white school for 1889-'90 was Prof. J. H. Hammet, superintendent city schools and principal of the white school—salary $100 per month; Prof. G. T. Hamilton, 1st assistant, $65 per month; Miss Cecile Ramsey, 2d assistant, $65 per month; Miss Angie Melton, 3d assistant; $65 per month.

Colored faculty for same term: R. W. Jackson, principal, $50 per month; Mrs. P. J. Jackson, 1st assistant, $40 per month; Mrs. Amanda Hatcher, 2d assistant, $30 per month.

White, for 1890-'91: Professor J. W. Martin, city superintendent and principal of the white school, $100 per month; Prof. C. S. Drake, 1st assistant, $50 per month; Miss Katie Bachus, 2d assistant, $50 per month; Mrs. Martin, 3d assistant, $50 per month.

Colored, same as last term, and salary the same.

Present faculty, G. W. Smith, city superintendent and principal of white school; Miss Cecile Ramsey, 1st assistant; Miss Fannie Owens, 2d assistant; Miss Georgia W. Nicholson, 3d assistant.

Colored is the same as last term.

GREENVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

E. E. BASS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Our present school board: Messrs. Theo. Pohl, Wm. M. Worthington and Wm. Yerger.

Buildings same as reported in your last biennial; are in good state of repair. The board will be compelled to erect a new building for white children before another school year opens. They will contract for and build immediately a four-room school for colored children. Both schools are crowded and especially the colored. The reports show in white school for month of December, 1891: Number enrolled for month, boys, 223; girls, 191; total, 414. Daily attendance, boys, 214; girls, 184; total, 398.

Colored School.—Number enrolled for month, boys, 173; girls, 249; total, 422. Daily attendance, boys, 165; girls, 238; total, 403.

The colored school during the month after the new year is largely increased in attendance. January 4, 1892, there were 45 new pupils in colored school.

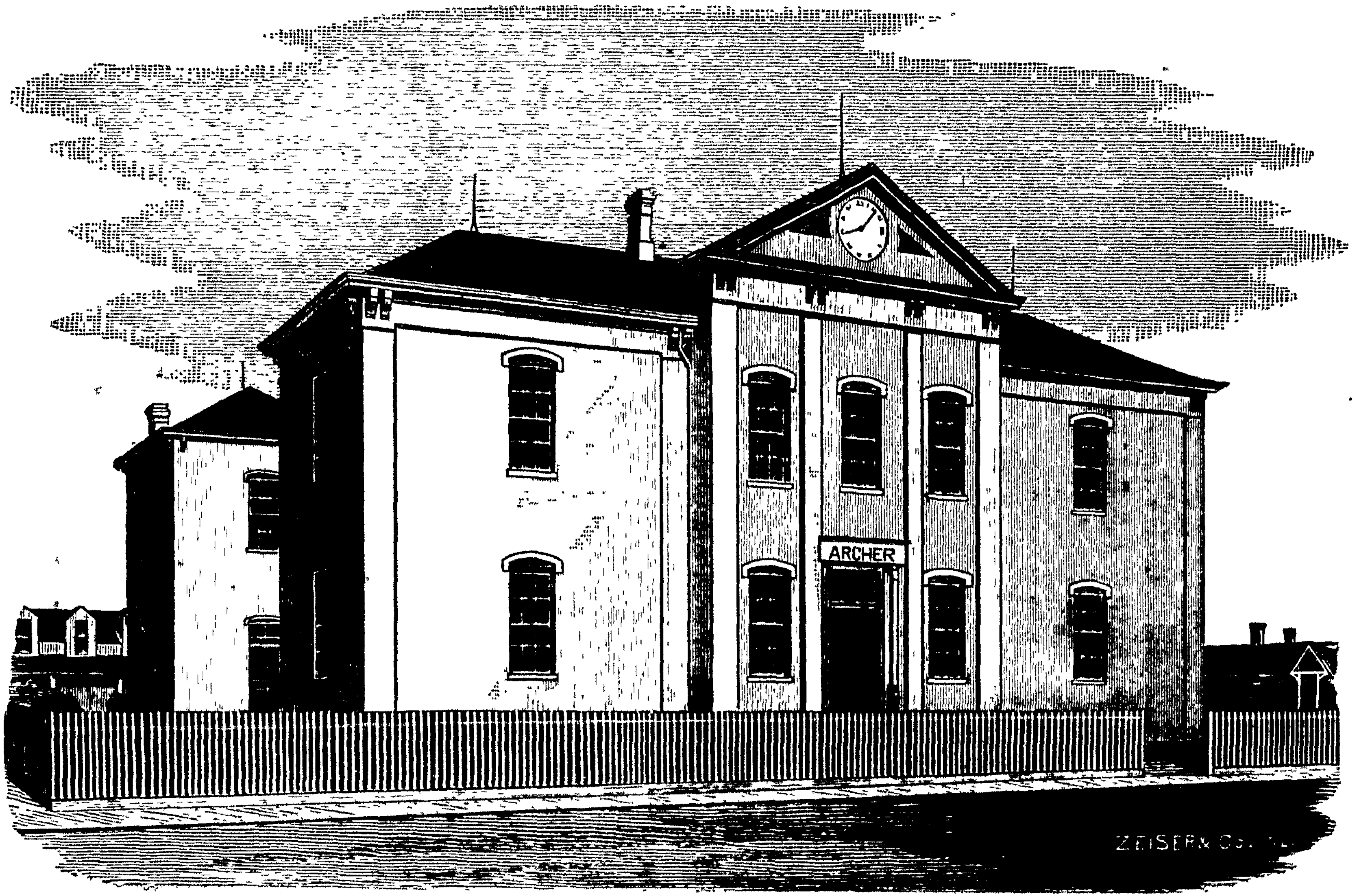
Expenses.—Teachers, (white school (10), including superintendent) salaries, $6,075; salaries, colored teachers (7), $2,360; janitors (2), $270; coal and incidentals, $120; total, $8,885.

Faculties 1891–'92.—White school, E. E. Bass, principal and superintendent; Miss Christian, high school; Miss Darling, eigth grade; Miss Gordon, 7th grade; Miss Trigg, sixth grade; Miss Shields, fifth grade; Miss Montgomery, fourth grade; Miss Harbison, third grade; Miss Trigg, second grade; Miss Harris, first grade and assistant in high school.

Colored school.—E. E. Bass, superintendent; W. J. Jordon principal and teacher in sixth and seventh grade; Mr. Harvey, fifth grade; Mrs. Garrett, fourth grade; Mrs. Lewis, third grade; Mrs. Pearce, second grade; Misses White and Smith, first grade.

Library has been added to and improved.

Bought a piano and the school will pay for same.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GREENVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

HATTIESBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

S. H. SHANNON, PRINCIPAL.

The main building is 34 by 60 feet with an arm or ell at one end 28 by 40 feet; this is connected by a platform, say, 40 feet to the third building—size, 33 by 56 feet. This is divided into two rooms, with a small office room for principal in corner of one. The grounds are nicely located on the brow of a hill, slightly inclined sufficiently to serve as a drainage. The property is valued, or will bring between $2,500 and $3,000. The rooms are nicely seated with folding desks, and are supplied with stoves, blackboards, maps, globes, charts and apparatus for the study of chemistry, etc.

Number of scholars enrolled, two hundred and thirty, average attendance, two hundred; number of grades, nine; below high school, seven; number of years devoted to high school, two.

First year's high school course, viz: Robinson's practical arithmetic completed, Hansell's geometry, Hansell's course in book-keeping, Stuart's classics,. English grammar, P. & R's history of England, Latin grammar, Bingham and Smith's elementary physiology, completed.

Second year's work.—Mathematics, Robinson's higher arithmetic completed; Davies' higher algebra; geometry, Stewart and Wentworth; classics continued; rhetoric, Quackenbos'; Latin, Cæsar; Steele's physiology completed, Steele's physics completed, and chemistry.

Number studying Latin, 12; English grammar, 25 to 30; sciences, 25; language lessons, 125..

List of text-books as adopted by the trustees of Hattiesburg graded school, viz: Reader, McGuffey's revised; speller, Harrington; mathematics, Robinson; algebra, Davies; geometry, Stuart; geography, Cornell's first steps, Maury's elementary and complete; history, Hansell; physiology, Smith's elementary and Steele's; physiology, Steele's; Miss. copy books.

The above is from memory; don't know whether it is correct or not. Will send list later.

I am satisfied that our school is on the high road to success. Am told by those who live here that the present school is much better than any they have ever had. There is a bright outlook for the youths of this community.

Principal, S. H. Shannon, per month $75; first assistant, Miss Mary Morrison, $35; second assistant, Miss Annie McEnistry, $30; third assistant, Miss Mary Oliphant, $25.

HAZLEHURST HIGH SCHOOL.

G. W. TURNER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Our magnificent school building was erected four years ago at an expense of twenty-three thousand dollars, being complete in every particular, built under plans by the designer of the Cotton Centennial of New Orleans (Alexander), and being heated and ventilated by the Isaac D. Smeed's system, of Toledo, Ohio.

Last year the enrollment was 250 and the average attendance 193. This year the enrollment is 279, with an average of 218, and 85 in the high school department (6th, 7th and 8th grades).

The high school department is at present under two experienced educators, both adapted to the work of this department, one of whom, Prof. T. L. Trawick of Crystal Springs, made the highest mark on the October examination ever made in this county. The books in the high school department adopted by the board of control are as follows:

Mathematics—Robinson's arithmetic, Robinson's geometry and Robinson's trigonometry and calculus, Robinson's mental arithmetic, Robinson's complete algebra; Swinton's outlines of history, Barnes' complete history of the United States, Maury's physical geography, Harvey's grammar, Quackenbos' rhetoric, Steele's chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy and physiology; Latin, Cæsar, Virgil and Cicero, Allen & Greenough's grammar.

By classes—Latin, in high school, 36; geometry, 20; trigonometry and calculus, 12; mental arithmetic, 52; English composition, 68; physical geography, 52; complete, arithmetic, 68; Swinton's outlines of history, 52; Barnes' complete history, 30.

There are three years devoted to high school work in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

The community seem thoroughly awake to the interests of the school, and parents who have had children off attending colleges have recalled them and placed them in our high school—a sure indication of its appreciation. Children seem to strive to out vie one another in their studies, and the community is in thorough sympathy with our school and its appointments.

As yet we have collected no library but that in the future. We have thorough and extensive laboratory of apparatus—llustrative of every department of science; physiological charts, full size; globes, equatorial and mounted; compasses and dividers for blackboard work; blocks, illustrative of all mathematical figures, and a valuable addition just recently made; Kennedy's mathematical forms, a new invention that ought to be in every school room, by which a child can see at a glance the relation between diameter and circumference. The "*pons asinorum*" is understood at once; cube root as simple as two and two make four.

LIST OF TEACHERS.—Prof. T. L. Trawick, principal, $100; Miss Marie Menger, $40; Miss Josie Andrews, $40; Miss Lula Anding, $40; Mrs. S. Sorsby, $40; Miss Maud B. Hawkins, $40; Prof. G. W. Turner, superintendent, $100.

HOLLY SPRINGS NORMAL INSTITUTE.

W. A. ANDERSON, PRINCIPAL.

The Holly Springs Normal Institute was erected in the year 1879, and the school was organized in October of that year. Since that time it has been conducted as a mixed school for whites. It is situated in a beautiful lot of four acres, in the central part of the city. The building was erected at a cost of $4,000. There are six rooms, three being above stairs and three below. The lot on which the school is built is worth $1,200. The equipment of the school consist of physiological and reading charts, globe, blackboards, etc., costing about $100.

There has been an enrollment of about 225 pupils, and about 50 of these reside without the corporate limits. The teachers, four in number, are elected annually on the first of August, by a board of trustees.

The course of study in this institution is as follows: Primary, intermediate, grammar and high school departments. The studies belonging to the regular public school curriculum are taught in the primary, intermediate and grammar departments, with the addition of Latin, in the fifth grade, and Latin, physical geography, history of England and algebra in the sixth. There are six grades below the high school.

High School Department.—Seventh grade: Reading, natural philosophy, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, Latin, Latin reader and Cæsar, Greek grammar, general history, book-keeping, civil government and rhetoric.

Eighth grade: Higher algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, chemistry, Latin, Sallust and Cicero, Greek reader and Xenophon's Anabasis.

Ninth grade: Trigonometry, surveying, mental philosophy, zoology, geology, logic, literature; Latin, Virgil, Horace and Livy; Greek, Herodotus. It requires four years to complete the high school course.

In the high school proper there are not more than 18 pupils studying Latin, 20 English, 20 mathematics, and 20 the sciences. In the higher grades of the school there are 35 studying Latin, 38 English, 38 mathematics, 30 the sciences. The Latin pupils of the fifth and sixth grades, and the English, mathematics and sciences, of the sixth are included in the latter.

The text-books adopted by the board of trustees are as follows: Geography, Maury; grammar, Hyde for lower grades; Reed & Kellogg for higher; arithmetic, Robinson; history of the United States, Hansell; history of England, Goodrich; general history, Swinton's outlines; spelling, Swinton for lower grades; Reed for higher; reading, Holmes' and Lamb's tales for advanced classes; physiology, Steele; natural philosophy, Steele; Latin grammar, Bingham; algebra, Robinson's elementary, Wentworth's higher; rhetoric, Lockwood; English literature, Shaw.

The school is in a very prosperous condition, and the pupils are doing fine work. Our motto is "thorough work."

The faculty of the school consists of W. A. Anderson, principal; A. D. Chesterman, first assistant; Mrs. N. B. Fant, second assistant; Miss Daisy Lucas, third assistant.

The salary of the principal is $100 per month; the first assistant receives $75; and the second and third assistants, $50 each per month.

JACKSON GRADED PUBLIC SCHOOL.

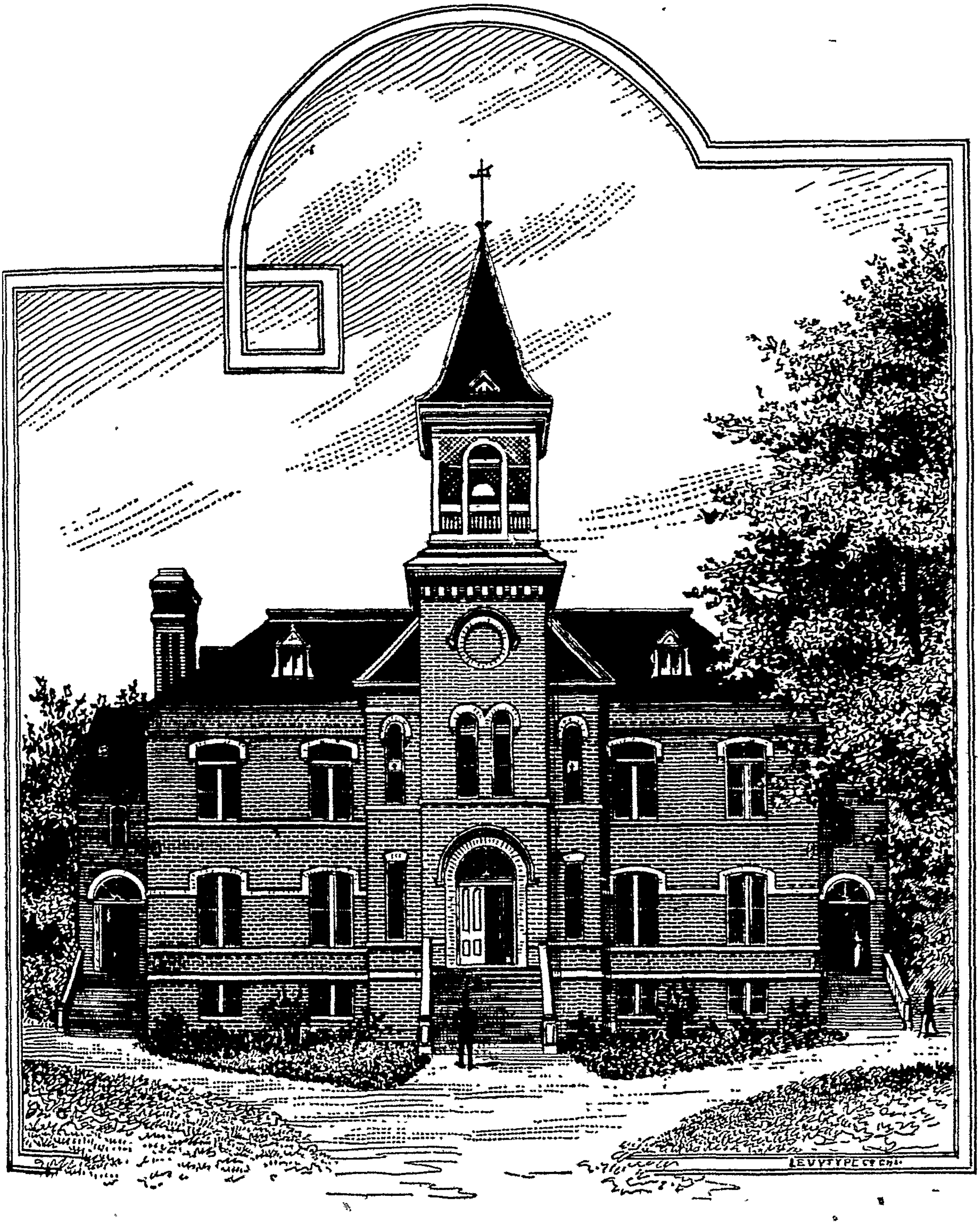
J. C. HARDY, PRINCIPAL.

The school buildings of this city are the same as reported in your last biennial report. Since then the city has expended $500 upon new equipments for the school. The enrolment for the year 1890-'91 was, boys, 220; girls, 243; total, 463. Average attending per month was 437. The enrolment up to date for year 1891-'92 is, boys, 271; girls, 279; total, 550. Average attendance, boys, 240; girls, 245; total, 485. There are seven years below high school and three years in high school.

COURSE OF STUDY IN HIGH SCHOOL.

First year.—Robinson's elementary algebra, Allen & Greenough's Latin grammar, Maury's physical geography, Markham's history of England, general exercises in spelling, composition, vocal music, graded singer No. 3, supplementary reading: Tales from Shakespeare, Scott's Ivanhoe and Guy Mannering.

Second year.—Geometry (Wentworth), Latin (Cæsar), general history, Gage's physics, review English and business arithmetic, compositions, vocal music, graded singer No. 3.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JACKSON GRADED PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Third year.—Latin (Virgil), trigonometry (Wentworth), civil government (Fiske), lessons in language, composition, rhetoric (Lockwood), and English literature.

Those completing this course receive diplomas. Five completed the course last year, and six will finish this year. Of the five who completed the course last year, one has gone off to college, three have entered the school-room as teachers, and one is engaged as a type-writer. In the first year 15 are now enrolled; in the second year, 13, and in the third year, 6.

Some of the children have formed themselves into a "Library Association," fitted up a nice library room and have collected over four hundred volumes of the very best books. They are constantly adding new selections, and I am determined to keep up an interest in this work by encouraging the teachers to join the association, and collect a "teacher's library" at the same time.

Faculty.—J. C. Hardy, principal, $150 per month; W. R. Mabry, first assistant, $75 per month; Miss Lorena Duling, principal of hall, $65 per month; Miss Annie Hemingway, in fourth grade, $45 per month; Miss Ida Raines, in first grade, $45 per month; Miss Mary Green, in the seventh grade, $41.65 per month; Miss Eugenia Granberry, in sixth grade, $41.65 per month; Mrs. O. Wall, in fifth grade, $41.65 per month; Miss Emma French, in eighth grade, $40 per month; Miss Iola Tapley, in third and fourth grade, $40 per month; Mrs. Nannie McWillie, in third grade, $40 per month; Miss Rosa Wolff, in second grade, $40 per month; Miss Annie Buckley, in first grade, $40 per month.

MERIDIAN GRADED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A. A. KINCANNON, SUPERINTENDENT.

By referring to my report of two years ago you will get all the necessary data regarding the Meridian school buildings, lots, furniture, library, apparatus, etc. Since that report no additions in the way of houses, have been made by our school board, but school apparatus is added as necessity demands.

It is the purpose of our board to erect a suitable building for the growing quarter of our city known as South Side, where a school was established at the beginning of the session of 1890–'91, and also a building for the colored children in lieu of the one recently burned.

In the white schools of the city we have 29 teachers; and in the colored 8, including the principal; divided as follows:

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Miss Annie Williams, principal, salary $75 per month

Mrs F. J. Mosby, 9th grade, $50; Miss Alice Bull, 8th grade, $50; Miss Maria Sadler, 7th grade, $50; Miss Marianne du Quercron, 6th grade, $50; Miss Fannie White, 6th grade, $50; Miss May Durham, 5th grade, $40; Miss Mattie Owen, 4th grade, $40; Mrs. V. P. Hooper, 3d grade, $40; Mrs. M. J. Murphy, 2d grade, $40; Miss Mary Hackett, 1st grade, $40; Miss Willie Brown, 1st grade, $40; Miss Zelle Watts, Music (independent class); Miss Edna Lockard, typewriting, $40.

WITHERSPOON SCHOOL.

Miss Sunie Boydstun, principal, salary $60 per month; Miss Lena Davidson, 4th grade, $40; Miss Pet Moore, 3d grade, $40; Miss Lida Terry, 2d, grade, $40; Miss May Andrews, 1st grade, $40; Miss Blanche Buntyn, 1st grade, $40.

CHALK SCHOOL.

Miss Kate Moseley, principal, salary $60 per month; Miss Patty Woods, 5th grade, $40; Miss Nancy Beasley, 4th grade, $40; Miss Susie Montgomery, 3d grade, $40; Miss Kate Griffin, 2d grade, $40; Miss Mamie Lucie, 1st grade, $40.

SOUTH SIDE.

Miss Tilla McDeavitt, principal, salary $60 per month; Miss Virginia Brown, 2d grade, $40; Miss Lillian Walker, 1st grade, $40; Miss Ella Sherrod, Mistress of industrial drawing; Miss Sara Felix Banks, Mistress of vocal music.

Miss Eddie Taft, music, West End School.

Institutes.—On alternate Saturdays our teachers are required to attend an institute under the management of the city superintendent, where the work of each grade is reviewed, and methods of teaching the various subjects are discussed, each teacher being required to take part. These institutes are fruitful beyond measure of good to teachers, and have contributed no insignificent share toward the development of the school interests of this city.

In this connection I must be pardoned for urging that the institutes for teachers of county schools be extended to one week of continuous work, under the direction of institute experts.

The enrollment for 1891–'92, white and colored, was 1,656 up to December 1, 1891.

A record of the daily work of each pupil is kept, as you are already advised. Our session extends from September to May, and is nine months in duration. The High School numbers thrse grades, and requires three years for the completion of its course of study. During the last two years we have given much time to the study of science, and I am pleased to note the most gratifying results.

The Industrial department is well organized, and under the skilful management of Miss Edna Lockard, is proving a useful factor in the practical education of our youth.

THE NATCHEZ INSTITUTE.

WM. H. KER, PRINCIPAL.

This school, always popular, is growing in popularity each year, the very best and most influential of our citizens sending their children to it. Most of our business men graduated from this school and received no further educational advantages, and they take pride in sending their sons and daughters to follow in their footsteps- We do not set our mark very high, but we try to be thorough in what we teach. Our school would be much larger, but Natchez is the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church in the State. and there are two large Catholic schools here—one for boys and the other for girls.

At the beginning of the session of 1890–'91—my second year—the kindergarten was added to the school, and experience has shown this to be a step in the right direction.

Just previous to the opening of the present session—1891–'92—the trustees passed an ordinance, with my most hearty approval, looking to the speedy and entire abolition of corporal punishment from the school. In lieu of this punishment, the principal was authorized, in cases of persistent or aggravated offences, to suspend for two weeks or less, and the change has thus far worked admirably.

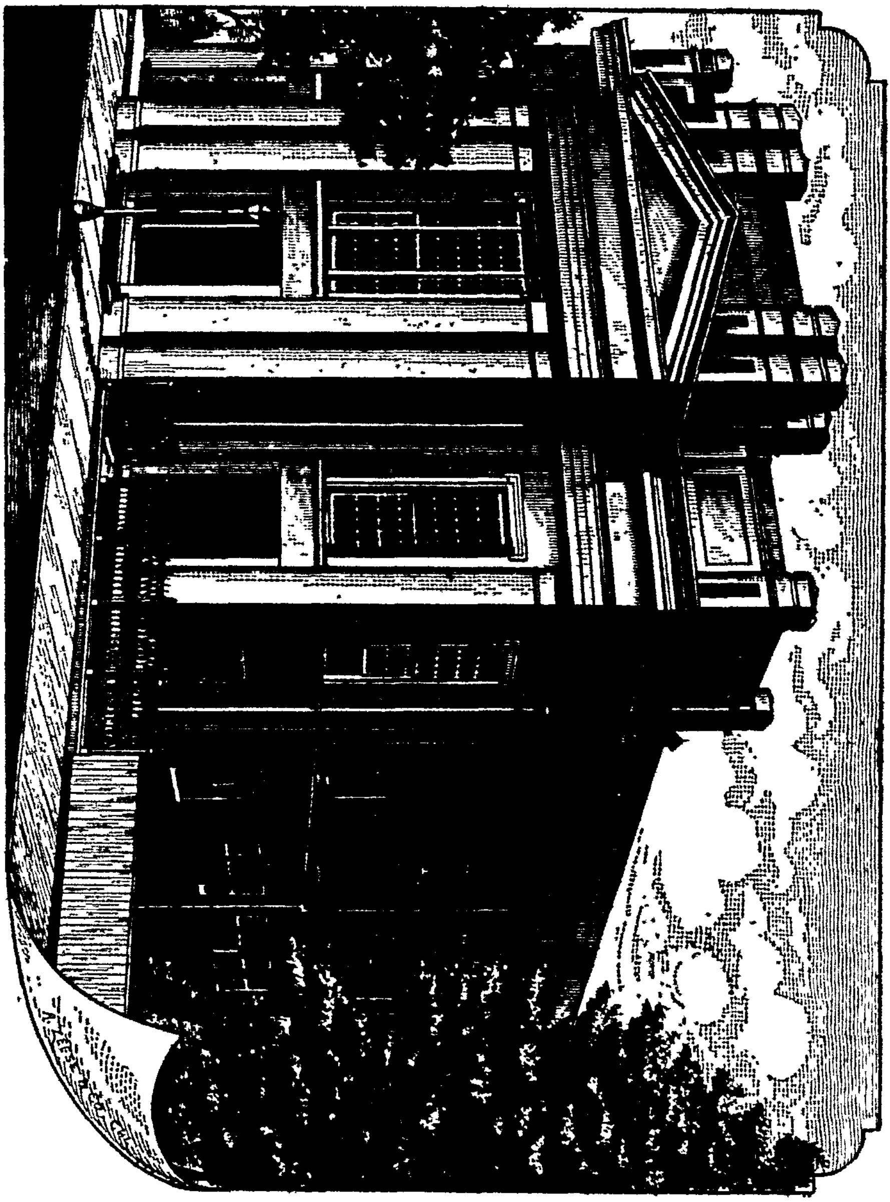
ENROLLMENT.—Our total enrollment for the session of 1889–'90 was 518; that of 1890–'91 was 550; and our enrollment for the first month of 1891–'92 was 538. At the present time, December 1, 1891, there are seventy more pupils enrolled than at the same time last year, and I am confident the total enrollment will exceed 600.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.—That for 1889–'90 was 405 for 1890–'91, 425; and that for the first month of this session was 514. The small average during the two previous years was owing to epidemics of measles.

Except in the kindergarten and high school departments, the boys and girls are taught in separate rooms, there being two teachers to each grade.

The grades and number of years to each grade are as follows: The grades cover one year each.

The course for the junior year of the high school are as follows: Maury's manual of geography, completed; Sanford's analytical arithmetic, to ratio; Reed's word lessons, completed; Reed and Kellogg's higher English completed; Sanford's elementary algebra, to page 186; Myer's general history, half way through; and Steele's hygienic physiology, begun and completed.



THE NATCHEZ INSTITUTE.

Course for the senior year: Sanford's analytical arithmetic, completed; Sanford's elementary algebra, completed; Myer's general history, completed; and Kellogg's rhetoric, Steele's fourteen weeks in chemistry, and Sharpless's natural philosophy, begun and completed.

There are usually from fifty to sixty pupils in the high school, and our graduating class numbers about twenty.

List of books adopted by Trustees: Holmes' series of readers, Hansell's primary speller and copy-books, Reed's word lessons, Reed & Kellogg's grammars, Maury's geographies, Derry's U. S. history, Myer's general history, Sanford's arithmetics and elementary algebra, Kellogg's rhetoric, Steele's physiology and chemistry, Sharpless' natural philosophy.

Faculty.—Wm. H. Ker, principal, salary $100; Miss Agnes Marsh, Miss Hattie Stewart, Miss Anna Brandon, Miss Ida Griffin, Miss Artie Means, Miss Mary Lyle, Leila Bennett, Miss Maggie Stockton, Miss Ida Leach, Mrs. E. L. Pasko, Miss Nannie Morris, Miss Mary Irvine, Miss Janie Stockman, Miss Jennie Stietenroth.

Principal receives $100 per month, and all grade teachers $40.

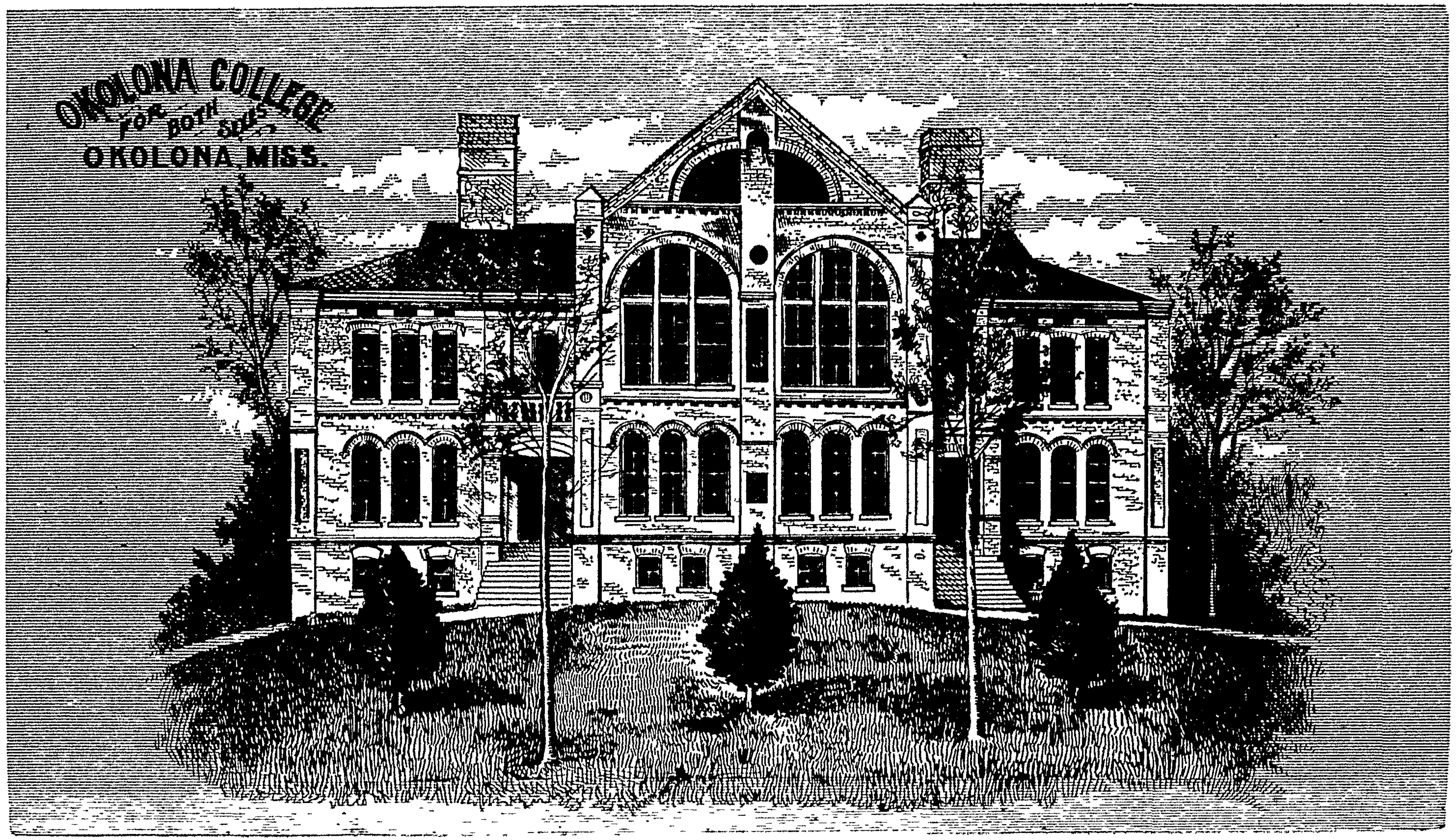
OKOLONA GRADED SCHOOLS.

THOS. C. WALTON; SUPERINTENDENT.

HISTORY, LOCATION, ETC.

During the spring of 1888 the city council of Okolona, in connection with an enterprising and progressive citizenship, conceived the plan of establishing a high grade school in their city. In furtherance of this determination, a charter, liberal in its provisions, was procured, funds obtained, and the construction of a magnificent building commenced. The building was completed September 27, 1890, and is a grand structure of brick, 80 feet by 110 feet. It contains a nine-foot basement story of eight rooms, in which is located the complete apparatus of the Ruttan-Smeed's heating, ventilating and dry-closet system. Above this are two stories, containing ten large, commodious, study and class-rooms, and a fine auditorium seventy-nine feet by forty feet.

This building is the most substantial edifice ever erected in the State, and would be an ornament to any city. Okolona is located on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, eighteen miles south of Tupelo, (crossing of the K. C., M. and B. R. R.), and 65 miles south of Corinth, (crossing of M. & C. R. R.,) and thirty miles north of West Point, (crossing of Georgia Pacific & T. C. R. R's.) It is conceded to be the most healthful locality in the State or in the South. The citizens are enterprising and progressive, and the city government confessedly one of the best in the State. Okolona has churches representing both Protestant and Catholic denominations. Socially, Okolona is the peer of any city in the South, and an


OKOLONA COLLEGE
FOR BOTH SEXES
OKOLONA, MISS.

applicant for admission to her society must be *sans puer et sans reproache.* The beauty, salubrity and accessibility of its situation, the liberal and progressive spirit of its people, and solid financial basis of its material prosperity, the sound and elevated intectual and moral tone of its community should commend Okolona to parents who desire that their sons and daughters should become "corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."

White school.—Length of school year, ten months; building, three-story brick, valued at $25,000; heating apparatus, $3,500; furniture and apparatus, $1,500; library, now being constructed, $150; number of pupils enrolled during year: males, 165; females, 240; total number, 405; number grades below high school, 6; number grades high school, 4; number pupils high school department, 107; number pupils Latin course, 38; number pupils science course, 65; number pupils English course, 107.

Faculty.—Thos. C. Walton, principal, salary $1,800; Chas. E. Saunders, first assistant, $850; W. R. Hill, $600; Kate Bodenhamer, $400; Mollie Green, $400; Jesse Riley, $400; Sallie Kilpatrick,,$400; total salary account, $4,850; janitor, $200; fuel account and incidentals, $200; total expense, $5,250; average cost per pupil per annum,,$12.96.

Text-books adopted by board.—Arithmetic, Robinson, Ray; geography, Swinton, Maury; readers, McGuffey; history, Chambers, Meyers; grammar, Harvey, Green's analysis; spelling, Watson, Henkle; algebra, Ray's elementary and higher; geometry, Wentworth; trigonometry, Wentworth; analytical geometry, Wentworth; Latin, Collar and Daniel; Latin, Allen and G., sophomore, junior, senior; English, Lockwood; literature, Shaw; science, Steele's fourteen weeks.

Colored school.—Building brick, valued at $1,500; length of school year, seven months; furniture and apparatus, $300; number of pupils enrolled during year: males, estimated, 100; females, estimated, 120; total, 220; number grades, 6.

Faculty.—C. F. Green, principal, salary $380; James James, first assistant, $280; Mrs. White, $175; Mrs. Green, $175; Mamie Walker, $175; Mrs. Carter, $100; total salaries, $1,290; fuel and incidentals, $100; average cost per pupil, 7 months, $6.32. Text-books same as white.

OSYKA HIGH SCHOOL.

G. A. RAMSAY, PRINCIPAL.

Two years ago, in 1890, the town of Osyka was made a separate school district, and in the same year the Osyka high school was established, under the management of Prof. Fuqua, as principal. The facts and statistics relating to the school during the time that Prof. Fuqua was principal, I am unable to give.

In the early part of the present year the citizens succeeded in raising, by appropriation, and voluntary contribution, $2,500 to defray the expenses of constructing a school building; and with this amount of money, the citizens proceeded to erect a frame building, which was completed in time to be occupied at the beginning of the present session. The house is a single story building, and consists of a study hall with a seating capacity for two hundred pupils. Adjoining the study hall on the north, are two recitation rooms, 20x20 feet, and adjoining the study hall on the east, are two similar rooms. The study hall and recitation rooms are well lighted and furnished with heating stoves and patent desks. The school is also furnished with an unabridged dictionary, rolling maps, globes, charts, clock and balls and slate-board. The furniture is all of an excellent quality, and cost $800. After the opening of the present session, the influx of pupils being greater than was expected, we employed a fifth teacher and rented a room, a short distance from the main building, to supply the demand. The school building is an example of model workmanship and reflects great honor and credit on the citizens of the town. The school, at present, is under very favorable auspices. The deportment of the pupils is good, and great interest in school work is manifested.

Our present enrolment is two hundred and three, of which number twenty-five are in the high school department; one hundred in the intermediate, and the remainder in the preparatory.

Following is a list of books we use in high school department: Higher mathematics, Wentworth's series, natural science, Steele's series, English grammar, Abbott's how to parse, rhetoric, Day's rhetorical praxis, Latin, Allen & Greenough's grammar, Gildersleeve's primer, Latin authors by any publisher.

Books adopted by county board (which we use), Steele's physics and physiology, Nicholson's written arithmetic, Robinson's mental arithmetic, Reed & Kellogg's grammar, Knox-Heath's language lessons, Hansell's history, Barnes' geography, McGuffey's readers, Hansell's speller.

Faculty.—G. A. Ramsey, $75 per month; B. C. Quin, $40 per month; Miss Lillie Stokes, $30 per month; Miss Dean Varnado, $25 per month; Miss Fannie Miller, $20 per month.

PASS CHRISTIAN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

J. C. LEGER, PRINCIPAL.

The school building is a single story frame, thirty feet wide by seventy feet long, containing four rooms, and was erected during the past summer, at a cost of $1,550. The large room, being designed for the principal's use, is thirty by thirty-five feet; the assistant's room is thirty by twenty feet; the remaining floor space is divided into two recitation rooms. Two larger rooms are connected by folding doors, so that there is a means of converting them into one large hall for exhibitions. Perfect ventilation is secured by ventilators over the doors, and by windows having movable top sash. Has galleries, coal cellar, artesian well water, and necessary out-buildings. Large, well shaded play grounds, equipped with bars, dumb-bells and other apparatus.

The school furnishings are of the modern type, the desks being of that type known as "Folding Lid and Lock Desks." Each desk lid folds over the book case, and is fitted with an automatic lock, to be used or not, at will. A full set of wall maps, charts and globes are used. The black-boards are canvass, selected as being second only to real stone slate, and are arranged along the wall in available spaces. Heat is supplied by two "Iron King Heaters" of ample capacity.

Hitherto the school has been for primary work, but an earnest effort is now being made to establish a graded school. The school is two grades below high school grade. Number of years to complete course, five.

Some high grade work is being done now, viz: English, French, geometry, algebra and book-keeping.

Books adopted are: Reading, McGuffeys; Spelling, McGuffey's; elocution, Brown's; penmanship, Spencerian; arithmetic, Ray's; mental arithmetic, Robinson's; alegbra, Robinson's, geometry, Davies' Legendre; book-keeping, Bryant & Stratton's; physiology, Steele's; philosophy, Gillet and Rolfe, grammar, Harvey's; rhetoric, Hart's; English literature, White's studies in Shakspeare, Whitter, Longfellow; geography, eclectic; French, Ollendorf's method.

Efforts are being made to establish a library, though at the present there are less than fifty volumes.

Conditions for moral, mental and physical growth of scholars are very favorable here, and a laudable ambition and friendly rivalry is manifest among them. The clear, harmonious understanding between teacher and pupil that is so essential to the good of the school is very marked here, and there is every reason to expect much good work in this school, which is well supported and upheld by the people of Pass Christian.

Principal, J. C. Leger, salary $750; first assistant, Miss S. C. Bisbee, salary $450.

PANOLA HIGH SCHOOL.

J. H. GARDINER, PRINCIPAL.

The Panola High School, of Sardis, Panola county, originated on account of the deeply felt need of a superior school that should give the children of Sardis, especially, but also those of Panola, or other county, a broad and thorough education. At first Mr. W. H. Wall, a gentleman of energy and kindness, started a list of subscribers to furnish the means of building a college and to pay teachers. Six thousand dollars were used for the school building, the plan of which is acknowledged to be unsurpassed. The large study hall is in the centre, and adjoining are five other rooms, from each of which exit and entrance is given without passing through any other room. The rooms are all furnished with ventilators, good stoves, plenty of light, excellent wall blackboards extending entirely around each room, and comfortable desks of a size to suit the pupils. The school also has several large wall maps of the United States, several globes, a tellurian of cast-iron and plaster, physical maps ot all the States of the Union, and of the continents, boxes of geometrical solids, cube root and other blocks, abacus, etc., besides a new organ valued at $145 cash, a library of three hundred selected volumes, a museum of ores, rocks, shells, plants, fossils, woods, relics, etc. On the campus we have a gymnasium of rings, horizontal bar, trapeze, ropes, ladders; and parallel bars.

There is plenty of room also for games of baseball, football, drilling, etc.

In front and at the sides of the building there were planted on Arbor Day, last spring, thirty young trees. All but one of which are growing beautifully. There were several good large trees growing before which were trimmed. The main building and outbuildings, etc., were all repaired and painted, the fence being whitewashed.

The school term last year and this year extends nine consecutive months. The enrolment this year and last year is about 235; average attendance about 200.

Our school is divided into four departments: Primary, intermediate, business, higher and normal. There are about eighty pupils in the primary, seventy in the intermediate and fifty in the higher department.

As scholars can advance as rapidly as to complete amount of work required in each department, and as the abilities of pupils vary greatly, no time can be assigned for the completion of the studies in each department. At least five years are required for the higher, three for the intermediate, and two for the primary. A scholar may drop a study whenever he passes a satisfactory examination on it, but he must be examined on all the studies of his grade before he can advance to a higher grade. No pupil is permitted to discontinue any study. Greek is the only optional study.

The Philoterian Society offers excellent opportunities for debates, mock trials, declamations, reading of essays, singing, organ practice, etc., etc. and parliamentary practice. It meets every Friday afternoon.

The following studies and text-books are now taught in the Panola High School, higher and normal department:

English Language—Reed & Kellogg's and Whitney's grammars, Smith's studies in English literature, Stopford Brooks' primer of English literature, Dowden's Shakspeare, English classics (selections, essays, debates, etc.), Kellogg's rhetoric, Webster's common school dictionary.

German—Otto's grammar, Brandt's reader, Der Noffe als Onkel, Minna von Barnhelm, Wilhelm Tell, Iphegenia et Taurus, essays, compositions.

French—Whitney's grammar, la litarature Francaise par Pylodet, Le Misanthrope, et Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme par Moliere, essays, conversations.

Latin—Primer and grammar and exercise book by Gildersleeve, Cæsar, Ovid, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy.

Greek—Grammar by Goodwin, Leighton's exercise book, Xenophon, Herodotus, Homer.

Mathematics—Advanced arithmetic, algebra, Wentworth's complete; geometry, Wentworth's; Trigonometry and surveying, Wentworth's; analytical geometry and calculus, not yet selected.

History—Montgomery's England, Smith's student's history of Greece, Liddell's Rome, Thalheimer's medieval and and modern, Smith's Old and New testament histories.

Sciences—Physics, Appleton's physics by experiment; chemistry, Williams' introduction to, and Roscoe's elementary; astronomy, Lockyer and Young's; geology, Conte; botany, Gray.

The above will give an idea of the principal studies pursued here.

The entire school was organized under the present principal, and all the above mentioned improvements, consisting of school aids, organ, repairing, trees, etc., etc., added during the past year. The school board of Panola High School has always been composed of model men, and in spite of unreasonable opposition, by their wisdom and hearty co-operation with the principal, our school has rapidly come to the front as an educational factor in north Mississippi.

The present faculty are: Principal, J. H. Gardiner, A. M.; J. S. Abbott, A. B.; Virginia P. Barrow, A. B.; Mollie Beanland, Lula Sproles, Hattie Heflin.

TUPELO PUBLIC GRADED SCHOOL.

W. A. BELK, PRINCIPAL.

This school is now in its third year, having been organized by the present principal in 1889. Prior to that time it was a mixed school, known as Tupelo Academy, but was wholly ungraded. We opened with 145 pupils. Last session we enrolled 275. It is now too early to say how many will be registered during the present session, but we feel confident of reaching 300. We are now in the handsome two-story brick building which has been recently erected. This structure, together with the lot, etc., cost $15,000. It is situated in the midst of a beautiful three-acre grove. There are eight large recitation rooms, two music rooms, principal's office, and a chapel hall with a seating capacity of 500. We use the double automatic desks in all the rooms except grades one and two. Here we use the single desk. At present the school is divided into nine grades, embracing three departments: Primary, grammar, and high school. The primary department includes 1st 2d, and 3d grades; the grammar school the 4th 5th and 6th, and the high school the 7th, 8th and 9th grades.

COURSE OF STUDY ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 21, 1891.

First Grade: Reading—Chart, primer, first reader, Nature reader No. 1. Spelling—From reading, introducing long and short sounds of vowels. English—Object lessons, oral language lessons. Mathematics—Counting, number work (1 to 10) with a modification of the Grube method. Writing—Both in print and script; special attention given to neatness, position of body, and manner of holding pencil. Object lessons—Give familiar talks about plays, pets, friends, etc., keep the senses all in active service; the perceptive powers are now the stronger. Test of promotion is ability to read intelligently any first reader reading.

Second Grade: Reading—Second reader, Nature reader No. 2. Spelling—From reader and word primer, continue study of diacritical marks. English—Oral language work and "How to See." Mathematics—Number work continued, using Robinson's primary arithmetic. Primary geography, with simple map-drawing. Special attention must be paid to writing, using both pen and pencil. See that copy-books are kept neat. Test of promotion is to read intelligently any second reader reading.

Third Grade: Reading—Third reader, Nature reader No. 3. Spelling—Word book. Let the exercise be both written and oral. Continue study of diacritical marks. English—Dictation exercise, "How to Talk." Mathematics—Robinson's written arithmetic to fractions. Geography and map-drawing continued. Special attention paid to writing. Test of promotion is ability to read intelligently any third reader reading.

Fourth Grade: Reading—Fourth reader with supplementary reading. Spelling—Word book. Special attention paid to diacritical marks. The exercise must be both oral and written. See that the writing is neatly done. English—Dictation exercise and "How to Write." Mathematics—Subject of fractions in written arithmetic. Geography with map-drawing. Oral science. Writing. Test of promotion is ability to read intelligently any fourth reader reading.

Fifth Grade.—Reading—Fifth readers and supplementary reading. Spelling—Word lessons. Special attention paid to diacritical marks. Spelling must be both oral and written. English—Graded lessons in English. Geography with map drawing. History. Oral science. Writing. Mathematics—Written arithmetic through simple interest. Mental to page 113.

Sixth Grade—Reading, Choice selections. Spelling—Oral, Webster's Dictionary. English—Harvey's practical grammar. Short original essays. Mathematics—Practical arithmetic to page 116, Elementary algebra to page 76, mental to 118. Geography and map-drawing. Writing—Business forms. History, Primary physiology. Word analysis. Special lessons in writing.

Seventh Grade—Reading—Swinton's classical reader. U. S. history. Webster's Dictionary—Oral. English—Lockwood's English. Mathematics—Practical completed, mental completed, Elementary algebra completed, Latin grammar. Primary botany, Citizen's manual. Familiar science. Original essays and declamation. Frequent practice in penmanship.

Eighth Grade—Mathematics—University arithmetic, University algebra, geometry. English—Rhetoric, Pope's Essay on Man. Sciences—Philosophy, physiology, advanced botony. Latin—Grammar, reader, Cæsar, (four books). Book-keeping. Ancient history, physical geography.

Ninth Grade—Mathematics, Geometry, completed, Trigonometry. English—Shakespeare, original essays, debates with parliamentary law. Sciences—Geology, anatomy. Latin—Virgil and Cicero. Civil government. Book-keeping. Mythology. General Review.

Faculty for 1891-'92.—Wm. A. Belk, principal; assistants, Miss Emma Edmonds, Miss Laura Weatherall, Miss Victoria Thompson, Miss Imogene Kincannon, Miss Mattie Brown, Miss Lela Dickson, Mrs. M. E. Lockard. Each assistant receives $40 per month. The principal's salary is $100 per month.

Our high school department contains more than fifty pupils and adds largely to the stability of the school.

VICKSBURG GRADED SCHOOLS.

EDMUND W. WRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

In the last biennial report there appeared a detailed description of the school buildings, their equipments, plan and cost. A room was added the past summer to the Walnut street building, enabling all the grades of the boys (white) school to be taught in one building. The board of education still rents a room to accomodate one of the grades of the Main street school for girls (white). The equipment of the schools in maps, books of reference, etc., is increasing. The value of a well-selected school library can hardly be over-estimated. All properly balanced courses of study depend for their higher usefulness upon the ability of the pupils to gain ready access to some good collection of standard works, the contents of which bear directly upon the various questions daily coming up in a properly taught system of schools. In modern high school work such a library is indispensable. Our high school, which follows an eight year's course in primary and grammar grades, covers two years. The purpose of the curriculum is to stimulate pupils to pursue their studies in higher schools and colleges as well as to impart some useful information of practical help in daily life to those who close their school life when they leave the high school. The writer's experience is strongly in favor of the public high school. When properly managed its direct tendency is to create a broader intelligence and to improve in a marked degree the minds, views and tastes of of the people. It lays the foundation for culture, "that admirable condition of mind and heart." Our course is as follows:

First year.—Algebra (Thomson's), physiology (Steele's), general history, (Myers'), physical geography (Mitchell's), botany (Wood's), English. In this branch a persistent effort is made to create a love for good reading and to bring about an intelligent knowledge of our language. The elements of book-keeping are taught the boys. Latin or French is elective in the course; but if either is begun, it must be continued the two years.

Second year.—Geometry (Wentworth's), natural philosophy (Steele's), zoology (Steele's), astronomy (Steele's), rhetoric (Bardeen's), English work continued. general history (Myers). Fifteen boys and twenty-nine girls are enrolled in the high rooms.

Throughout the entire course of ten years a persistent effort is made to train the pupils in habits of neatness, punctuality, orderly conduct and effective study. Little in education that is worth having can be obtained except from a sense of duty.

The total enrolment of the white schools was 622; boys, 247; girls, 375. Average daily attendance was 405; boys, 161; girls, 244; The total enrolment of the colored school was 671; boys, 255; girls, 416. Average daily attendance was 389; boys, 143; girls, 246.

A list of the teachers for the session of 1891-'92 with the salary of each is given below. The session began September 1st, and continues nine months.

LIST OF TEACHERS FOR SESSION 1891-'92.

E. W. Wright, superintendent, $1,500 per year.

Main Street—High school, Mrs. S. S. Barnett, $50 per month; eighth room, Mrs. J. E. Charles, $50 per month seventh room, Miss Jennie Fulkerson, $50 per month sixth room, Miss Mary Olmsted, $45 per month; fifth room, Miss Florence Wright, $30 per month; fourth room, Miss Virginia Greene, $30 per month; third room, Miss Mary Lou Paxton, $30 per month; second room, Miss Leila Luckett, $30 per month; first room, Miss Estelle Coleman, $45 per month.

Walnut Street—High school, H. F. Simrall, Jr., $75 per month; sixth room, Miss Mollie Geary, $50 per month; fifth room, Miss Rosa Beall, $50 per month; fourth room, Miss Josephine Keller, $40 per month; third room, Miss Mollie Harper, $30 per month; second room, Miss Mary R. Maganos, $30 per month; first room, Miss Lizzie Gresham, $30 per month.

Mrs. Alice M. Newell and Miss Kate McMillan are substitute teachers.

Cherry Street (colored)—Principal, W. H. Reynolds, $75 per month, and ten female assistants, with monthly salaries from $45 to $25.

WESSON GRADED PUBLIC SCHOOL.

E. C. RAVENSCROFT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The magnificent building, a cut of which headed the report of our schools in the last report to the Legislature, has since been destroyed by fire, and has not yet been rebuilt. An effort to rebuild will be made this year, and there is little doubt that the term 1892-'93 will open in a new building.

The schools are conducted at present in rented buildings that are not suited to the needs of the school, and as a consequence the result is very unsatisfactory and the attendance limited to 500.

The schools were graded several years ago, and the present course of study adopted. By it the several grades are divided into three departments: Primary, Grammar and High School.

The Primary Department consists of the first, second and third grades.

The Grammar School Department consists of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

The High School consists of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST GRADE.—Fall Term: Reading chart, primer, drawing cards, number lessons, reproduction exercises, calisthenics.

Spring Term: First reader, spelling (oral and written), first drawing book, reproduction exercises, calisthenics.

SECOND GRADE.—Fall Term: Second reader, spelling (oral and written), second drawing book, language lessons, number lessons, penmanship, oral geography, calisthenics.

Spring Term: Supplementary second reader, spelling (oral and written), second drawing book, language lessons, number lessons, penmanship, oral geography, calisthenics.

THIRD GRADE.—Fall Term: Third reader, spelling (oral and written), third drawing book, language lessons, primary arithmetic, penmanship, first book in geography, calisthenics.

Spring term.—Supplementary third reader, spelling, oral and written, third drawing book, language lessons, primary arithmetic, penmanship, first geography, calisthenics.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

FOURTH GRADE.—Fall term: Fourth reader, spelling, fourth drawing book, primary English grammar, intermediate arithmetic, penmanship, second geography, calisthenics.

Spring term.—Supplementary fourth reader, spelling, fifth drawing book, primary English grammar, intermediate arithmetic, penmanship, second geography, calisthenics.

FIFTH GRADE.—Fall term : Fifth reader, spelling, sixth drawing book, English grammar, practical arithmetic, penmanship, geography, third book, United States history, first book, calisthenics.

Spring term.—Supplementary fifth reader, seventh drawing book, English grammar, practical arithmetic, penmanship, geography, United States history, calisthenics.

SIXTH GRADE.—Fall term: Sixth reader, eighth drawing book, English grammar, arithmetic, national, penmanship, geography, fourth book, United States history, second book, calisthenics.

Spring term.—Supplementary sixth reader, spelling, ninth drawing book, English grammar and composition, arithmetic, penmanship, geography, history, calisthenics.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

SEVENTH GRADE.—Fall term: Elementary algebra, arithmetic, penmanship, free-hand drawing, physiology, English composition, history of England.

Spring term.—Algebra, arithmetic, mental, penmanship, free-hand drawing, physical geography, English composition, history of England.

EIGHTH GRADE.—Algebra, university, penmanship, natural philosophy, rhetoric, Latin, first book, book-keeping, geometry, plane, English literature.

NINTH GRADE.—Chemistry, geometry, Latin, Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil, trigonometry, botany, with geology, astronomy, zoology, and French as optional studies.

FINANCIAL.

Rate of levy for school purposes	3½ mills.
Total amount collected from all sources	$ 5,604 99
Amount spent for salaries per annum	4,343 75

Amount spent for incidentals	358 90
Amount for janitor and fuel	337 72
Total	$ 5,040 38
Balance on hand	564 61

STATISTICAL.

Number educable white children in corporation, 1,453; number from outside, 22.

Enrolment 1889-'90.—Males, 241; females, 252; total, 493. Attendance—Males, 113; females, 126; total, 239.

Enrolment 1890-'91.—Males, 365; females, 371; total, 736. Attendance—Males, 145; females; 148; total, 293.

A large number of the educable childreen are employed as operatives in the mills. Necessarily the course of education is interrupted that they may contribute to the family support. This fact accounts for the large enrolment and low rate of average daily attendance. For the benefit of those who are thus forced to absent themselves from the regular session, a night school was established three years ago. This is maintained during the summer, four months each year.

On account of the large number of educable children inside the corporation, and the crowded condition of the school for the whites, pupils outside of the corporation have not been solicited.

Faculty for 1891-'92.—E. C. Ravenscroft, superintendent and principal of high school and grammar departments; eighth and ninth grades, E. C. Ravenscroft; seventh grade, Miss Willie Montgomery; sixth grade, Miss May Gaillard; fifth grade, Miss Myra McGehee; fourth grade, Miss Florence Tillman; third grade, Miss Minnie Neely; second grade, Miss Lizzie Block; first grade, Miss Mattie McCollum; principal primary department and first grade, Miss Mary E. Norman.

WATER VALLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

L. J. CORBLY, SUPERINTENDENT.

We are sparing no pains to maintain the high standard of excellence and efficiency to which our school had been raised by our four able, enthusiastic and eminently successful predecessors, J. R. Preston, R. F. Preston, T. F. McBeath and F. P. Elliott, before our connection with it. We are hard at work all along the line, determined to make our school the peer of any in the State; and with the splendid sentiment in favor of a more thorough and a higher education for our boys and girls, among our patrons, to back us, with the conveniences we have, and with the zeal and enterprise manifest in our people, our teachers and our pupils, we remain enthusiastic in the work. By extending our work in a few new lines, we are reaching some elements heretofore careless, and hope ere long to interest as many boys as girls in our public school work in the higher grades. Our motto is, "Though the mills of God grind slowly," etc. Our school continues to increase in numbers and we think, proportionately in interest. The general report two years ago having been full enough to cover most of the points enumerated in the state superintendent's inquiries, we simply supplement that report with a concise statement of the changes and modifications. The Hall system is still in operation throughout the school, the first grade excepted, and this is so arranged that that room can be made continuous with the primary hall during all general exercises. The eclectic plan has been considerably modified, so much so that we approximate the room system throughout, save in seating and government; this modification was made because we seriously doubt the propriety of making specialists of the teachers in our public schools. Our doubts are based upon experience as well as a preconceived idea of the prematureness of the plan, and we realize much better results because we can much better locate responsibility.

Our buildings have been enlarged and our grounds improved by grading and thoroughly sodding. An annex 40 by 26 has been added to the north side of our main building, and a handsome music room erected 25 yards west, thus increasing the value of our buildings to $12,000.

The already pretentious public school laboratory, collected by the diligence and painstaking of our immediate predecessor, Prof. Elliott, has been partially duplicated; and the library, a monument to the energy and scholarly attainments of Prof. McBeath, largely increased by his successor, Prof. Elliott, received an addition of $186 last year. We now value the readable part at $575.

The course of study has been revised throughout, and arrangements made for two additional years, the 11th and the 12th, when in demand. The 11th opens with 16 students. This part of the course is especially intended as a preparatory work for college.

Swinton's readers, geographies and word analysis, Barnes's languages, Harvey's grammars, Robinson's arithmetics, Reed & Kellogg's higher English, Hart's rhetoric, Avery's physics, chemistry and algebras, Hansell's histories, Cutter's physiologies, Mayhew's book-keeping, Brook's geometry, Fiske's and Dole's civics, and Harkness's Latin lessons with Chase & Stuart's texts in reading, are the books in use at the present.

Our school is composed of a primary and grammar department, the former divided into a primary regular and an intermediate, and the grammar into a grammar regular and a high school department, the number of years being 3, 2, 3 and 2 respectively.

Course of Study in High School.—First year: Physics, 9 months; higher arithmetic, 9 months; Latin, 9 months; algebra (begun third term of eighth year), 9 months; arithmetic, 9 months; word analysis and test spelling, 9 months. Beginning with the high school, our course is optional as to Latin, higher mental arithmetic being the alternative in ninth year, and algebra in the tenth.

Second year: Latin reader and Cæsar, 9 months; rhetoric and composition, 6 months; critical study of short selections from English authors, last 3 months; geometry, 9 months, general history, 9 months; civil government, 3½ months; chemistry, 5½ months; algebra, 9 months.

Number studying Latin in high school, boys, 6; girls, 37, total, 43. Number studying English in high school, boys; 11; girls, 38; total 50. Number studying mathematics in high school, boys, 12; girls, 38; total 50. Number studying sciences in high school, boys, 12; girls 38; total 50. This does not include the 6 boys and 10 girls in the 11th year. Average attendance, session of 1890–'91, girls, 330; boys 220; total, 550. Enrollment by grades and color, sex and deportment, etc., as follows:

The following is a detailed statement of the enrollment of the Water Valley graded schools, session of 1890–'91: White—First grade, girls, 55; boys, 58; total, 113. Second grade, girls, 44; boys, 31; total 74. Third grade, girls, 49; boys, 33; total, 82. Fourth grade, girls, 36; boys, 32; total, 68. Fifth grade, girls, 24; boys, 12; total, 36. Sixth grade, girls, 27; boys, 19; total, 46. Seventh grade, girls, 35; boys, 18; total, 53. Eighth grade, girls, 32; boys, 13; total, 45. Ninth grade, girls, 23; boys, 12; total, 35; Tenth grade, girls, 12; boys, 12; total, 24. Whole number, girls, 337; boys, 240; total, 577. Total number girls in primary department, 208; boys, 166; total boys and girls in primary department, 374. Total number of girls in grammar and high school department, 129; boys; 74; total, 203.

Colored.—Number of girls in primary department, 62; boys, 71; total, 113. Number of girls in grammar department, 45; boys, 23; total, 68. Total enrollment girls in colored school, 107; boys, 94. Girls in white school, 337; boys, 240. Total enrollment of girls in primary department, white and colored, 270; boys in primary department, white and colored, 237. Girls in advanced department, white and colored, 174; boys in advanced department, white and colored, 97. Boys and girls in primary department, white and colored, 507. Boys and girls in advanced department, white and colored, 271. Grand total in public schools, 778.

To this may be added the enrollments in music and art departments: music department, boys, 0; girls, 28; total 28. Art department, boys, 2; girls, 9; total 14. Whole number enrolled in all departments of school, boys, 336; girls, 481; total, 817. Number enrolled twice, 35; net enrollment, 743. Opening enrollment in 1889, 361; in 1890, 411; in 1891, 476. (This does not include the colored school.)

Salaries and Names.—L. J. Corbly, superintendent, $125. Hall principals: A. C. Minter, grammar and high school, $60; Cornie Mayes, primary and intermediate, $45. Regular teachers: Mary Morgan, $40; Jessie Wardlaw, $40; Minnie Frederick, $40; Nellie Jennings, $35; Lizzie Corbley, $35; Mattie Benson, $35; Torbie Vaughn, $35; Annis Meaders, $35; Mary Woods, $35.

WEST POINT PUBLIC GRADED SCHOOLS.

T. J. WOOFTER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The buildings and equipments of the city schools of this separate school district are substantially the same as reported in your last biennial report. The attendance for year 1890–'91 was as follows: Average enrolment, boys, 198; girls, 203; total, 401. Average attendance, boys, 145; girls, 165; total, 310. 1891–'92—Average enrolment, boys, 180; girls, 190; total, 370. Average attendance, boys, 147; girls, 167; total, 314.

The colored public school enrolls about 200 yearly with an average of about 100. They have a good building and sufficient teaching force is always given as needed, but they do not take advantage of the opportunities offered.

In the white public schools there are seven years below the high school and three years in the high school. In our course of study for the high school we endeavor to give knowledge essential to development, to provide the essentials of a practical education and to fit for college those wishing to pursue a higher education.

First year in high school.—Reading, elocution and the study of choice literature, three lessons a week; spelling, Reed's word lessons, two lessons a week; arithmetic, Robinson's higher; algebra, Robinson's elementary; physical geography, Mauray's; grammar, Reed and Kellogg's higher English; Latin, Collar and Daniel's beginner's.

Second year.—Arithmetic, Robinson's higher, Brook's mental; algebra, Robinson's elementary and higher; physics, Steele's; rhetoric, Hart's; history, Myer's history of the world; Latin, Collar and Daniel's beginners' and Cæsar with grammar.

Third year.—Algebra, Robinson's university: geometry, Brook's; geology, Steele's. first half year; botany, Wood's second half year; Meiklejohn's English language and literature; book-keeping, Power's practical; Latin, (optional) Cicero, Virgil; Greek, (optional) Goodwin's grammar, Xenophon's Anabasis.

Those wishing the Latin and Greek of the last year's course are allowed to substitute these for the sciences, geology, botany and book-keeping. High school diplomas are given those completing the course. Last year the first class completed the course. These were somewhat irregular because of their earlier studies not having been graded. There were eleven in the class, two boys and nine girls. Of these six have entered college, two are teaching and three out of school work. This year, in the regular work of the first high school year, twenty-two are enrolled, in the second year twenty-four enrolled, and the third year thirty-two enrolled. About nine will complete the full year's work for graduation, nearly all of whom expect to enter college elsewhere.

High school faculty.—T. J. Woofter, principal; assistants, H. N. Grannis, Jas. E. Pope and Miss Allie M. Stevens. Prof. Grannis is a graduate of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.; Prof. Pope, of Mississippi State University; and Miss Stevens, of State Industrial College, Columbus. Other teachers are Misses Ella Farmer, Addie Seale, Callie M. Gerdine, Belle Killough, Maud Chapman, Sallie Anderson, Marcia Sloan, Mrs. N. E. Lavelle, Mrs. M. C. Ivy, Mrs. Rai Smither. Salaries: Principal and superintendent, $150; first assistant, $75; second assistant, $65; first primary, $50; all other regular grade teachers $40 per month.

WINONA GRADED SCHOOL.

W. J. TAYLOR, PRINCIPAL.

Prior to 1890, Winona had no well defined educational interest. Her female college, founded by the able and lamented Dr. Bacon, who was succeeded by Rev. J. T. Zealy, present proprietor, her male academy, sub-district, and various private schools had not given the town that educational character to which its intelligent and progressive citizenship entitled it.

The completion of the Georgia Pacific railway making this a junction city of great prospects and possibilities, paved the way for Winona to become, not only a commercial point of great importance, but an educational center of great attraction.

In August, 1890, the trustees abolished all the free schools of the city and recommended that a city graded school for both sexes be organized. A direct tax of $10,000 was voted, and the present building was begun in September, 1890. A corps of teachers, with the present principal, was employed and a school of 140 pupils was opened in the old male academy building in September 6th, 1890. The 7th of January, 1891, the new building was completed and a school of 275 pupils was opened in it after the holidays. The enrollment for session of 1890–'91 reached 369.

During the vacation of 1891 a canvass of the counties contiguous to this was made, in consequence of which we now have eight counties represented.

The school is maintained by a tax levied on a valuation of $690,000, which is largely supplemented by the pupils from other districts of the county and by the pupils from other counties.

Last year we had six months free school. This year we will have eight, supplementing with a sufficient pay term to make a ten months session. We have nine grades, including Greek, Latin, Anglo Saxon, higher English, higher mathematics and physical science, elocution. Commercial course, music, painting and drawing, are also carried.

School furniture cost	$ 1,200
School appliances cost	100
School building cost	10,000
School lot cost	800

We propose to become a strong feeder to the University, and would like to put our pupils in junior class.

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TABLE I.

CITIES.	No. of Educable Children.						No. of Teachers Employed.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen	260	340	600	400	380	780	1	10	11	1	6	7
Bay St. Louis.	207	189	396	120	131	251	....	3	3	....	3	3
Biloxi........	538	500	1038	100	106	206	1	5	6	....	1	1
Brandon......	74	76	150	50	55	105	1	3	4	1	1	2
Brookhaven...	131	137	268	88	93	181	....	3	3	1	3	4
Clarksdale....	67	43	110	90	110	200	1	1	2	1	1	2
Canton........	192	187	379	162	182	344	1	3	4	2	4	6
Coffeeville....	40	30	70	30	35	65	1	2	3	1	1	2
Columbus......	564	489	1053	721	768	1489	3	8	11	4	5	9
Corinth........	138	137	275	121	120	241	1	5	6	3	3	6
Crystal Sp'ngs	125	146	271	24	19	43	1	6	7	....	1	1
Durant.......	56	86	142	90	135	225	2	2	4	1	2	3
Greenville....	420	430	850	418	440	858	1	9	10	1	9	10
Grenada......	191	206	397	179	201	380	1	5	6	2	2	4
Hattiesburg ..	135	135	260	35	31	66	2	3	5	1	....	1
Hazlehurst....	117	134	251	45	49	94	2	5	7	1	1	2
Holly Springs.	160	130	290	215	192	407	2	2	4	1	2	3
Iuka..........	98	112	210	12	12	24	2	2	4	2	1	3
Jackson......	547	544	1091	594	720	1314	2	10	12	1	6	7
Kosciusko....	172	167	339	64	79	143	1	5	6	1	2	3
Lexington....	70	100	170	67	99	166	4	4	8	2	2	4
Macon.	185	185	370	227	261	488	2	4	6	2	4	6
McComb City.	203	206	409	54	62	116	1	6	7	1	1	2
Meridian......	995	993	1988	985	1078	2063	1	27	28	1	7	8
Natchez......	808	810	1618	1451	1317	2768	1	14	15	1	12	13
Okolona......	184	176	360	222	230	452	3	3	6	1	5	6
Osyka........	85	65	150	68	63	131	1	3	4	1	1	2
Oxford.......	141	172	313	69	77	146	1	6	7	2	1	3
Pass Christian.	108	126	234	200	204	404	1	1	2	....	....	....
Port Gibson..	125	136	261	139	151	290	1	2	3	1	3	4
Sardis........	148	169	317	166	189	355	2	4	6	1	2	3
Senatobia	131	108	239	61	59	120	3	3	6	1	....	1
Starkville.....	125	210	335	115	185	300	2	7	9	3	1	4
Summit.......	119	104	223	102	105	207	....	5	5	....	2	2
Tupelo.......	112	140	252	128	152	280	2	4	6	2	....	2
Vicksburg....	1236	1332	2568	2050	2208	4258	1	15	16	1	10	11
Water Valley.	250	354	604	165	200	365	2	12	14	1	2	3
Wesson	642	831	1473	37	46	83	3	6	9	1	....	1
West Point...	246	229	475	283	325	608	3	7	10	2	3	5
Winona......	130	128	258	128	125	253	1	5	6	1	2	3
Yazoo City...	260	271	531	270	273	543	1	6	7	2	3	5

TABLE II.

CITIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled.						Number in Average Attendance.						Total No. Educable Children.	Total Enrollment.	Total Average Attendance.
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.					
	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.			
Aberdeen	212	190	402	225	225	450	202	181	383	113	113	226	1380	852	609
Bay St. Louis	54	44	98	60	77	137	28	21	49	34	45	79	647	235	128
Biloxi	248	215	463	26	34	60	98	93	191	13	20	33	1244	523	224
Brandon	58	79	137	42	54	96	36	65	101	26	28	54	255	233	155
Brookhaven	55	40	95	59	62	121	35	23	58	25	39	64	449	216	122
Clarksdale	34	23	57	71	99	170	23	22	45	28	33	61	310	227	106
Canton	75	95	170	130	181	311	48	66	114	60	79	139	723	481	253
Coffeeville	55	65	120	30	35	65	30	40	70	30	30	60	135	185	130
Columbus	275	310	585	259	319	578	177	209	386	146	260	406	2542	1163	792
Corinth	147	153	300	80	96	176	52	90	142	39	49	88	516	476	230
Crystal Springs	97	93	190	24	19	43	69	74	143	14	12	26	314	233	169
Durant	75	62	137	76	99	175	63	56	119	53	70	123	367	312	242
Greenville	214	144	358	227	307	534	172	127	299	158	210	368	1708	892	667
Grenada	158	147	305	115	132	247	113	103	216	55	77	132	777	552	348
Hattiesburg	116	147	263	33	32	55	57	72	129	15	12	27	322	318	156
Hazlehurst	81	135	216	35	37	72	63	103	166	28	30	58	445	288	224

Holly Springs.........	108	35	143	65	104	169	72	27	99	31	46	77	697	312	176
Iuka..................	61	76	137	54	56	110	37	47	84	27	30	57	234	247	141
Jackson...............	232	260	492	168	250	418	197	223	420	125	182	307	2405	910	727
Kosciusko	139	122	261	100	109	209	80	74	154	45	55	100	482	470	254
Lexington	85	70	155	95	105	200	60	45	105	50	72	122	336	355	227
Macon	124	139	263	143	157	300	81	100	181	185	196	381	858	563	562
McComb City..........	127	120	247	39	40	79	103	94	197	27	29	56	525	326	253
Meridian..............	402	612	1014	211	275	486	384	513	897	183	234	417	4051	1500	1314
Natchez...............	250	289	539	346	436	782	175	215	390	194	265	459	4386	1321	849
Okolona...............	135	142	277	120	140	260	105	118	223	90	117	207	812	537	430
Osyka.................	93	90	183	44	54	98	62	53	115	26	35	61	281	281	176
Oxford................	130	171	301	58	75	133	115	152	267	48	67	115	458	434	382
Pass Christian.........	33	13	46	35	32	67	21	7	28	23	20	43	638	113	71
Port Gibson...........	49	57	106	78	98	176	34	28	62	45	62	107	551	282	169
Sardis................	113	122	235	90	127	217	65	86	151	35	46	81	672	452	232
Senatobia	120	108	228	61	59	120	70	81	151	12	11	23	359	348	174
Starkville.............	105	187	292	116	122	238	78	91	169	148	137	285	635	530	454
Summit................	110	102	212	65	54	119	75	75	150	39	32	71	430	331	221
Tupelo................	100	175	275	116	109	225	75	110	185	44	43	87	532	500	272
Vicksburg.............	247	375	622	255	416	671	202	309	511	157	234	391	6826	1293	902
Water Valley..........	350	375	725	160	180	340	225	325	550	145	165	310	969	1065	860
Wesson................	376	371	747	27	26	53	134	149	283	13	22	35	1556	800	318
West Point	210	210	420	184	242	426	142	163	305	108	120	228	1083	846	533
Winona	165	148	313	135	128	263	90	119	209	65	75	140	511	576	349
Yazoo City............	99	125	224	105	139	244	70	86	156	83	123	206	1074	468	362

TABLE III.

CITIES.	Number of Pupils Studying Each Branch.										Number of Mills Levied.	Value of Buildings and sites.	Value of Furniture.	Total Assessed Value of all Property.	Population, U. S. Census 1890.
	Spelling.	Reading.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Composition.	History.	Physiology.	Natural Philosophy.					
Aberdeen	823	823	751	852	823	400	168	78	12	20	7	$ 28,000	$ 5000	$ 1,107,731	3449
Bay St. Louis	235	235	175	175	100	105	75	100	25	10	3	2000	200	385,206	1974
Biloxi	486	482	128	446	438	68	68	70	21	7	....	9500	800	540,000	3234
Brandon	188	207	118	194	60	86	66	96	18	10	7.6	3000	300	154,134	.....
Brookhaven	81	78	60	63	60	55	15	40	10	10	3	8000	500	551,158	2142
Canton	315	260	232	275	128	152	18	83	46	13	....	2500	300	617,222	2131
Clarksdale	61	107	26	79	16	19	3	4	3	....	3	5500	500	163,067	.....
Coffeeville	150	150	90	105	125	75	40	40	10	10	8	5000	500	192,235	.....
Columbus	986	986	290	767	318	389	20	86	40	7	3	30,000	1300	1,858,768	4559
Corinth	392	385	240	275	85	150	20	125	15	15	3	3000	350	509,267	2111
Crystal Springs	215	215	148	215	26	126	126	89	87	10	....	9000	900	372,137	.....
Durant	175	210	87	174	53	64	18	160	26	12	3	2000	500	377,775	1259
Greenville	800	750	450	450	250	350	200	150	150	25	1	17,500	1800	4,127,127	6657
Grenada	481	458	276	450	198	276	58	68	84	....	6½	25,000	1000	949,899	2416
Hattiesburg	310	250	355	355	222	145	120	120	30	19	7	2000	750	220,271	1172
Hazlehurst	190	175	84	120	44	150	150	82	22	16	....	21,500	1000	407,727	.....
Holly Springs	265	265	174	220	168	175	177	88	16	....	4	5000	150	465,525	2246

Iuka	200	210	130	155	75	110	75	125	65	20	3	$1000	$200	$323,222	1019
Jackson	906	906	424	699	681	138	....	60	40	10	3½	35,000	3000	2,415,939	5920
Kosciusko	362	326	240	208	166	104	104	111	82	93	5	6000	500	867,524	1394
Lexington	187	236	113	226	56	87	40	215	57	30	4½	10,000	450	532,927	1075
Macon	563	448	224	643	152	275	273	132	40	24	5	12,000	600	639,610	1565
McComb City	302	299	174	263	100	221	75	94	45	40	5	2300	300	173,381	2383
Meridian	1000	1100	750	950	500	850	625	450	250	50	3	30,000	2000	3,558,900	10,624
Natchez	1195	1195	997	1029	638	380	331	318	113	13	2	40,000	2000	3,324,104	10,102
Okolona	512	537	472	428	316	383	313	210	48	41	...	26,000	600	477,415	2099
Osyka	235	217	130	233	101	109	65	144	35	18	....	1350	300	835,270	.....
Oxford	198	275	150	265	196	291	248	235	110	88	10	16,000	750	514,000	1546
Pass Christian	113	113	59	88	43	33	19	52	....	4	5	2200	100	562,310	1705
Port Gibson	282	282	149	258	149	103	106	105	....	....	3	5000	475	545,652	1525
Sardis	328	328	249	318	89	272	251	164	248	29	3	6000	600	399,166	1044
Senatobia	150	150	120	120	75	110	50	40	20	10	10	5000	500	372,264	1077
Starkville	501	459	250	380	105	320	251	161	55	12	5	2000	200	388,677	1725
Summit	302	299	117	247	57	231	102	229	67	51	....	2300	300	379,798	1587
Tupelo	477	402	184	407	190	230	20	116	27	13	3	15,300	750	457,017	1477
Vicksburg	1293	1293	1145	1242	1293	1145	1145	250	75	75	4	30,500	2000	4,600,000	13,373
Water Valley	750	750	650	950	500	350	500	200	100	30	7½	6000	1500	477,510	2832
Wesson	622	592	505	598	174	436	36	138	36	18	....	725	750	1,303,565	3168
West Point	705	667	536	740	544	573	200	374	151	80	5	18,050	1500	822,971	2762
Winona	350	450	250	400	175	300	250	300	125	175	3	12,000	1200	653,384	1948
Yazoo City	457	457	350	468	468	173	173	148	38	2	3½	36,000	2000	1,566,770	3286

Bay St. Louis.—Estimated as to number studying each branch. Clarksdale.—Only colored school reported in the number of students pursuing each branch. Meridian, Iuka, Greenville.—Estimated as to number studying each branch.

TABLE IV.

CITIES.	Amount Paid Teachers.						Average Monthly Salaries.			Expended per capita.		
	White.			Colored.						For each pupil in Average Attendance.	For each pupil Enrolled.	For each Educable Child.
	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	Male.	Fem'l.	Total.	White	Colo'd	Total.			
Aberdeen	$ 1500	$ 2468	$ 3968	$ 700	$ 1050	$ 1750	$67 50	$35 00	$54 86	$ 5 00	$ 7 23	$10 24
Bay St. Louis	......	492	492	......	720	720	29 40	26 67	28 03	5 04	5 58	10 20
Biloxi	700	1247	1947	......	245	245	63 32	35 00	49 16	2 12	4 19	9 78
Brandon	430	972	1402	300	118	418	34 75	25 50	31 66	6 62	6 90	11 80
Brookhaven	......	1060	1060	318	367	685	44 45	27 60	32 50	4 49	9 35	16 25
Canton	440	1160	1600	880	347	1227	50 00	31 09	38 00	4 19	6 30	11 90
Clarksdale	600	320	920	400	240	640	57 50	40 00	48 75	6 38	8 72	18 67
Coffeeville	720	810	1530	405	95	500	56 66	30 60	46 00	7 50	13 20	18 85
Columbus	2245	3921	6166	1219	1134	2353	62 28	29 05	48 40	3 44	7 53	11 05
Corinth	239	916	1155	267	166	433	56 06	25 33	40 94	3 61	4 67	9 67
Crystal Springs	800	1920	2720	......	60	60	48 60	15 00	......	7 61	10 20	14 10
Durant	1150	560	1710	315	285	600	61 07	28 80	47 14	6 51	7 66	9 88
Greenville	1800	3986	5786	500	1785	2285	49 15	38 65	43 90	6 00	10 10	15 33
Grenada	900	2085	2985	720	275	995	55 27	32 50	43 90	6 30	10 07	15 89

Hattiesburg	750	700	1450	310	......	310	53 50	31 00	42 00	5 46	6 67	9 35
Hazlehurst	1440	1912	3352	150	60	210	51 80	22 50	45 20	7 30	11 30	14 50
Holly Springs	1662	950	2612	315	427	742	68 75	27 50	51 07	4 98	11 19	19 76
Iuka	1054	......	1054	200	74	274	41 78	29 25	37 60	3 44	3 50	5 60
Jackson	2025	3915	5940	540	1665	2205	56 72	40 83	48 72	3 90	10 40	13 00
Kosciusko	800	1240	2040	440	117	557	45 85	42 50	45 00	6 51	7 09	13 07
Lexington	670	630	1300	385	401	786	23 21	28 07	24 91	6 42	6 07	9 50
Macon	1800	1560	3360	585	1080	1665	78 88	30 83	54 86	6 15	9 38	9 40
McComb City	675	1064	1739	280	144	424	36 78	26 50	31 64	3 50	8 06	10 37
Meridian	2000	10120	12120	495	1305	1800	41 55	38 10	39 82	4 09	8 81	15 35
Natchez	900	5040	5940	675	4320	4995	44 00	42 70	......	2 30	9 80	14 48
Okolona	1215	1080	2295	350	570	920	42 50	25 00	33 75	3 49	5 98	7 47
Osyka	450	682	1132	245	86	331	41 25	23 68	32 46	2 71	6 02	9 55
Oxford	1350	2430	3780	630	160	790	60 00	30 00	51 00	10 46	11 05	12 53
Pass Christian	480	245	725	615	......	615	47 50	38 50	42 95	2 35	13 50	20 50
Port Gibson	675	720	1395	540	755	1295	51 66	37 08	43 33	6 00	10 10	16 83
Sardis	1440	1530	2970	405	368	773	55 90	33 33	49 76	5 57	8 28	16 13
Senatobia	2213	1350	3563	517	......	517	66 00	64 18	64 77	11 07	11 25	19 88
Starkville	660	980	1640	340	100	440	45 55	27 50	40 00	3 27	3 92	4 57
Summit	......	1365	1365	......	350	350	39 00	25 00	32 00	5 37	9 31	10 29
Tupelo	1400	1120	2520	470	......	470	52 50	29 37	46 71	7 69	7 92	14 56
Vicksburg	675	5940	6615	675	3105	3780	59 50	54 75	57 12	2 58	13 62	16 87
Water Valley	1710	2652	4362	360	405	765	46 50	30 00	40 00	5 71	6 22	7 70
Wesson	2080	1856	3936	360	......	360	55 70	22 50	41 85	3 25	7 55	15 50
West Point	2655	2655	5310	540	450	990	69 97	25 00	47 48	6 44	8 24	13 08
Winona	500	1111	1611	150	283	433	52 62	26 25	43 44	3 26	3 66	6 04
Yazoo City	1170	2475	3645	900	855	1755	42 91	51 50	46 81	7 21	16 56	21 41

TABLE V.

TREASURERS' REPORTS OF SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

RECEIPTS.

	Aberdeen.	Bay St. Louis.	Biloxi.	Brandon.	Brookh'v'n	Clarksdale.	Crystal Springs.	Coffeeville.	Canton.	Columbus.
Brö'ght forward	....	$ 481 77	$ 6 68	$ 166 56	$ 729 76	....	....	$ 253 61	$ 134 80	$ 1414 26
State distribution	$ 270 96	203 40	1305 48	176 42	241 47	....	$ 280 55	64 93	431 15	2884 39
City levy	6967 50	995 00	1348 77	1224 92	1517 05	....	1681 05	1022 11	1686 39	5453 60
Polls	381 00	205 20	310 26	87 00	162 45	....	121 05	70 00	205 64	541 26
Fines and forfeitures	....	....	444 82	....	....	....	....	58 40	94 50	....
Railroad tax	....	....	....	99 57	....	....	....	37 28	....	....
Land redemptions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Liquor licenses	1300 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	1140 00	418 50	....
Chickasaw F'nd	97 84	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2398 55
Tuition fees	....	....	....	....	....	....	214 75	....	....	44 00
From county pupils	....	....	....	133 00	412 10	$ 268 68	387 55	187 50	450 00	242 50
Sale of bonds	....	....	....	....	....	....	9000 00	....	....	....
Other sources	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*110 00	....	†531 30
Building Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Interest bond tax	....	....	....	....	....	....	200 00	....	....	....
Total	9017 30	1885 37	3416 01	1887 47	3062 83	....	11,884 95	2943 90	3420 98	13.509 86

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Sup't's salary........	$ 30 00	$ 50 00	....	$ 19 00	....	....	$ 21 00	....	$ 103 60	$ 240 00
City Sup't or Principal....	1500 00	....	700 00	....	$ 560 00	....	1000 00	720 00	....	1075 05
Teachers' salaries.........	5437 50	1202 25	1860 00	1812 30	1680 65	1273 32	1160 00	1305 00	2827 00	7430 90
Treasurers' commissions.....	....	34 46	134 52	....	73 23	70 00	50 00	....	98 58	....
Fuel & janitor.	500 00	19 50	....	....	50 00	400 00	....	75 00	....	349 75
Rent & repairs.	49 80	....	....	15 65	150 00	....	....	351 53	....	117 83
Building	....	....	....	....	....	....	9000 00	....	....	2382 48
Int'est on bonds	1500 00	....	....	....	....	....	160 00	....	....	....
Old warrants ..	....	....	485 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	....	....	*130 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	237 26
Total expended	9017 30	1306 21	3310 02	1846 95	2513 88	....	11,391 00	2451 53	3029 18	11,833 27
Balance	....	579 16	105 99	40 52	548 95	....	493 95	492 37	391 80	1676 59
Deficit	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Biloxi, lawyer's fee. †Coffeeville, privilege tax. ‡Columbus, State Revenue Agent. Clarksdale and Crystal Springs reported by County Superintendent.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Corinth.	Durant.	Enterprise.	Greenville.	Grenada.	Hattiesb'g.	Hazlehurst	Holly Springs.	Iuka.	Jackson.
Balance brought forward......	$ 99 57	....	....	$ 511 32	$ 513 93	$ 1 22	....	$ 56 59	$ 255 20	$ 232 82
State distribution	262 45	306 12	......	751 50	1773 61	280 68	69 26	555 28	125 42	1057 76
City levy......	1233 54	1106 68	1475 20	8630 92	4654 94	*2077 68	2038 11	2274 30	654 07	8601 79
Polls..., ...	250 80	130 56	....	773 22	311 17	....	178 48	....	52 25	398 05
Fines and forfeitures	119 11	42 17	....	....	746 50	....	297 51	42 15	....	....
Railroad tax...	....	168 05	....	....	....	....	....	91 50	76 31	....
Land redemptions.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Liquor licenses.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chickasaw F'nd	277 31	....	....	....	....	....	....	151 00	117 95	....
XVI Sec. Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees....	....	5 00	41 25	....	....	....	427 86	....	....	170 56
From county pupils.......	....	256 25	....	....	*98 65	....	626 82	....	....	....
Sale of bonds..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	....	350 00	3 50	....	144 15	....	....	....	....	397 50
Building Fund.	....	....	768 55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Interest bond tax.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	1516 62	....	....	....
Total	2242 78	2364 83	2289 50	10,666 96	8242 95	2359 58	5154 66	2274 30	1281 20	10,858 48

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Sup't's salary........	$ 58 22	....	....	....	$ 187 30	$ 25 00	$ 30 00	$ 60 64	$ 32 57	....
City Sup't or Principal....	....	$ 700 00	....	....	....	540 00	642 50	....	....	$ 1350 00
Teachers' salaries.........	1568 09	1610 00	$ 455 00	$ 8071 25	3909 10	766 08	2234 50	2830 51	1026 98	6981 47
Treasurer's commissions.....	42 84	58 90	48 15	....	164 27	58 77	75 00	77 85	....	....
Fuel & janitor..	123 99	23 00	....	....	220 18	31 63	220 15	....	203 00	626 50
Rent & repairs.	263 88	....	....	1148 55	50 50	321 69	....	....	15 75	262 48
Building.......	....	....	2117 78	....	....	587 00	....	....	....	....
Int. on bonds..	....	....	....	....	960 00	....	1503 50	....	....	....
Old warrants...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	167 50	....	....	....	....	3 25	44 35	78	....	237 77
Total expended.	2224 52	2391 90	2500 93	9219 80	5491 35	2333 32	4750 00	2869 78	1278 30	9458 22
Balance........	18 26	....	....	1447 16	2751 60	26 26	404 66	201 04	2 90	1400 26
Deficit........	....	27 07	211 93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Enterprise—reported by county superintendent; *Grenada—reported by county superintendent; Hattiesburg—includes polls. Treasurer reports $512.08 still due on salaries, and $500 on building; Hazlehurst—reported by county superintendent; Inka—the treasurer reports $146.59 due the city from the county.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Kosciusko.	Lexington.	Macon.	Magnolia.	McComb.	Meridian.	Natchez.	Okolona.	Osyka.	Oxford.
Balance bro'g't forward.....	$ 79 58	$ 39 34	$ 440 96	....	....	$ 168 08	....	....	....	$ 557 44
State distribution	370 63	132 80	516 28	....	....	1864 66	$ 1734 82	$ 444 80	....	383 05
City levy......	2540 96	2149 44	3201 28	....	$ 219 71	$ 16,025 51	9093 36	1370 00	489 74	6220 05
Polls..........	209 95	....	194 00	....	....	1132 96	835 00	215 00	....	188 25
Fines and forfeitures	....	91 65	....	....	688 40	....	638 63	....	202 30	....
Railroad tax...	....	107 00	....	....	....	....	....	37 52	....	....
Land redemptions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Liquor licenses	461 63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99 25	....
Chickasaw F'nd	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	275 02	....	407 75
XVI Sec. Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees...	....	12 65	131 10	....	29 00	....	....	....	34 75	201 77
From county pupils.......	348 15	....	694 50	....	....	784 00	....	103 78	....	572 15
Sale of bonds..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources..	614 62	63 44	62 16	....	* 2445 10	35 43	....	....	* 1152 75	160 00
Building Fund.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Interest bond tax	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4625 52	2596 32	5240 28	....	3382 21	20,010 64	12,301 81	2446 12	1978 79	8690 46

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Sup't's salary........	$ 36 60	....	$ 44 90	....	$ 54 00	$ 225 00	$ 393 36	$ 38 00	$ 21 60	$ 13 33
City Super't or Principal	800 00	....	1125 00	....	675 00	2000 00	*1575 00	....	525 00	1350 00
Teachers' salaries	2145 00	2086 02	3863 40	....	1512 00	16,536 59	9360 00	3215 00	922 50	3220 00
Treasurer's commissions......	130 22	71 27	....	....	35 74	....	92 33	....	39 57	....
Fuel & Janitor .	88 04	....	....	....	80 00	1096 25	625 00	....	50 31	449 00
Rent & repairs.	231 32	....	....	....	124 73	152 80	250 00	....	134 05	
Building.......	250 00	....	....	....	109 00	....	....	....	224 30	....
Int'est on bonds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*3160 66
Old warrants...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	....	....	209 15	....	36 52	....	....	....	....	492 49
Total expended	3681 18	2157 29	5242 45	....	2226 99	20,010 64	12,295 69	3253 00	1917 33	8685 48
Balance	944 34	439 03	....	....	755 22	....	6 12	806 88	61 46	4 98
Deficit	....	....	2 17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Includes $2,220.10 paid by county treasurer from all sources and $225 donation by the Mississippi Valley Company. Natchez, salaries of both principals. Okolona, reported by county superintendent. Osyka, county treasurer all sources. Oxford, interest on bonds and bonds paid.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Pass Christian.	Port Gibs'n	Sardis.	Senatobia.	Starkville.	Summit.	Tupelo.	Water Valley.	Wesson.	West Point
Balance broug't forward	....	$ 614 76	$ 1176 76	....	$ 35 67	$ 2193 59	$ 749 27	....	....	$ 142 95
State distribution	$ 360 90	321 12	538 16	$ 96 00	539 95	....	280 63	$ 593 59	$ 753 44	804 86
City levy	1124 62	1646 96	*3351 38	3896 27	1561 00	2126 63	*2634 08	3571 32	4802 40	3747 42
Polls	100 50	186 20	....	103 00	389 05	80 00	206 00	300 00	....	279 50
Fines and forfeitures	39 62	....	....	73 00	....	16 00	....	....	....	....
Railroad tax	....	....	....	46 00	....	353 17	95 45	....	....	....
Land redemptions	....	....	....	....	....	66 00	....	....	....	....
Liquor licenses	....	700 00	....	....	....	....	1500 00	....	....	....
Chickasaw F'nd	....	....	139 82	100 00	....	....	151 87	485 05	....	....
XVI Sec. Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuition fees	....	15 00	66 26	....	....	....	....	....	36 00	....
From county pupils	....	137 05	367 36	202 95	....	....	171 00	300 00	13 15	524 62
Sale of bonds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sources	....	....	92 86	....	....	280 00	....	*1377 20	....	*1689 00
Building Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Interest bond tax	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1897 15
Total	1625 64	3621 09	5732 60	4517 22	2525 67	5115 39	5788 35	6627 16	5604 99	9085 50

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Sup't's salary	$ 123 58	$ 49 80	....	....	$ 114 00	$ 54 00	$ 24 75	....	$ 48 00	$ 55 20
City Sup't or Principal	480 00	....	$ 1600 00	....	....	520 00	800 00	$ 1125 00	1000 00	1350 00
Teachers' salaries	960 00	2690 00	2480 95	$ 3743 25	1561 00	2108 90	2190 00	4362 50	3295 75	4950 00
Treasurer's commissions	37 69	....	*276 78	....	40 00	....	125 97	....	49 90	....
Fuel & janitor	22 70	110 00	126 41	90 00	....	114 00	142 00	208 00	337 73	240 00
Rent & repairs	4 00	....	....	92 10	40 00	287 29	80 00	126 90	105 00	142 00
Building	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	804 76	....	....
Int. on bonds	....	....	....	....	....	....	600 00	....	....	*2040 00
Old warrants	....	....	....	....	741 26	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	....	4 25	....	....	....	....	....	204 00	240 00
Total expended	1627 97	2849 80	4488 39	3925 35	2496 26	3084 17	3962 72	6627 16	5040 38	9017 20
Balance	....	771 29	28 83	1807 25	29 41	2031 22	1825 63	....	564 61	68 30
Deficit	2 33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Includes marshal's fees for collecting, Sardis—including polls and tax collected by sheriff; Tupelo—includes $1,263 collected by sheriff under county levy of 3 mills; Water Valley—paid from general city fund; West Point—includes donations of $1,500 and $189 rent of music rooms, In disbursements the $2,040 was paid on building bonds.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

	Winona.	Yazoo City	* Vicksb'rg
Brought forward	$ 15 88	$ 1344 84	$ 617 58
State distribution	324 61	687 30	1699 00
City levy	1949 04	5993 59	16,096 61
Polls	134 00	455 90	2712 04
Fines and Forfeitures	110 00	....	4698 00
Railroad tax	....	....	....
Land redemptions	....	....	....
Liquor licenses	....	....	....
Chickasaw Fund	....	....	....
XVI Section Fund	....	....	....
Tuition fees	....	4 00	....
From county pupils	....	296 00	219 60
Sale of bonds	....	....	....
Other sources	....	90 95	....
Building Fund	....	....	....
Interest bond tax	....	....	....
Total	2533 53	8872 58	23,043 83

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

County Superintendents' salary	....	....	$ 282 70
City Superintendent or principal	....	$ 1170 00	1500 00
Teachers' salaries	*$ 2044 90	4635 00	10,388 87
Treasurers' commissions	....	114 18	....
Fuel and janitor	....	196 25	1540 00
Rent and repairs	....	454 05	927 00
Building	....	....	7528 25
Interest on bonds	....	....	....
Old warrants	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	199 87	210 00
Total expended	2044 90	6769 35	22,340 92
Balance	....	....	....
Deficit	483 66	2103 23	702 91

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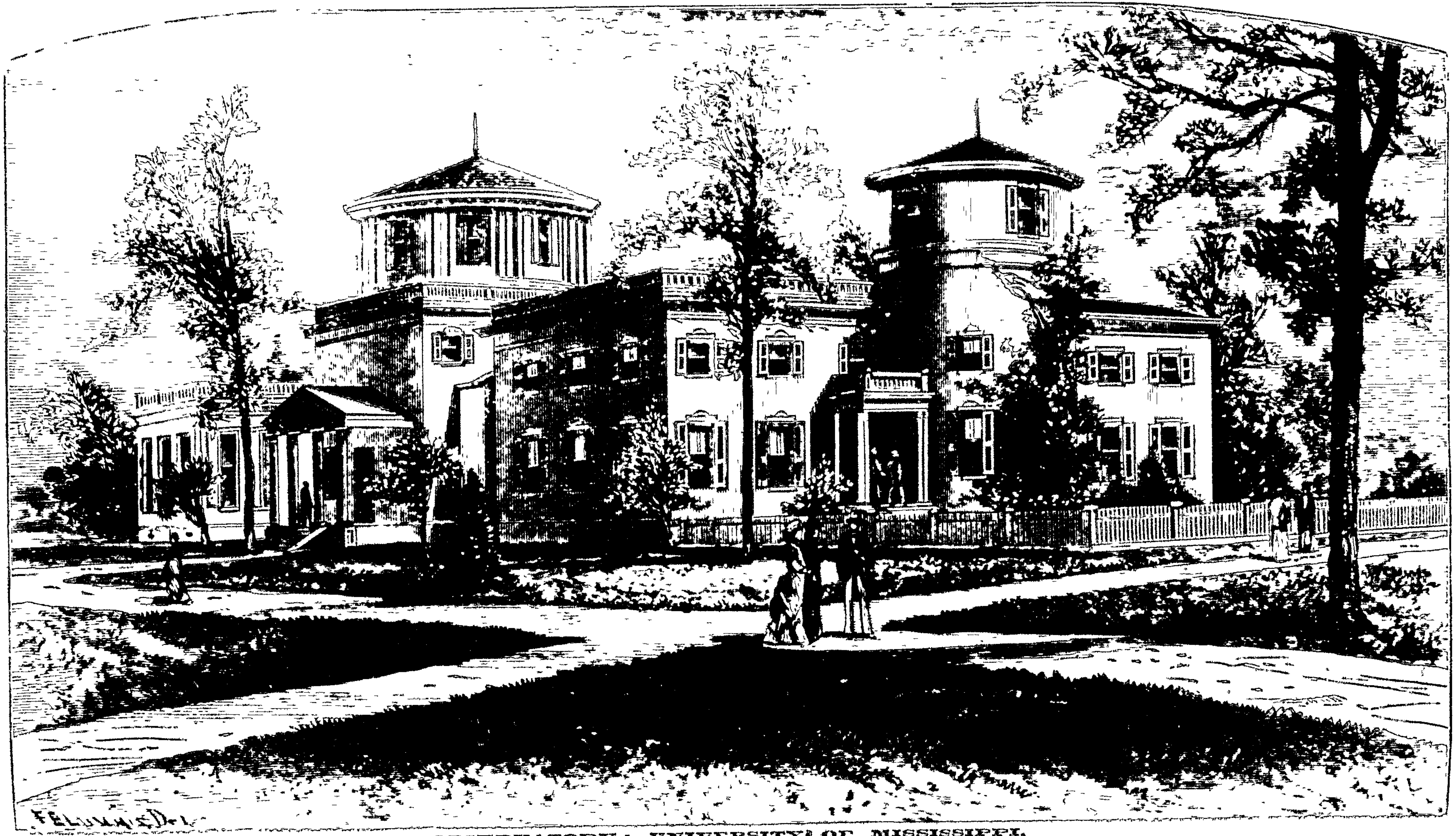
* Taken from report of county superintendent.


F.E.LUMMIS Del.

OBSERVATORY : UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

R. B. FULTON, ACTING CHANCELLOR.

The University of Mississippi is located immediately west of the city of Oxford. It has, however, a separate postoffice, University, Miss.

The University grounds include two adjacent half sections of land, lying along the Illinois Central Railway, and partly within the city limits of Oxford. All the land is valuable. That portion nearest the city of Oxford is partly laid off into desirable lots for residences. Many of these lots have been leased on terms that are favorable alike to the lease-holders and to the University.

The improved portion of the University grounds form a campus probably unsurpassed in natural beauty by any in the country. Many of the buildings are well adapted to the purposes for which they were erected. They are constructed of red brick, and so disposed that the destruction of one by fire would not involve the rest. The Lyceum, devoted to lecture rooms, and to the laboratories and collections of the schools of chemistry and natural history, is of the Doric style of architecture, 50x130 feet, and three stories high. It contains fourteen well-lighted rooms. The Observatory, occupied by the schools of physics and astronomy, covers an area about 55x160 feet in extent. All of this is one story, excepting the domes for telescopes, and the eastern wing which is the professor's residence. These parts are of two stories.

The building contains an auditorium, two storage rooms for apparatus, a general physical laboratory, four special laboratories, a workshop, besides the rooms and domes needed for the astronomical instruments.

The Chapel building contains the assembly hall of the University, and halls for two literary societies. There are three large dormitories, and four professors' residences facing the centre of the campus.

In other buildings suitably located are four additional residences for professors, a hall for the University Young Men's Christian Association, a gymnasium, a magnetic observatory and a workshop.

The Library building, recently completed, will compare well with almost any building for similar purposes in the country. Its many conveniences have largely increased the use of the books in the collection. The lecture room of the school of law is in this building.

A low estimate would place the value of the grounds and buildings at $275,000, and the fine collections of apparatus and specimens in the schools of chemistry, physics and astronomy, with the 15,000 volumes in the library, are worth $60,000 more.

In addition to the equipment heretofore on the grounds, the University will within the next year have mounted a telescope commensurate with the material for instruction provided in the other departments of the institution.

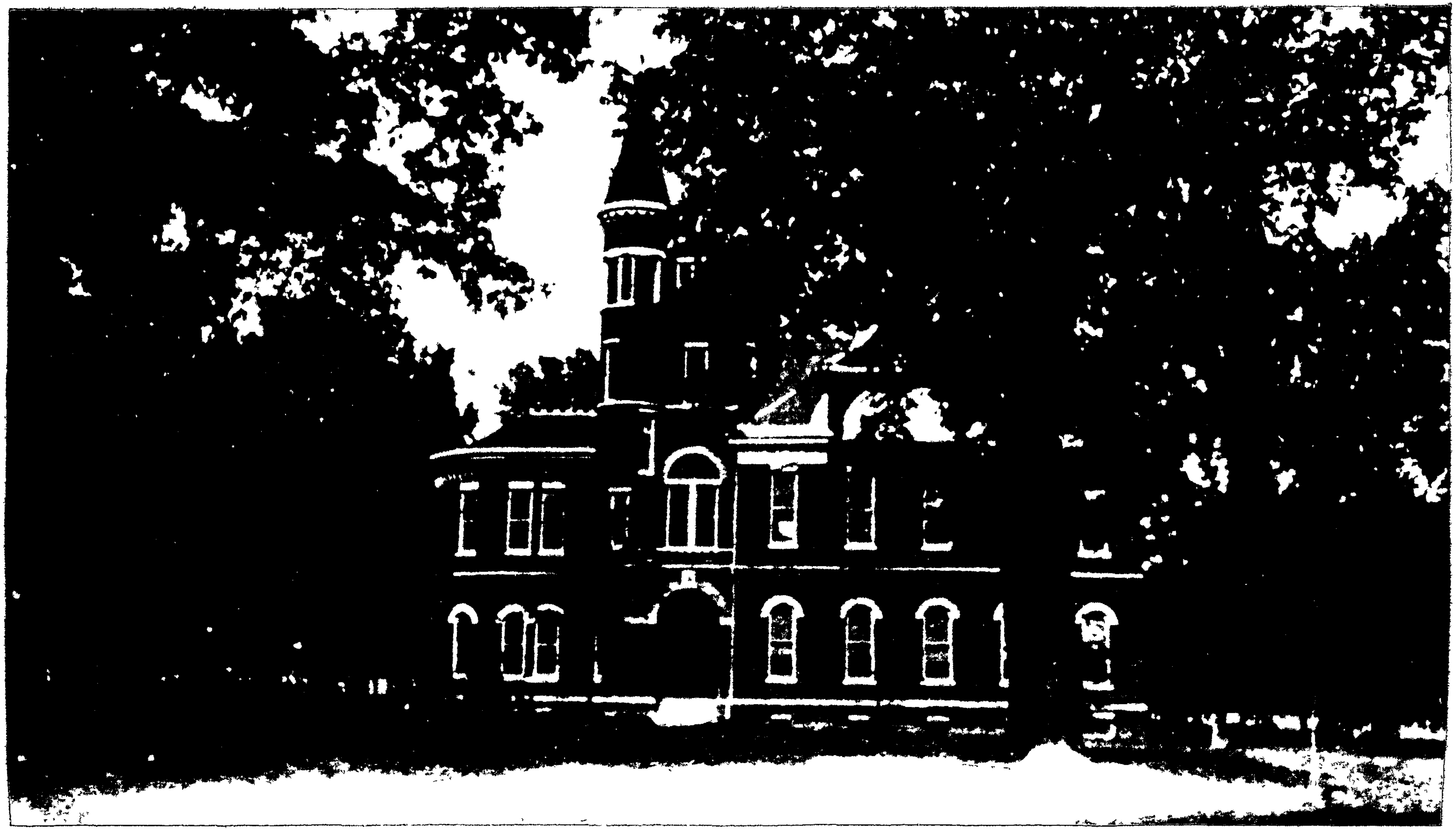
Instruction is provided in twenty-one schools, viz: a school of law, and two in the department of science, letters and arts, schools of Latin, Greek, German, French, English, belles letters, mathematics, physics, astronomy, theoretical chemistry, practical chemistry, botany, zoology, mineralogy, geology, mental and moral philosophy, logic, history, political economy, elocution.

The faculty of instruction consists of nine professors (including the chancellor), one associate professor, one instructor and six fellows.

Under the present system a student's possible choice in the selection of his course is very large. After completing an amount of work selected from the University curriculum equivalent to twenty recitations per week for three years and fifteen per week for the fourth year, a bachelor's degree may be obtained, depending for its exact title upon the character of the studies pursued. Graduates are thus classified as bachelors of arts, of science, or of philosophy.

The University also makes provision for a limited amount of work preparatory to the University studies proper. A two year's sub-freshman course is arranged in Latin, Greek and mathematics, and a one year's course in English.

Provision is made for advanced study after a student has taken the Bachelor's degree. The post graduate degrees offered are that of Master of Arts, involving at least one year's advanced work, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, involving three year's advanced study, and at least two of these years must be spent in study at the University. During the last few years there has been a very marked increase in the number of students taking post-graduate studies, and a decrease in the number taking strictly preparatory work. This



New Library, University of Mississippi.

is regarded as a prophecy of higher and better work all through the institution. There are now more students of the University taking, here and elsewhere, advanced courses of study than ever before.

The faculty is composed of men in the prime of life, and each an accomplished scholar and thorough teacher. They are anxious that the University shall be fully *en rapport* with the system of public education in the State. Students coming from nearly all the high schools in the State may be classified without examination upon presentation of the proper certificate from the principal of the school. Every effort possible is made to enlist interest in local high schools.

The board of trustees of the University have resolved to provide instruction in pedagogy as soon as the funds of the University will allow. The income of the University consists of the sum of $32,643 interest paid annually by the State, and a variable sum, amounting to three or four thouthousand dollars per annum, composed of tuition and matriculation fees, paid by students.

The La Bauve scholarship fund, the generous bequest of the late Felix La Bauve, of DeSoto county, is held in trust and the income used, in accordance with the will of the donor, is supporting five or more young men from DeSoto county at the University.

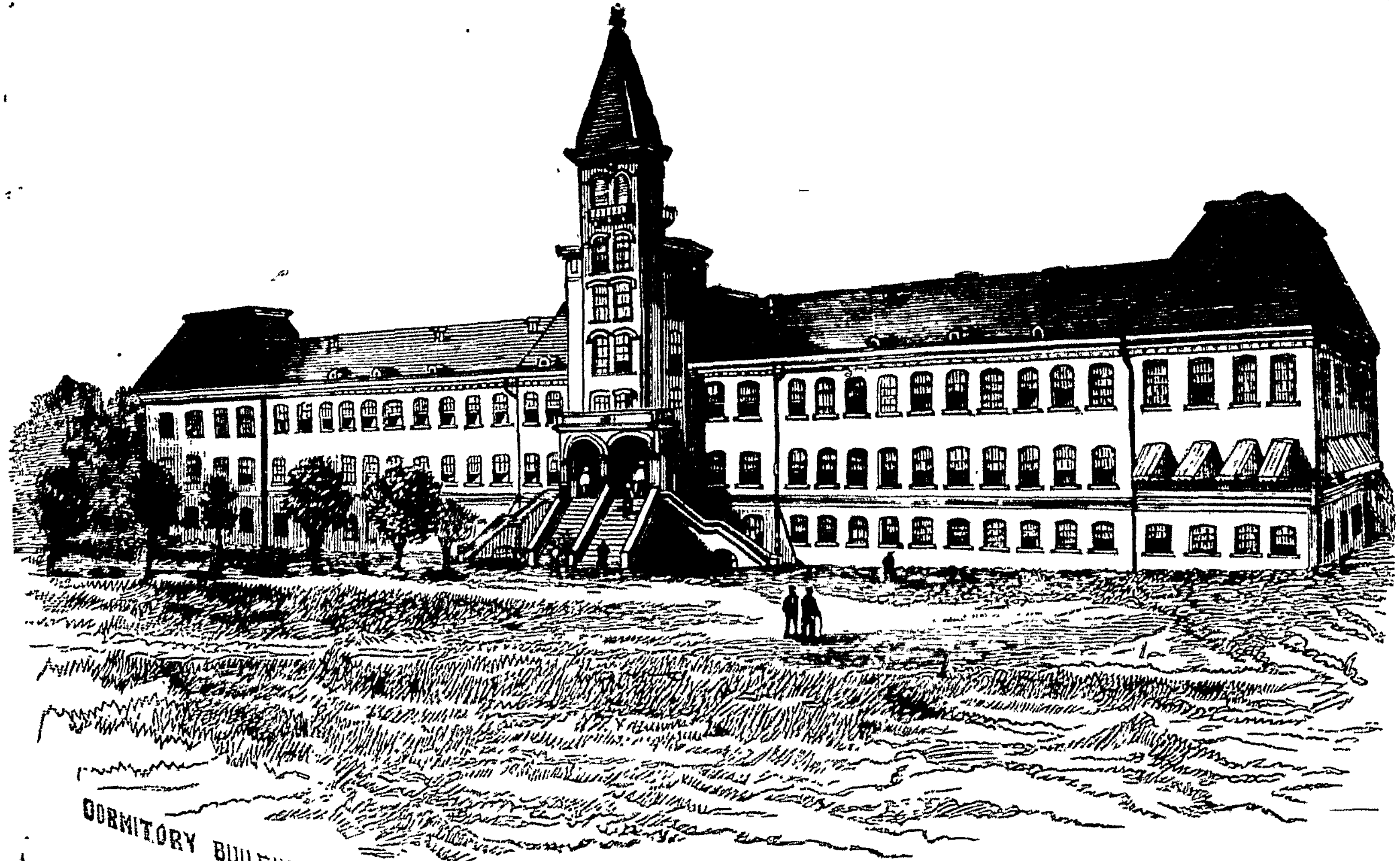
Male and female students are admitted alike to the classes of the University.

During the session 1890–'91, 240 students were enrolled in all departments of the Universiy. Up to January, 1892, the enrollment for the current session was 204. This is the 40th session of the institution. Its records show that it has afforded instruction to more than 4,500 students, of whom more than 1,000 have taken degrees. Its friends have reason to be proud of its record, and of the very large number of its Alumni, who have attained prominent positions in State and national affairs, and in professional life. In spite of the fact that other, and some wealthier, institutions have grown up around it, within the past few years the list of students enrolled has been enlarging.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

GEN. S. D. LEE, PRESIDENT.

In compliance with your letter of November 21, requesting a narrative report of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and certain information showing work being done,



DORMITORY BUILDING

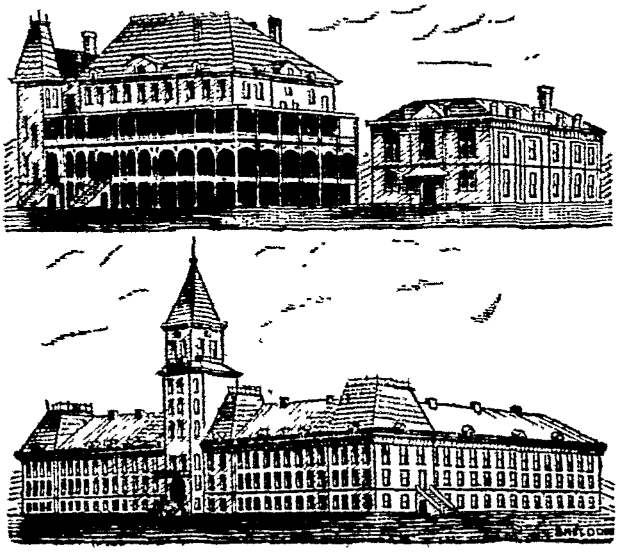
in kind and quality, to accompany your report to the legislature, for the school years 1890–'91, I have the honor to present the following:

ATTENDANCE, SESSIONS 1890 AND 1891, AND TO DATE.

The attendance for the session of 1890 was 330 students, 190 being in the college classes, and 140 in the preparatory class.

For the session 1891, 285 students, 169 being in the college classes and 116 in the preparatory class.

For the present session (1892) we have now 280 students in attendance. Including new students, now at the college, we have had in attendance since our opening, October 1st, 1880, 2,117 individual students; and by sessions, an average annual attendance of 308 students.



The capacity of the college in dormitory and teaching room, is 300 students. The institution has had full attendance during the eleven years of its existence, and with enlarged facilities, could as easily have 600 students, as the annual average of 300, who have attended.

REVIEW OF FIRST TEN SESSIONS.

The college issued a Decennial catalogue in 1890, at the close of the first ten sessions, and facts elicited the following tangible results, viz: Eighty-five per centum of the students who have attended, were the sons of farmers and mechanics.

The average necessary expense of a student for a session is about $125, including a uniform, which, as it is clothing, is not included in the usual published expenses of other colleges.

About one-fourth of the students, with the help of labor furnished by the college, reduce their expenses below $100 a session, and all reduce their expenses by labor furnished, the amount depending, in a great measure, on the industry and earnestness of the individual student.

Forty-six per centum of our graduates are engaged in farming, or as professors or assistants at agricultural colleges, or at agricultural experiment stations.

Our graduates are occupying and maintaining themselves in good positions, in twelve states and territories. As farmers, horticulturists, dairymen, professors, superintendents of model farms, as teachers, professsional men, as workers at agricultural experiment stations, as mechanics, and as business men generally, it is demonstrated that they are carrying out the objects intended by the law establishing the college, viz: "To promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The influence of the college on the agriculture of the State can be estimated if we note the impetus given to stock-raising, and the cultivation of grasses, and a diversified farming generally, which is advocated and illustrated at the college.

DEPRESSION OF 1888, 1889 AND 1890—CONGRESSIONAL AID.

During the sessions of 1888, 1889 and 1890, the college labored under great depression, owing to the reduced appropriations given by the legislature of 1888, causing 14 professors and officers to resign and accept work elsewhere, and also owing to four disastrous fires in the fall of 1889, which destroyed over $15,000 worth of buildings and other property. Congress, in August, 1890, passed a law aiding industrial colleges, and contributing to their enlargement and support. This college has received its share of three annual appropriations. The law was in a measure retroactive in its influence, and appropriated money for the fiscal years 1890, 1891 and 1892, Mississippi receiving her part during the spring of 1891. Out of the first two appropriations, this college received $15,500, and Alcorn A. & M. College, a like amount. The Secretary of the Interior, who under the law, had power to construe it, refused to give the amount due Mississippi for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, unless the money was divided on the basis of the number of educable children of the respective races. Under this decision Alcorn A. & M. College received out of the third appropriation $17,000, nearly six-tenths or $9,378.63, and this college a little over four-tenths, or $7,621.37, for 1892. The first two appriations were really received by the State after the sessions for which they were intended, and to enable the board of trustees to judiciously use this help from Congress, it was necessary to erect some buildings. The law of Congress prohibited any of its funds being used for buildings, or repairs to buildings.

HOW MONEY RECEIVED FROM CONGRESS WAS USED. MECHANIC ARTS—SHOPS.

The board, to comply with the law, used a part of this Congressional aid to pay the salaries of the faculty and employees, and purchase machinery, and released a corresponding amount of the State appropriation with which to erect some necessary buildings, so that the aid would do the most good. To start the mechanical feature of the college, an iron building one hundred feet long, and fifty feet wide has been erected. This building is equipped with a forty-horse power engine and boiler, with forty carpenter benches and kits of tools; with 21 turning lathes and saws; grindstones and other appurtenances to instruct students in a well-organized carpenter shop in all kinds of joining, turning, pattern making, etc. Two hundred Mississippi boys are now receiving this instruction, which will enable our own boys to do such work instead of importing strange mechanics from other States. About $8,000 have been expended in building and equipment.

BETTER EQUIPMENT—HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The board also complied with a promise made the horticultural society of the State in 1885, and have spent $3,802 in development and equipment of the horticultural department.

LITERARY SOCIETY HALLS—CLAIMS OF STUDENTS.

The balance of the first two appropriations in amount, was used from State funds in erecting the literary society halls, which were destroyed by fire in 1889. These halls were once the old mess hall, and this building was the only one insured and saved to the State. The premium of the policy was paid by the students, and charged in their mess bills. The receipt of the insurance enabled the State to rebuild the new mess hall, but was not sufficient to replace the society halls. The students claimed, that as their money saved the building to the State, their halls should be rebuilt at the first opportunity. This just claim was acknowledged by the board, and $1,869 spent in this direction.

IRON COTS FOR STUDENTS AND NECESSARY APPARATUS.

The balance was spent in purchasing 100 iron cots for students and in necessary apparatus for the departments.

HOW THIRD APPROPRIATION IS TO BE SPENT—SESSION 1892.

The third appropriation gave the college $7,621.87 for the present session. The board with this money established the new chair of Mechanic arts, with a professor and two assistants, and the chair of Veterinary science and anatomy and physiology, a new professor provided for support of mechanical department, in coal for engine, engineer and material for students to work with, and readjusted salaries of the faculty, paying them what is paid at other colleges.

NEW LIFE AND ENLARGED SPHERE OF USEFULNESS.

This unexpected aid has given new life to the college, and enlarged its sphere of usefulnes in every way. The college is now a "mechanical" as well as an "agricultural" college. The depression which has so long discouragedthe board and faculty has disappeared, and the institution is again a progressive, and an aggressive college.

COURSE OF STUDY—SHOPS FOR IRON WORK NEEDED.

The college has but one course, agricultural, leading to the degree of bachelor of science, and a post-graduate course to master of science. So soon as the State builds and equips shops for iron foundry and machine work, the college will then have two courses, one in agriculture, and the other in mechanic arts, leading to the same degree of bachelor of science, with studies of equal and equivalent dignity. The mechanical course will not be specified till practical work can go hand in hand with theoretical instruction.

PROFESSORSHIPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

There are at present eleven chairs or departments in the college, filled by eleven professors, viz: Agriculture, Prof. J. H. Connell; horticulture, A. B. McKay; mechanic arts and drawing, Harry Gwinner; biology, G. C. Creelman; veterinary science, anatomy and physiology, Dr. Tait Butler; chemistry and physics, W. L. Hutchinson; English, W. H. Magruder; mathematics, B. M. Walker; preparatory, Dabney Lipscomb; military science and tactics—first lieutenant, John V. White, U. S. army; experiment station, S. M. Tracey, with such assistants as are needed.

VALUE OF COLLEGE PLANTS AND PROPERTY.

The college property is quite valuable. A committee of citizens, composed of Hon. J. H. Beeman, Hon. J. H. Duke and Capt. John Powell, appointed by Governor Stone, appraised the property in November at $225,950, as follows:

College buildings, land, orchards, vineyards, gardens, miscellaneous, hospital, library, museum, stewards, chemical, mechanical (by inventory of items) at	$ 186,550
Horticultural inventory, buildings, implements, stock, produce, etc	4,400
Farm inventory, buildings, machinery implements, produce, stock, tools, creamery, etc	20,000
Experiment Station, buildings, machinery, stock, chemicals, apparatus, etc	15,000
Total	$ 225,950

FARM DEPARTMENT, SALES.

The farm department sold during the two years, in milk, beef, hogs, pure bred cattle, seeds, field crops, butter, miscellaneous, etc., $11,869.70.

The department has cost the State nothing since 1885. It is self-sustaining, has replaced most of the property destroyed and met all expenses. Only the professor who teaches students, is paid by the State as other professors.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SALES.

The horticultural department is also self-sustaining and costs the State nothing, excepting the salary of the professor who teaches students. Vegetables, plants, fruits, etc., were sold to amount of $2,431. This department was better equipped out of Congressional aid, and will give better results in future.

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The chemical department, which analyzes fertilizers, is also self-sustaining, and the fees pay chemists for their work, buy chemicals, etc. The professor is partly paid by the college and experiment station. He teaches chemistry. The receipts for last two years were $3,394, and were expended as indicated.

EXPERIMENT STATION—EXPENSES PAID BY U. S.

The experiment station pays out of its own funds, received from Congress, the director and all employees, and bears all of its own expenses. None of it goes to the support of the college. Bulletins are published regularly of all experiments, and the farmers can receive them free by asking for them and sending in their names.

SELF-SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS—NO COST TO STATE.

It will be seen that the farm, horticultural department, chemical department and station cost the State nothing except the pay of three professors who actually teach students. All that is asked from the State is money sufficient to pay faculty and employees, to pay students for labor, to pay insurance on its own buildings, and to meet the ordinary incidental expenses of the college.

PRESENT CONDITION—ABILITY FOR ENLARGED USEFULNESS.

Since receipt of recent aid the college is in better fix than it has ever been. Its property and plant are valuable, and it would be poor economy not to utilize it to its fullest extent for the benefit of the industrial classes in the State. The laws of Congress forbids any of its money appropriated to go in buildings or repairs. The State has obligated itself in receiving congressional aid to supply buildings and support. There is not more than half teaching room enough. What we have is barely sufficient for the departments of English, mathematics and preparatory departments. There are the poorest of facilities in teaching the sciences, except chemistry, which has a good laboratory.

FOUR MONTHS COMMON SCHOOL INTRUCTION BY STATE—STATE COLLEGES CAN'T ANTAGONIZE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Constitution of the State now makes it obligatory upon the Legislature, from its own funds, to give four months instruction to every child in the State in the common schools. With this liberal provision, cities and localities can supplement the expense and terms by local taxation. There should now be no feeling of antagonism or opposition on the part of any of the people toward institutions of higher grade in the State, which should be liberally supported, to enable scholars from the common and district schools to get collegiate education when they desire to pursue their studies.

AN ACT to repeal An Act, entitled An Act apportioning the students of the A. and M. College, located at Starkville, among the several counties of the State, according to the white educable children, approved March 8, 1882, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That an act entitled an act apportioning the students of the A. and M. College, located at Starkville, among the several counties of the State, according to the white educable children, approved March 8, 1882, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the president of said A. and M. College in connection with its board of trustees, shall take steps, and establish such rules and regulations as shall seem to him best calculated to insure an equal distribution of the scholarships in said college, among the several counties of the State, giving the preference in all cases to those calculated to follow agricultural, mechanical or other industrial pursuits.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 12, 1884.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE.

ROBERT FRAZER, PRESIDENT.

Your kind offer to embody in your biennial report a statement concerning the work of this school is accepted with grateful appreciation, and I take pleasure in sending the following synopsis:

The ultimate aim of the Legislature, as set forth in the bill creating the school, was "the establishment and maintenance of a first-class Industrial Institute and College, for the education of white girls of the State of Mississippi, in the arts and sciences, at which such girls may acquire a thorough normal school education, together with a knowledge of kindergaten instruction, also a knowledge of telegraphy, stenography, photography; also a knowledge of drawing, painting, designing and engraving in their industrial applications; also a knowledge of fancy, practical and general needle-work; and also, a knowledge of book-keeping, with such other practical industries, as from time to time, may be suggested by experience, or tend to promote the general object of said institution and college, to-wit: fitting and preparing such girls for the practical industries of the age."

The institution is only six years old, but what it has done along these lines is, I doubt not, quite up to the hopes of its friends, and, in some respects, possibly, beyond them.

The work of the school is arranged in three departments; the first embracing literary and scientific studies; the second, industrial arts, and the third, fine arts.

1. In the first department (literary and scientific studies)

there are three courses of study, viz: a business course, covering three years; a normal course, also three years, and a college course of four years. The subjects of instruction are mathematics, history, languages (English, Latin, French and German), literature, mental and moral philosophy, political economy, natural history, physics and chemistry. Besides these the normal work embraces pedagogics and methods of instruction.

2. The department of industrial arts embraces drawing, designing, wood-carving, cutting and making dresses, type-writing, phonography, telegraphy, printing, penmanship and book-keeping.

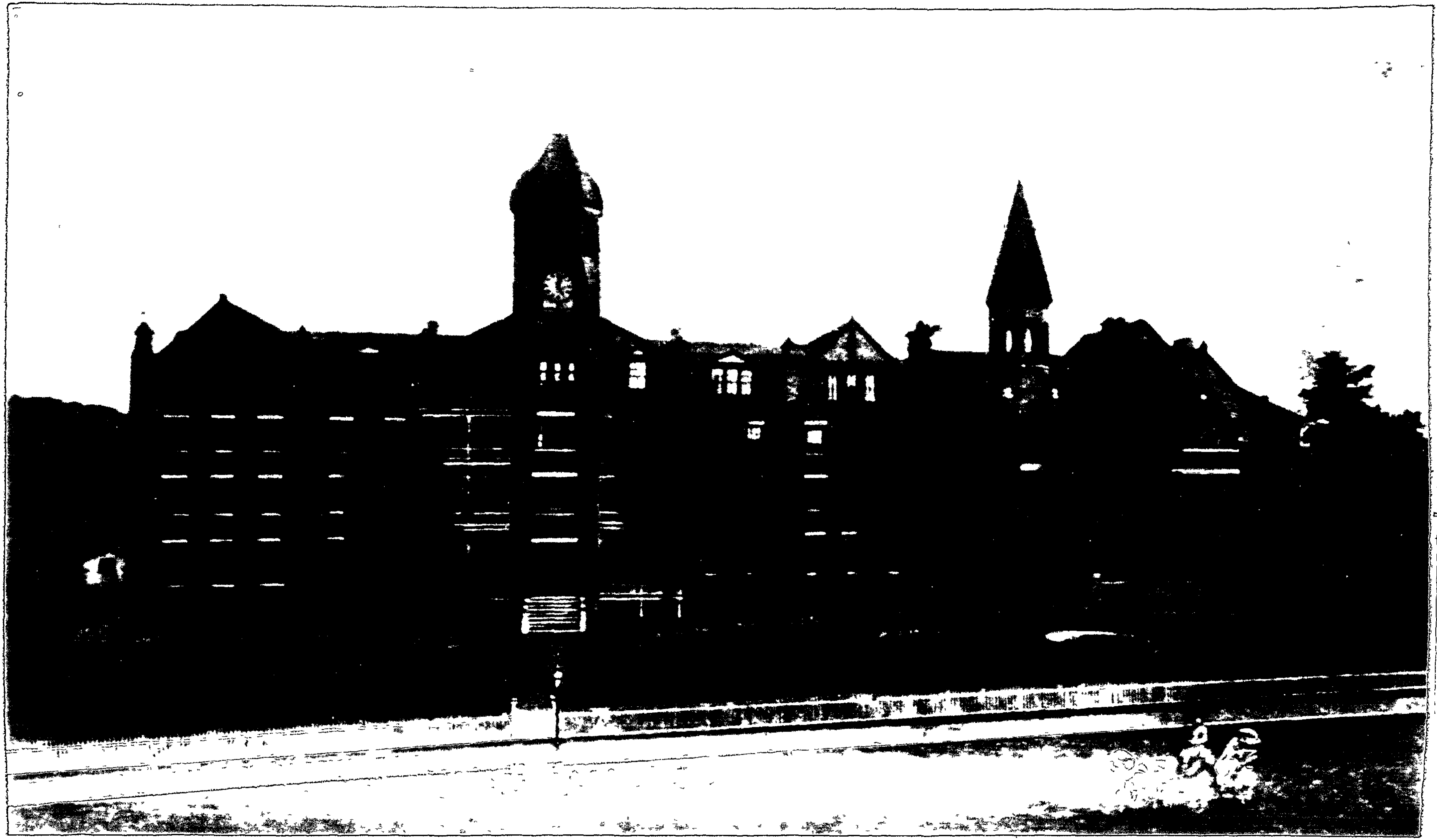
3. The department of fine arts includes painting and music.

A department of physical culture has been added this session, employing the services of one teacher.

Whilst the equipment of the school does not yet supply, in every department, all that is to be desired in the way of teaching force and appliances, the work, as regards both extent and character, is believed to be fully up to the expectations of the projectors of the enterprise, whose aim was to give to the girls of Mississippi better facilities for breadth of culture and for high literary and scientific attainments than were usually found, even in schools of high grade for young women. For example, the course in mathematics of the I. I. & C. embraces the various branches of that science from arithmetic to calculus inclusive; and, strange as it may seem to those who believe women, as a rule, incapable of mastering this study, the proportion of successful students is unusually large. It may be said further, that tests are not limited to the text proper, but involve a large amount of original work.

A girl who had gone through the course at this school, when it was not so extensive as at present, was admitted to the senior class in mathematics in the University of Mississippi, and, at the final examination for graduation, attained with ease the extraordinary grade of ninety-nine and nine-tenths, and this, under a professor whose examinations were notably searching and difficult.

A cursory inspection of the rolls brings out the fact that of the young women who have received instruction here, there are nearly 800 who, as book-keepers, dress-makers, type-writers, phonographers, artists, journalists and teachers, are enjoying the independence that training affords, many of them filling with distinction places in high schools and colleges. Besides these, there are, doubtless, a number about whose work we are not informed. Beyond the contributions that these are all making to the material advancement of our commonwealth, who can measure the value of their in-



Industrial Institute and College, Columbus.

fluence upon the intellectual and moral power of the communities in which they live and work? These facts are given simply by way of illustration to set forth the character of the work, a detailed exhibit of its scope being out of keeping with a report like this.

Mississippi students receive free instruction in all departments except that of music; and as many as can be accommodated in the dormitory (218) get board at cost. The average cost of board, including fuel, lights, washing, etc., is less than $9.50 a month. Notwithstanding its cheapness the fare is abundant; and, in variety, as well as in the excellence of its quality, cooking and serving, it is far better than one would be apt to think possible in so large an establishment. It is doubtful whether there can be found in all the land, in any household, public or private, a kitchen, pantry and dining room more exquisite in neatness and order than those of the I. I. & C.

The dining-room work is done by the pupils, all being required to take their part in turn. A regular system of detail is employed by which the work is done without becoming monotonous or laborious. Students are also required to keep their bed rooms in order. Work outside the dining hall and bed rooms is voluntary, the students receiving pay for it at six to ten cents an hour, according to the work. Some in this way earn three or four dollars a month, some defray half their expenses, and a few do even more.

It would be hard to over-estimate the importance of this feature of the school alone for those who are soon to become the home-makers of the state.

TERMS OF ADMISSION AND PROMOTION.

1. Applicants for admission must be at least fifteen years of age, in good health, and must furnish certificates of good moral character.

2. All applicants are required to sustain a satisfactory examination in grammar school studies, to wit: Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, geography and history of the United States.

County superintendents of education are authorized to conduct examinations in the foregoing studies for admission, and to furnish certificates to applicants who live in their respective counties.

The certificate of a superintendent of education, approved by the board of supervisors, entitles a student to admission to the college *at the commencement of the session.*

At all other times, when the student wishes to enter an advanced class, she must be examined by the president or faculty of the college.

A student holding a certificate of scholarship from her county superintendent may be classed in the business course, section 1, without further examination.

Candidates for freshman class are examined by the college faculty in—

a. Mathematics, embracing arithmetic and algebra (through equations of the first degree, factoring equivalents to that given in Wentworth's complete algebra.)

b. English, the candidate being asked to write a few pages upon some assigned subject, and the examination covering the principles of analysis and the leading irregularities incident to the language.

c. Latin, the student being required to show a thorough knowledge of the declensions and conjugations, and apply rules for the oblique cases, and for noun, adjective and adverb clauses, and to show some acquaintance with the more common idioms.

For the higher college classes candidates must pass an examination in the subjects pursued by the classes below.

3. All class and examination grades are estimated on the basis of 100 for maximum. In order to determine whether the student may advance from one class to another, her standing in any half year's course is computed thus: Her marks on the daily recitations are averaged for the session; she is required to sustain an examination on the course. The term mark is added to double the examination grade, and the sum divided by three. If the quotient is 75 or more, the pupil advances with her class.

The following statement shows attendance, etc., for the last two years;

Students enrolled for session of 1889–'90:

In first section of the business course	45	
In second section of the business course	175	
Total number in business course		218
In the normal course		6
In the first college class (freshman)	49	
In the second college class (sophomore)	15	
In the third college class (junior)	18	
In the fourth college class (senior)	6	
Total number in college department	88	88
Total number in all departments, session '89–'90		312
Of these there were in the music deparment	65	

All the school, as required by the regulations, pursued the study of some industrial art.

For this session, 1889–'90, certificates of proficiency were awarded as follows:

In printing	1
In dress making	18
In industrial and decorative art	18
In book-keeping	3
In phonography and type-writing	7
Total	47
Graduated in collegiate department (in senior class of 6).	5

STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR SESSION 1890–'91.

In first section of business course	55	
In second section of business course	120	
Total number in business course		175
In the normal course		51
Irregulars (unclassified)		35
In first college class (Freshman)	52	
In second college class (Sophomore	24	
In third college class (Junior)	13	
In fourth college class (Senior)	10	
Total in collegiate department		99
Total in all departments, 1890–'91		355

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY.

Certificates of Proficiency were awarded as follows:

In printing	1
In dress-making	11
In indnstrial and decorative art	8
In book-keeping	4
In telegraphy	5
In phonography	4
Total	33
Number graduates (entire Senior class)	10

STUDENTS ENROLLED (UP TO DATE) FOR SESSION OF 1891–'92.

In first section of business course	55	
In second section of business course	111	
Total number in busines course		166
In normal course		13

Irregular (specialists)		6
First college class (Freshman)	65	
Second college class (Sophomore)	29	
Third college class (Junior)	13	
Fourth college class (Senior)	10	
Total number in collegiate department		117
Total enrollment to date		307

The work of instruction and administration is in the hands of twenty-two officers and teachers, as follows:

Faculty proper (including president and heads of departments)	11
Instructors and assistants	7
Domestic administration (including proctor)	4
Total officers and teachers	22

ALCORN A, & M. COLLEGE.

(For Colored Youth.)

J. H. BURRUS, PRESIDENT.

In compliance with the law and your request of the 24th ultimo, I beg leave to submit the following report concerning this institution and its interests for the two years just ending.

The number of students enrolled, the number graduated, and the unmber of teachers employed have been as follows:

Year.	Number Enrolled.	Number Graduated.	No. Teachers Employed.
1889–'90	248	14	7
1890–'91	238	5	9
1891 to December 1st	206	..	9

Besides the above nine teachers for the farm and class rooms, there is now an instructor for the newly inaugurated carpenter shop.

For the last five years we have been compelled to refuse to admit students for lack of dormitory room, especially during the months of January, February, March and April, and now our two hundred and six students, which is the largest enrolment we have ever had up to December 1, find the dormitory capacity about exhausted. Judging by the experience of previous years the entire enrolment for the year is likely to reach above two hundred and seventy-five, but would exceed three hundred if the dormitory accommodations were sufficient to receive all who will ask to enter during January, February, March and April.

The most of the fifty-three graduates this institution has sent forth are now engaged in the following pursuits: Agriculture, teaching, preaching and farming and teaching, though one is a professor of agriculture in a sister state institution while several have embarked upon mercantile ventures.

The buildings here, besides the old mule stable, and the recently erected barn and a carpenter shop, consist of the refectory with its kitchen and laundry attached; the handsome chapel with its library, cabinet, and seven recitation rooms, and dormitories and cottages, enough to provide rooms for the teachers, the matron and the help, and about one hundred and seventy students. The library contains 1,239 bound volumes on general reading, 1,172 bound volumes State and National documents, 1,941 pamphlets. The library seems to be encouragingly well used by the more advanced students. The 49 by 70 carpenter shop was built by students under the guidance of their instruction. A number of the buildings have been painted during the year by the students.

Though the drought cut the yield short some there were raised on the farm this year about as follows: Corn, 1,900 bushels; sweet potatoes, 700 bushels; peas, 60 bushels; hay, 32 tons; besides pumpkins, turnips, oats, etc., and with the exception of one hired man all the work was done by students under instruction. The only trouble about having work done by the students is in there not being as much work to be done as they would gladly do to thus help earn the money to keep themselves in school.

Our facilities for instruction have been much improved by the late fitting up of several recitation rooms with the most modern school desks and settees. The prevailing sentiment of the school, constantly held up to the approval of the student, is that "in getting an education, thoroughness in studies pursued is to be preferred to rapidity in finishing a work."

As far as our information goes our students, who apply to teach in the various counties, demonstrate the advantages of this institution by generally standing well in the examinations, and especially so in the studies they have pursued here.

Now, that, under the act of Congress of August 30, 1890, the carpenter shop and painting have been started, blacksmithing is soon to be begun, and the prospects of starting other trades soon are good, the enhancing the instructive value of the farming operations by the use of improved facilities initiated, and the class-room work much increased in value because of the possession of more apparatus, appliances, and text and reference books. The college is hopeful of being about to enter upon a new and enlarged career of usefulness as one of the educational forces of the State, if the Legislature will provide the money for the necessary buildings as set forth in my report to that honorable body.

For the last two years the annual support fund of the College has been derived as follows:

Congresional land scrip interest	$5,678 75
State	3,821 25
	$9,500 00

By act of the Legislature of 1890, the annual expenses of the College for the next two years:

1890–'91.

Interest on Congressional land scrip	$ 5,678 75
State appropriation	4,821 25
	$10,500 00

TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY.

(For colored youth.)

REV. FRANK G. WOODWORTH, PRESIDENT.

A. S. HILL, PRINCIPAL.

Tougaloo University has now nine buildings devoted to school and dormitory purposes, and 640 acres of land, the whole estate valued at $80,000. During the past two years a new primary building of four large rooms has been erected, named the Hand Primary Building, in honor of Daniel Hand, whose gift of a fund of over $1,000,000 is doing great good to the colored people; a new foundation has been put under the boy's dormitory and the building wholly replastered and put in order; a large addition has been made to the barn; 1,600 feet of galvanized iron pipe and a compound Knowles pump and engine are now on the ground and being put in place to convey water for washing purposes and fire protection, from a large pond recently constructed. The cost of these improvements has been about $12,500.

In round numbers the expenditures during the last two years have been a little over $67,000. The funds have come from the following sources: State appropriation, $3,000; Slater fund, $4,000; Daniel Hand fund, $6,500; farm and industries, $4,000; private donors, $2,500; board and tuition, $21,000; American Missionary Association, $27,000.

The school has now the following departments with eighteen instructors and another soon to arrive.

1. Normal.—This is a four years course of high grade in which thorough work is done in accordance with modern methods and progressive ideas. Besides class-room work pupils have constant practice in teaching in the Hand primary school which they wholly teach under the direction of the principal. About one hundred students are now in attendance in this primary school. To draw out the powers and develop independence of thought pupils are required to make constant use of the reference library and the reading room which is well stocked with the best periodicals. General culture of this kind gives power and these teachers are to be the intellectual and moral leaders of their people. The quality of work done may be shown by the number of our normal pupils holding first-grade certificates, several of them for two and three years.

2. The Normal Preparatory or Intermediate.—This is a course of five years, working up to the normal. No pupils lower than fourth grade are now received as boarders. While cutting off the lower grades has slightly reduced enrollment, the general effect has been most excellent. Within a year or two another grade will be dropped. The intention is that the school shall grow each year in work and grading.

3. The Hand Model School.—This takes in pupils from the vicinity, and is taught by normal pupils as practice work, under direction. Night schools for those who work during the day, and a night school for adults of the neighboring plantations are taught by students. Few schools have so good facilities for practical work.

4. Music.—Besides class work in all grades, thorough instruction is given in instrumental music and in voice culture.

5. Industrial.—The importance of industrial training with its economic effects and its influence on character is fully realized, and industrial work, always fostered here, is being yearly more systematically and successfully carried on. Boys' industries here include carpentry, blacksmithing, wagon-making, painting, farming and steam farming. A special carpentry class-room, with benches and complete sets of tools for 20 boys at a time, has been added since my last report. Three forges have been added to the equipment of the blacksmith shop for class work. The girls' industries cooking, sewing, cutting, fitting, dress-making and housekeeping, under special cooking and sewing teachers.

6. Nurse Training Course under the care of a competent trained nurse of much experience has been added, and for a

year in successful operation. This is a department of great value. Boys as well as girls are taught how to care for the sick.

Provision is also made for any who desire to study for the ministry.

A graded system of daily Bible study, under which every class has a daily Bible lesson, is a successful feature of the school. A clearer knowledge of Bible truth on the part of the army of school teachers of the State would be a great uplifting force.

Although under the new Constitution, which limits aid given by the State to the free schools, Tougaloo will no longer receive the aid heretofore given to its normal department, it is hoped that the interest of the authorities of the State, and especially of the educational authorities, in the work of the school will not be lessened. The school has had very close connection with the most important matter of the education of the negroes, and its constant aim will be to do all things possible in the sending out of competently trained teachers and helping forward the highest interests of the State.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

(For Colored Youth.)

REV. E. D. MILLER, PRESIDENT.

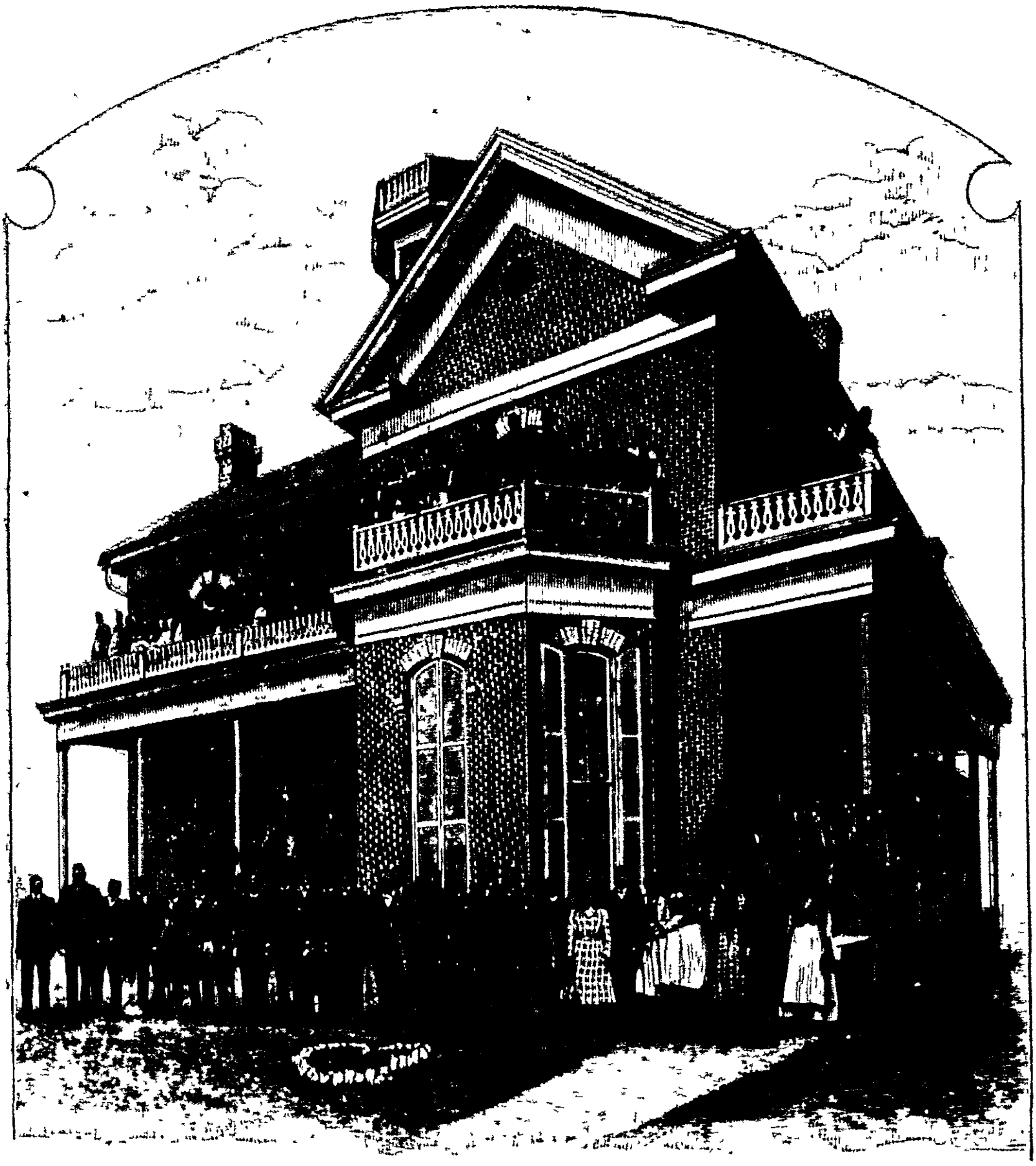
This school is located at Holly Springs, a city of some three thousand population, noted for its health. It is, too, a railroad center—the Illinois Central and Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham roads cross here.

The building, as shown by the cut, is a two-story brick, surrounded by a large campus. The rooms are seven in number and are very well furnished for school work. The building can accommodate comfortably about one hundred and fifty students. The building and grounds cost about $12,000. The school has been in operation since 1871. More than 2,000 students, male and female, have been matriculated; only about sixty-five have been graduated. With few exceptions these are teaching. Hundreds of the others are also teaching in this and the other States.

The school has a library of some 2,000 volumes and a laboratory; also a literary society and debating club.

Like the other State institutions, it is free. As some compensation for their education, however, students are expected to teach in the public schools of the State for at least three years. This is pretty generally done. In 1890 the Legislature incorporated it, putting it under the control of a board of trustees. The act of incorporation requires that the school be made a first-class normal school. The present organization, we think, meets this requirement. The curriculum is considerably broader than heretofore.

The normal course is specially full and thorough. Theory and practice of teaching, history of methods, pedagogy, psychology are taught from text-books and lectures every day. This is appreciated. The increased attendance is 50 per cent. more at this writing, December 1, than any previous year.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

We have added a new department for the girls, that of sewing and dressmaking. We have also Prang's industrial drawing for the whole school. This is very popular.

The discipline is such that in the past two years there has not been a jar of discord or ill feeling in the community growing out of the school in any way. Where these troubles exist the teachers are themselves the greatest offenders. The outlook for the State normal was never so good as now.

APPENDIX.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAM OF FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.

DECEMBER 29, 30, 31, 1890.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT IN SENATE CHAMBER.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Address of Welcome—Bishop Galloway.
Vocal Solo—Miss Williams, Athens, Ala.
Recitation—Miss Brown, Louisville, Ky.
2 Response and Annual Address—J. G. Deupree, President.

TUESDAY, 9:30 A.M.

1. Ideal Curriculum of Primary and Grammar School Department of Graded Schools—
E. W. Wright, City Superintendent, Vicksburg.
Discussion: { E. E. Bass, Greenville.
W. H. Ker, Natchez.
2. Ideal Curriculum of High School Department of Graded Schools—
T. J. Woofter, City Superintendent, West Point.
Discussion: { J. C. Brooks, Jackson.
J. C. Perrin, Hazlehurst.
3. How to get the Children into School—How to keep Them There—
L. J. Corbley, City Superintendent, Water Valley.
Discussion: { E. L. Ragland, Wesson.
J. M. Carter, Pontotoc.
4. Relation of Public Schools to Citizenship—
Superintendent A. A. Lomax, Copiah.
Discussion: { S. Archer, Superintendent of Washington.
J. W. Henderson, Superintendent of Adams.

TUESDAY, 3:30 P.M.

5. Grading Country Schools.
E. D. Miller, Holly Springs.

Discussion: { Superintendent F. H. Mitts, Lee.
Superintendent H. G. Hawkins, Clarke.

6. To What Extent should the Natural Sciences be Taught in Country Schools?—
Prof. S. M. Tracy, A. and M. College.
Discussion: { J. M. Barrow, Columbus.
C. P. Gilmer, Steen's Creek.
E. L. Sherwood, Houston.

TUESDAY, 7:30 P.M.

7. Superintendent's Visit to a Country School—
(a) From the standpoint of a superintendent—C. S. North, Hinds.
(b) From the standpoint of a lady teacher—Miss Alma Dorsey, Yazoo.
(c) From the standpoint of a male teacher—B. W. Gowdy, Batesville.
Vocal Solo—Miss Myers, Jackson.
Riggoletto—Liszt—Miss Muse, Jackson.
8. Delusions of New Methods—
A. H. Beals, I. I. and College.
Discussion: { H. B. Abernethy, Houston.
W. D. Berry, Kosciusko.
Vocal Duett—Misses Mary and Sallie Wolfe, Jackson, Miss.
Appointment of Standing Committees and Election of Officers.

WEDNESDAY, 9:30 P.M.

9. The Study of English Literature.
Miss Harrington, Clinton.
Discussion: { Prof. R. M. Leavell, Mississippi College.
Prof. W. R. Sims, University.
10. School Government as a means of Moral Training—
Prof. Dabney Lipscomb, A. and M. College.
Discussion: { T. J. McBeath, Daleville.
A. J. Aven, Mississippi College.
11. Unification of Educational Work.
R. W. Jones, University.
Discussion: { J. H. Lecky, Yazoo City.
J. L. McGehee, Panola.

PROGRAMME OF MEETING

—IN THE—

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JACKSON, MISS.

DECEMBER 28, 29, 30, 1891.

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 7 30 P.M.

1.—Music by Misses Mary and Sallie Wolfe.
2.—Prayer.
3.—Address of welcome—Hon. C. H. Alexander.

4.—Response: Report of the President.
5.—Appointment of Committees.
6.—Music—By Miss Willie Galloway.
7.—Address by Col. Francis W. Parker, Cook County Normal, Illinois.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 9 A.M.

1.—The Modern Woman—
Miss P. V. Orr, Mistress of English I. I. & C.
Discussion: { Mrs. Hillman, Miss Mary B. Green.
2.—Methods of Classical Study—
Prof. A. L. Bondurant.
3.—The Study of Latin—
Miss Minnie Paslay, I. I. & C.
4.—Botany in the Public Schools—
Prof. G. C. Creelman, A. & M. College.
Discussion: { J. M. Barrow, Columbus, J. F. Sellers, Mississippi College.
5.—Duty of Parents to Teachers—
Miss Lena Elgin, Principal Corinth Female College.
Discussion: { Miss M. M. Lackey, Crystal Springs, Miss Mary North, Yazoo City.
6.—Methods of Teaching Zoology in the High School—
W. W. Rivers, Principal Columbia High School.
Discussion: { Prof. B. G. Lowery, Blue Mountain, Prof. B. Smith, Lexington.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 3 P.M.

1.—Importance of Making the Course of Study of the High School Preparatory to the University—
Superintendent W. A. Belk, Tupelo.
Discussion: { E. W. Wright, Vicksburg, T. J. Woofter, West Point.
2.—The Examination of Candidates for License to Teach, so as to Prevent Abuses—
Superintendent A. A. Kincannon, Meridian.
Discussion: { J. G. Wooten, Oxford, J. R. Preston, State Superintendent Education.
3.—The Mississippi School Exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago—
Principal H. J. Fry, Canton.
Discussion: { J. W. Henderson, Natchez. S. M. Thomas, Macon.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 7:30 P. M.

1.—Recitation, by Miss Annie Buckley, Jackson.
2.—Address, by Col. Francis Parker, Cook county Normal, Illinois.
Music by the Misses Wolfe.
3.—Lecture on Tennyson's In Memoriam,
Dr W. R Sims, University.
Discussion: { Prof. W. H. Magruder, A. and M. College. Prof. A. J. Aven, Mississippi College.
4.—Manual Training in Schools and Colleges—
Gen. S. D. Lee, A. and M. College.
Discussion: { Dr. Robert Frazer, I. I. and C. Dr. J. G. Deupree, Mississippi College.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 9 A. M.

1.—School Government and Management—
H. A. Dean, President Iuka Normal College.
Discussion: { Dr. Walter Hillman,
Supt. J. M. McBeath.
2.—How to Get the Best Educational Results Under the New Constitution.
Superintendent J. W. Henderson, Natchez.
Discussion: { President T. F. McBeath, Daleville.
Supt. L. J. Corbly, Water Valley.
3.—Recitation, by Mr. Luther Manship.
4.—Music in the Public Schools, and why it Should be Taught—
Miss Grace E. Dyer, Hillman College.
Discussion: { J. C. Johnson, Winona.
Miss Laura T. Eades, Oxford.

NOTE.—An Educational Exhibit will be displayed in the Senate chamber under the management of Mr. Mabry. Bring, or send by express, specimens of your work.

Papers should occupy about 15 minutes, not more than 20 minutes in reading. Members appointed on "Discussion" are not expeeted to read "Papers" but to make short practical speeches or talks.

Col. Francis W. Parker, of the Cook county (Illinois) Normal, will attend our meeting and participate in the proceedings.

There will be an interesting exhibit by the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and by the Blind Institute.

This Convention will be one of more than ordinary interest; important matters are to be discussed. A large attendance is expected. Let each progressive teacher make prompt arrangements to be present and increase the interest.

HOTEL RATES.

The hotels will entertain members at $1.50 per day; the boarding houses at $1.00 per day. The Committee on Local Arrangements consist of J. C. Hardy, W. B. Mabry and Miss Lorena Duling; either of them will answer inquiries for further information in regard to entertainment.

If holiday one-fare excursion tickets cannot be purchased at your station, do not fail to get from the ticket agent a certificate stating that you paid full fare coming to the meeting. R. W. JONES, Prest. S. T. A.
J. G. WOOTEN, Secretary.

PROGRAM

SOUTH CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,

—AT—

MAGNOLIA, PIKE COUNTY, MISSISSIPI, APRIL 18TH AND 19TH, 1890.

FRIDAY, 9:30 A.M.

Invocation, Rev. G. H. Galloway, Magnolia.
Address of Welcome, W. K. Nettles, Magnolia.
Response, E. L. Ragland, Wesson.
"Intensive versus Extensive Education," J. S. Perrin, Hazlehurst; discussed by J. G. Deupree, Mississippi College and Mrs. Anne Webster, Canton.

FRIDAY, 2 P.M.

"School Ma'am," Miss M. M. Lackey, Crystal Springs.
"The Signs of the Times (Educationally)," J. H. Leckey, Yazoo City; discussed by Professor Mitchell, Mississippi College, and D. C. Easley, Tylertown Normal Institute.
"Literature for our Schools," Miss Mattie Barrington, Hazlehurst, and Miss Maude Whitehead, Crystal Springs.

FRIDAY, 8 P.M.

"Teach Production, not merely Reproduction," J. L. Spence, Tylertown Normal Institute; discussed by R. P. Moore, Magnolia High School, and R. A. E. Stuart, Brookhaven.
"The Relation of High Schools to Country Schools," Rev. A. A. Lomax, S. P. E., Copiah county.
Social hour, by everybody.

SATURDAY, 9:30 A.M.

"Modern Methods of School Discipline," G. W. Lighty, Whitestown; J. W. Bethea, Iron Bridge Academy, and E. L. Ragland, Wessor.
"Female Education," Rev. Chas. H. Otken, Lea Female College; L. T. Litzhugh, Whitworth College, and Rev. H. Walter Featherstun, Kavanaugh College.
"School Teaching Compared with other Professions," J. C. Brooks, Jackson; J. G. Wooten, Oxford, and W. B. Mixon, Magnolia.
"Advantages of the Hall System in Graded Schools," Miss Duling, Jackson.

The program will be interspersed with music and recitations.

Visitors will be cordially welcomed and entertained by the citizens of Magnoli.

Every effort will be made to get reduced rates on the railroads. Ask the agent at the depot from which you start for a certificate.

Teachers expecting to attend will please to write at once to Prof. W. B. Mixon, Magnolia, Miss., so that homes may be procured for all before their arrival.

W. B. MIXON, President.
R. P. MOORE,
G. W. LIGHTY.
MISS LIZZIE JOURDAN,
MISS MARY BRICKELL,
J. S. PERRIN,
J. S. DICKEY,
Committee.

PROGRAM

EAST MISSISSIPPI TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,

—AT—

PONTOTOC, JULY 1, 2, 3, 1890.

TUESDAY, 10:30.

Meeting called to order by the Chairman.
Prayer.

Election of President and other officers.
Address of Welcome—B. W. Morphis, mayor.
Response—Superintendent C. M. Thurmond, Tippah.

2:30 P.M.

What are the Prominent Causes of Failure in Teaching?—Prof. T. J. Carter, Cherry Creek.
School Government—Prof. H. B. Abernethy, Houston.
Right Discipline and Right Instruction—Prof. W. E. Saunders, Starkville.
The Examination of Teachers—Superintendent J. A. Wilkinson, Chickasaw.

8:30 P.M.

Essay—Mrs. Annie P. Sale, Aberdeen.
Address—An Educational Qualification for Suffrage—Prof. T. J. Woofter, West Point.

WEDNESDAY, 9:00 A.M.

Prayer.
Reading minutes.
The Teacher's Work—Prof. J. W. Furr, Toccopola.
Why we should study the Languages—Mrs. S. G. Abernethy, Houston.
Normalism—Prof. W. S. Burks, Buena Vista.

2:30 P.M.

The Importance of Primary Instruction—Prof. J. M. Bell, Troy.
The Relation of the Teacher to the State—Prof. J. M. Langston, Poplar Springs.
Time is Necessary in Education—Prof. B. G. Lowry, Blue Mountain.

8:30 P.M.

Essay—Miss Lena Elgin, Corinth.
Public Education—J. R. Preston, State Superintendent.

THURSDAY, 9 A.M.

Prayer.
Reading minutes.
Tell no Tales out of School—Prof. H. A. Dean, Iuka.
How to Teach Geometry—Prof. B. M. Walker, A. & M. College.
Intensive versus Extensive Teaching—Prof. J. G. Dupree, Mississippi College.

2.40 P.M.

What are our Schools Doing for the State—Prof. A. A. Kincannou, Meridian
What our Schools should Teach—Prof. Tom F. McBeath, Daleville.
Industrial Education—Prof. J. H. Connell, A. & M. College.

J. M. CARTER,
J. C. FRANCIS,
W. B. GILMER,
MISS M. M. WEATHERALL,
MISS MARIE DALTON,
Committee.

PROGRAM

NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,

AT SARDIS.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

8 o'clock P.M.—Prayer
Address of Welcome, by Miss Fannie Hooper.
Response, by Prof. J. Reeves, Jefferson College.
Music.
Summer Schools,
By Prof J. M. Carter, Pontotoc.
Discussion: { Prof. Will Mabry,
Miss Alice Porter.
Music.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 9 O'CLODK A.M.

Relation of Psychology to Education—By Prof. P. H. Eager, University.
Discussion: { Prof. T. F. McBeath,
Mrs. Gates, of Union Female College.
Exposition versus Exhibition—Mrs. H. B. Abernathy, Houston.
Discussion: { Prof. J. E. McKay,
Miss Sallie Battaile.
Music.

THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

Moral and Spiritual Training in School—By Prof. Bert R. Smith, Lexington.
Discussion: { Prof. W. A. Belk, Tupelo,
Miss Laura Eads, Oxford.
Compulsory Education—By Prof. J. F. Sellers, Missisippi College.
Discussion: { Prof. C. S. Drake, Durant,
Miss Mary North, Yazoo City.
Music.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P.M.

The Teacher as a Philanthropist—By Prof. J. G. Wooten, Oxford.
Metric and Spelling Reform—By Dr. J. G. Deupree, Mississippi College
General Discussion by the Association.
Music.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1891, 9 A.M.

School Government versus School Teaching—By Prof. L. J. Corbly, Water Valley.
Personality of the Teacher—By R. W. Jones, University.
The Condition and Prospects of our Public Schools—Superintendent J. R. Preston.

A. J. AVEN, President.

PROF. J. REEVES,
MISS FANNIE J. HOOPER, } Secretaries.

The Railroads wlll give reduced Rates.

PROGRAM.

EAST MISSISSIPPI TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

CORINTH, MISS., July 29, 30 AND 31, 1891.

WEDNESDAY—3:30 P.M.

Meeting called to order by the Chairman.
Song.
Prayer.
Election of President and other officers.
Address of Welcome.—Superintendent John D. Burge, Corinth.
Response—Prof. B. M. Bell, Troy.

8:30 P.M.

Music.
Essay.—"Intensive *versus* Extensive Education"—Miss Mary Bynum, Aberdeen.
"Duties of Parents to their Children Before they are sent to School."—Prof. J. G. Wooten, Oxford.

THURSDAY, 9 A.M.

Prayer.
Music.
Reading of Minutes.
"What have we a Right to Expect of the Trained Teacher?"—Prof. A. H. Beals, President of I. I. & C., Columbus.
Discussion—By the members of the Association.
"Industrial Training."—Prof. J. H. Connell, A. & M. College, Starkville.
Discussion.

3:30 P.M.

Music.
"School Management."—Prof. Thos. C. Walton, Okolona. Discussion.
"Tell no Tales out of School."—Prof. H. A. Dean, Iuka. Discussion.

8:30 P.M.

Music.
"Is there a Science of Education?"—Prof. G. T. Howerton, Iuka.
Discussion.
"Public Schools in Mississippi."—J. R. Preston, State Superintendent.

FRIDAY—9 A.M.

Prayer.
Music.
Reading of Minutes.
"What our Schools Should Teach."—Prof. Tom. F. McBeath, Daleville.
Discussion.
Short reports from the Teachers as to Education in each one's community.
Selection of next place of meeting.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—D. A. Hill, Kossuth; Miss Lena Elgin, Corinth; John D. Burge, Corinth; J. O. Looney, Jacinto; J. C. Swaim, Corinth. D. A. Hill, Chairman; C. P. Elgin, Secretary.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—Mrs. W. M. Inge, Mrs. M. E. Curlee, Mrs. J. M. Boone, Mrs. R. E. Nisbet, Mrs. J. E. Gilt.

Teachers intending to attend the Association will please notify me at Corinth prior to July 25th. C. P. ELGIN, Sec'y.

PROGRAMME OF FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

—OF—

SOUTH CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI TEACHERS' ASSNCIATION,

HAZLEHURST, MISS., MAY 7, 8 AND 9, 1891.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 8:30 P.M.

Invocation—Rev. I. W. Cooper.
Welcome Address—Rev. A. A. Lomax.
Response.
Temporary Organization.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 9 O'CLOCK A.M.

President's Address—J. H. Leckey, Yazoo City.
Marking and Grading—J. C. Brooks, Jackson.
Discussed by E. W. Wright, Vicksburg; J. S. Perrin, Hazlehurst, and W. J. Bethea, Magnolia.
Woman's Place in the Teacher's Profession—Miss E. Thigpen, Hazlehurst.
Discussed by E. L. Ragland, Wesson; J. L. Spence, Tylertown, and Miss Mary Lotterhos, Crystal Springs.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3:30 P.M.

The Ideal Principal—Miss Mattie Linfield, Crystal Springs.
Discussed by Guy Bassell, Wesson; Prof. Hardy, Jackson, and Miss M. M. Lackey, Crystal Springs.
The Ideal Assistant—W. B. Mixon, McComb, City.
Discussed by W. A. Moffet, Gatesville; G. W. Lighty, Whitestown, and Miss Mary Brickell, Yazoo City.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8:30 P.M.

Address—Hon. J. R. Preston, Superintendent of Education.
Social Reunion.

SATURDAY, 8:30 A.M.

The Personality of the Teacher—R. P. Moore, Magnolia.
Discussed by Rev. A. A. Lomax, Hazlehurst; P. M. Tyler, Crystal Springs, and J. G. Dupree, Clinton.

The above programme will be interspersed with music, recitations, etc.

The I. C. R. R. has offered the usual reduced rates. Teachers must get certificate from agent where ticket is purchased to the effect that full fare was paid. Return tickets will be sold at one third the usual rates.

All teachers are earnestly invited to be present.

Homes will be provided for those in attendance.

Notify the Chairman of the Executive Committee whether you are coming, and at what time you will arrive.

J. H. LECKY, President,
Yazoo City, Miss.

MISS M. B. HAWKINS, Secretary,
Hazlehurst, Miss.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Jas. S. Perrin, Chairman, Hazlehurst; Rev. A. A. Lomax, Hazlehurst; Miss Ida P. Brittain, Hazlehurst; Miss M. M. Lackey, Crystal Springs; E. L. Ragland, Wesson; W. B. Mixon, McComb City.

TEXT-BOOKS. SYNOPSIS OF THE COUNTIES: SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COUNTIES IN WHICH EACH BOOK IS USED.

Spellers.		Readers.		Geographies.		Arithmetics.		Mental Arithmetics.	
Swinton	28	McGuffey	26	Maury	33	Robinson	47	Robinson	57
Reed	13	Holmes	16	Swinton	17	Wentworth	7	Sanford	3
McGuffey	10	Barnes	15	Barnes	7	Sanford	6	Ray	2
Hansell	8	Swinion	14	Monteith	8	Venable	4	Davies	3
Watson	7	Lippincott	3	Eclectic	6	Ray	3	Nicholson	1
Webster	8	Watson	1	Butler	2	White	3	Brooks	1
Lippincott	1			Cornell	1	Nicholson	2	Colburn	1
Harrington	1			Appleton	1	Davies	3	Venable	2
Holmes	1					Thomson	1	Thomson	1

Grammars.		Compositions.		Histories.		Physiologies.		Natural Philosophy.	
		Reed & Kellogg	17	Chambers	46	Steele	46	Steele	61
Reed & Kellogg	38	Quackenbos	16	Eggleston	22	Cutter	16	Sharpless & Phillips	5
Harvey	31	Knox & Heath	14	Barnes	3	Smith	7	Gage	4
Bingham	3	Swinton	9	Swinton	2	Hutchinson	2	Peck's Ganot	1
Holbrook	2	Barnes	6	Derry	1	Eclectic	1	Gillet & Rolfe	1
Hnox-Heath	2	Waddy	4			Brown	1	Bert	1
		Hill	3					Wells	1
		Hart	2						
		Hyde	1						
		Chittenden	1						
		Long	1						
		Bonnell	1						

TABLE SHOWING THE PRICES AT WHICH PUBLISHERS HAVE CONTRACTED TO SELL THE BOOKS TO LOCAL RETAIL DEALERS—CONTINUED.

SPELLERS	Swinton. Primer....$0 12 Word Book.... 14	Reed. Word Lessons....$0 20	McGuffey. Eclectic....$0 14	Hansell. Primary....$0 11
READERS	McGuffey.	Holmes.	Barnes.	Swinton.
First	$0 14	New....$0 12	$0 16	$0 14
Second	24	20	28	28
Third	34	32	40	40
Fourth	40	40	56	52
Fifty	58	57	72	72
Sixth	68			
GEOGRAPHIES	Maury. Revised Element'y..$0 44 Manual (Miss. Ed.).. 1 00 Physical.... 96	Swinton. Introductory....$0 44 Elementary.... 64 Grammar School.... 1 00	Barnes. Elementary....$0 44 Complete.... 1 00	Monteith. First Lessons....$0 20 Introduction.... 40 Manual.... 60
ARITHMETICS	Robinson. Primary....$0 14 Rudiments.... 26 Practical.... 54 Higher.... 80	Wentworth. Primary....$0 25 Complete.... 54	Sanford. Primary....$0 16 Intermediate.... 29 Common School.... 51 Higher.... 80	Venable. New Elementary....$0 32 New Practical.... 52
MENTAL ARITHMETIC	Robinson. Intellectual....$0 23	Sanford.	Davies. Intellectual....$0 20	Ray. Intermediate....$0 20

TABLE OF PRICES TO RETAIL DEALERS—CONTINUED.

GRAMMARS	Reed & Kellogg. Graded Lessons .....$0 30 Higher Lessons 50	Harvey. Elementary ....$0 34 English grammar... 52	Bingham.	Knox-Heath. Part I ....$0 34 Part II 50
COMPOSITIONS	Reed & Kellogg. Graded Lessons.....$0 30 Higher Lessons..... 50	Quackenbos. First Lessons.......$0 50 Rhetoric........... 84	Knox-Heath. Part I ....$0 34 Part II 50	Swinton. School Composition.$0 26
HISTORIES	Chambers. School ....$0 48 Higher 80	Eggleston. First book ....$0 48 History 84	Barnes. Primary............$0 48 Brief 80	Swinton. Primary............$0 38 Condensed 72
PHYSIOLOGIES	Steele. Hygienic $0 84	Cutter. Beginner's ....$0 24 Intermediate .... 40 Comprehensive 80	Smith. Primary............$0 24 Elements 40	Hutchinson. $0 90
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	Steele. Fourteen Weeks.. .$0 80	Sharpless & Phillips. $0 80	Gage. Introduction........$1 00	Peck's Ganot. $1 00

TABLE OF PRICES TO RETAIL DEALERS—CONTINUED.

SPELLERS	Watson. Graphic........$0 16 Complete 16	Webster. Per dozen......$0 90	Lippincott. $0 16	Harrington. $0 20	Holmes. Elementary ..$0 11½
READERS	Lippincott.	Watson.			
First	$0 16	$0 15			
Second	26	28			
Third	35	40			
Fourth	48	51			
Fifth........	72	72			
Sixth........	80	80			
GEOGRAPHIES	Eclectic. Elementary ....$0 44 Complete 96	Butler. Elementary ....$0 44 Complete 96	Cornell. Primary........$0 34 Intermediate ... 69 Complete 1 00	Appleton. Elementary ....$0 44 Higher 1 00	
ARITHMETICS	Ray. Higher ....$0 68 New Elementary 28 Practical........ 40	White. First Book......$0 24 Elementary .... 40 Complete 52	Davies. Primary . ...$0 12 Elementary .... 28 Practical........ 48	Nicholson.	Thomson. First lessons..$0 30 Complete 70
MENTAL ARITH'C.	Brooks. $0 25	Colburn. Second Part....$0 60	Venable.	Thomson. $0 32	
GRAMMARS	Holbrook. Training lessons.$0 32 New English... 52				

TABLE OF PRICES TO RETAIL DEALERS—CONTINUED.

COMPOSITIONS....	Barnes. Language less. .$0 48	Waddy. Comp'n & rhet'c.$0 80	Hill. $1 00	Long. Part I.........$0 16 Part II........ 20	
HISTORIES......	Derry. $0 87				
PHYSIOLOGIES....	Eclectic. Guide to Health.$0 48	Brown. $0 48			
NAT. PHILOSOPHY.	Gillet & Rolfe. First Book.....$0 46 Elements 72	Bert.	Wells. $0 92		

TEXT-BOOKS ADOPTED IN EACH COUNTY.

COUNTIES.	Spelling.	Reading.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.
Adams	Reed, Hansell	Holmes	Maury	Sanford	Sanford.
Alcorn	Lippincott	Holmes	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Amite	McGuffey	McGuffey	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Attala	Webster,	Holmes	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Benton	Swinton	Barnes	Maury	Ray	Ray.
Bolivar	Watson	Holmes	Montieth	Robinson	Robinson.
Calhoun	Watson	Holmes	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Carroll	Swinton	Swinton	Barnes	White	Robinson.
Chickasaw	Swinton	McGuffey	Butler	Robinson	Robinson.
Choctaw	Hansell	McGuffey to 4th, Lippincott	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Claiborne	Hansell	Holmes	Maury	Venable	Brooks.
Clarke	Swinton	Barnes	Appleton	Robinson	Robinson.
Clay	Reed	McGuffey	Butler	White	White.
Coahoma	Reed	Holmes	Maury	Venable	Colburn and Wheeler.
Copiah	Reed	Holmes	Maury	Wentworth	Wentworth.
Covington	Webster	McGuffey	Montieth	Robinson	Robinson.
DeSoto	Swinton	McGuffey	Barnes	Robinson	Robinson.
Franklin	Webster	McGuffey	Maury	Davies	Davies.
Greene	McGuffey	McGuffey	Cornell	Robinson	Robinson.
Grenada	Swinton	Swinton	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Hancock	Webster	McGuffey	Eclectic	Davies	Davies.
Harrison	McGuffey	McGuffey	Eclectic	Ray	Robinson.
Hinds	Reed	Lippincott	Maury	Wentworth	Robinson.
Holmes	Swinton	McGuffey	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Issaquena	Swinton	McGuffey	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.

TEXT-BOOKS ADOPTED IN EACH COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Spelling.	Reading.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.
Itawamba	Swinton	Swinton	Eclectic	Ray, Sanford	Robinson.
Jackson	McGuffey	McGuffey	Eclectic	Robinson	Robinson.
Jasper	Webster, Reed	Barnes	Monteith	Robinson	Robinson.
Jefferson	Reed	McGuffey	Maury	Sanford	Sanford.
Jones	Watson	McGuffey	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Kemper	Reed	McGuffey	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Lafayette	Swinton	Swinton	Swinton	Sanford	Robinson.
Lauderdale	Harrington	Barnes	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Lawrence	Swinton	Swinton	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Leake	Hansell, Reed		Maury	White	Robinson.
Lee	Watson	Barnes	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Leflore	Holmes	Holmes	Maury	Venable	Venable.
Lincoln	McGuffey	McGuffey	Barnes	Robinson	Robinson.
Lowndes	Swinton	Barnes	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Madison	Reed	Holmes	Maury	Wentworth	Robinson.
Marion	Swinton	Barnes	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Marshall	McGuffey	McGuffey	Barnes	Robinson	Robinson.
Monroe	Watson	Swinton	Monteith	Robinson	Robinson.
Montgomery	McGuffey	McGuffey	Monteith	Sanford	Sanford.
Neshoba*	Webster	Barnes	Monteith	Davies	Davies.
Newton*	Watson	Barnes	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Noxubee	Watson	Holmes	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Oktibbeha	Swinton	Hotmes	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Panola	Swinton	Barnes	Maury	Wentworth	Robinson.
Pearl River	Reed	Barnes	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Perry	McGuffey	McGuffey	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.

TEXT-BOOKS ADOPTED IN EACH COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Spelling.	Reading.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.
Pike	Hansell	McGuffey	Barnes	Nicholson	Robinson.
Pontotoc	Watson	Barnes	Eclectic	Robinson	Robinson.
Prentiss	Webster	Swinton	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Quitman	Hansell	Holmes	Maury	Wentworth	Wentworth.
Rankin	Reed	Holmes	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Scott	Swinton	Swinton	Barnes	Robinson	Robinson.
Sharkey	Swinton	McGuffey	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Simpson	Swinton	Lippincott	Monteith	Robinson	Robinson.
Smith	McGuffey	McGuffey	Swinton	Sanford	Robinson.
Sunflower	Webster	Barnes	Maury	Nicholson	Nicholson.
Tallahatchie	Swinton	Barnes	Barnes	Robinson	Robinson.
Tate	Swinton	Holmes	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Tippah	McGuffey	McGuffey	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Tishomingo	Swinton	Swinton	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Tunica	Hansell	Holmes	Maury	Wentworth	Wentworth.
Union	Swinton	Swinton	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Warren	Reed	Barnes	Maury	Thomson	Thomson.
Washington	Swinton	Watson	Maury	Wentworth	Ray.
Wayne	Swinton	Swinton	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Webster	Swinton	Swinton	Swinton	Robinson	Robinson.
Wilkinson	Hansell	Holmes	Maury	Venable	Venable.
Winston	Swinton	McGuffey	Eclectic	Robinson	Robinson.
Yalobusha	Swinton	Swinton	Maury	Robinson	Robinson.
Yazoo	Swinton	Swinton	Monteith	Robinson	Robinson.

TEXT-BOOKS ADOPTED IN EACH COTNTY.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Grammar.	Composition.	History.	Physiology.	Natural Philosophy.
Adams	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Derry	Steele	Sharpless & Phillips.
Alcorn	Bingham	Hill	Chambers	Cutter	Sharpless & Phillips.
Amite	Harvey	Waddy	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Attala	Harvey	Swinton	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Benton	Holbrook	Quackenbos	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Bolivar	Reed & Kellogg	Swinton	Chambers	Brown	Gillet & Rolfe.
Calhoun	Harvey	Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Carroll	Harvey	Swinton	Eggleston	Smith	Steele.
Chickasaw	Harvey	Quackenbos	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Choctaw	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Cutter	Steele.
Claiborne	Reed & Kellogg	Knox-Heath	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Clarke	Harvey	Quackenbos, Knox-Heath	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Clay	Reed & Kellogg	Barnes	Eggleston	Eclectic	Steele.
Coahoma	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Smith	Gage.
Copiah	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Cutter	Gage.
Covington	Harvey	Quackenbos	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
DeSoto	Harvey	Barnes	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Franklin	Harvey	Waddy	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Greene	Harvey	Quackenbos	Barnes	Steele	Steele.
Grenada	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Cutter	Steele.
Hancock	Harvey		Swinton	Steele	Steele.
Harrison	Harvey	Hart	Eggleston	Steele	Quackenbos.
Hinds	Reed & Kellogg	Waddy	Chambers	Hutchinson	Steele.
Holmes	Harvey	Swinton	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Issaquena	Harvey	Swinton	Chambers	Steele	Steele.

TEXT-BOOKS ADOPTED IN EACH COUNTY.—CONTINUED,

COUNTIES.	Grammar.	Composition.	History.	Physiology.	Natural Philosophy.
Itawamba	Harvey	Swinton	Chambers	Cutter	Sharpless & Phillips.
Jackson	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Cutter	Wells.
Jasper	Reed & Kellogg	Chittenden	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Jefferson	Reed & Kellogg	Knox-Heath	Chambers	Smith	Peck's Ganot.
Jones	Harvey	Quackenbos	Barnes	Steele	Steele.
Kemper	Harvey	Kellogg	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Lafayette	Reed & Kellogg	Barnes	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Lauderdale	Reed & Kellogg	Quackenbos	Chambers	Cutter	Steele.
Lawrence	Reed & Kellogg	Quackenbos	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Leake	Holbrook	Hill	Eggleston	Cutter	Steele.
Lee	Reed & Kellogg	Quackenbos	Eggleston	Cutter	Steele.
Leflore	Knox-Heath	Swinton	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Lincoln	Harvey	Knox-Heath	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Lowndes	Harvy, R. & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Madison	Reed & Kellogg	Knox-Heath	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Marion	Reed & Kellogg	Hill	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Marshall	Harvey	Hyde, Quackenbos	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Monroe	Reed & Kellogg	Knox-Heath	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Montgomery	Reed & Kellogg	Quackenbos	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Neshoba	Harvey	Waddy	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Newton	Harvey	Quackenbos	Eggleston	Smith	Steele.
Noxubee	Hyde, Reed & Kellogg	Quackenbos	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Oktibbeha	Harvey	Knox-Heath, Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Smith	Steele.
Panola	Reed & Kellogg	Knox-Heath	Chambers	Hutchinson	Steele.
Pearl-River	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Eggleston	Cutter	Steele.
Perry	Harvey	Quackenbos	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.

TEXT-BOOKS ADOPTED IN EACH COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Grammar.	Composition.	History.	Physiology.	Natural Philosophy.
Pike	Reed & Kellogg	Knox-Heath	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Pontotoc	Reed & Kell., Harvey	Hart	Chambers	Cutter	Sharpless & Phillips.
Prentiss	Bingham	Bonnell		Steele	Steele.
Quitman	Reed & Kellogg	Knox-Heath			
Rankin	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Cutter	Steele.
Scott	Reed & Kellogg	Swinton	Chambers, Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Sharkey	Harvey	Knox-Heath	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Simpson	Reed & Kellogg	Knox-Heath, Lockwood	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Smith	Harvey	Barnes	Hansell Pri Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Sunflower	Harvey	Harvey	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Tallahatchie	Reed & Kellogg	Barnes	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Tate	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Cutter	Steele.
Tippah	Reed & Kellogg	Quackenbos	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Tishomingo	Bingham		Chambers		
Tunica	Knox-Heath	Knox-Heath	Chambers	Steele	Gage.
Union	Reed & Kellogg	Knox - Heath, Swinton	Chambers	Cutter	Steele.
Warren	Smith	Knox-Heath, Reed & Kellog	Chambers	Cutter	Bert.
Washington	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Smith	Gage.
Wayne	Harvey	Quackenbos	Barnes	Steele	Steele.
Webster	Harvey	Swinton	Eggteston	Steele	Steele
Wilkinsonm	Reed & Kellogg	Reed & Kellogg	Chambers	Steele	Steele.
Winston	Harvey	Reed & Kellogg	Eggleston	Steele	Steele.
Yalobusha	Reed & Kellogg	Barnes	Chambers	Cutter	Sharpless & Phillips.
Yazoo	Reed & Kellogg	Long	Eggleston	Smith	Steele.

UNIFORM STATE EXAMINATION.

Questions prepared by State Superintendent. Examination held by County Superintendent and two Teachers. Four in April and four in October. Time, two days.

FIRST OCTOBER EXAMINTION—1891.

(Values Given When not Equal.)

THURSDAY FORENOON—FIRST GRADE.

Spelling 1.—Oral elements, how produced, what 5 classes; define atonic and subtonic; 8. 2. Give and illustrate by words all the alphabetic equivalents of a and e, 8. Reading—1. Pronunciation treats of what? Give 3 things necessary to correct articulation, 20. 2. Upon what is expression dependent? 20. 3. Define and illustrate, relative and emotional emphasis, 20. 4. Read passage. Explain its emphasis. To be graded specially on emphasis and pronunciation. Geography.—1. Discuss fully the motions of the earth, and state effects. 2. Discuss latitude and longitude fully. Name and locate the Tropics, polar circles, and Meridian circles, 3. Sketch the Gulf of Mexico, and locate the rivers flowing into and the channels out of it, naming them. Show and name border land. 4. Locate Sagninaw bay, Winnebago lake LaCrosse and Muskegon river, Gulf of Georgia, Tulare Lake. 5. Describe Japan as to soil, climate, products, minerals, exports, government, religion, cities.

2d Grade.—*Spelling.*—Define and illustrate diphthongs, proper and improper; accent primary and secondary. 2. Give the rule for spelling robber; and the exceptions. 3. Rheumatism and dyspepsia are dangerous maladies. (Mark with proper accents and diacritics.) 1, 2, 3—5 each in value.

Reading.—1. Define rhetorical pauses; give and illustrate two rules for using them, 20. 2. Rules for use of rising and falling inflections. Illustrate, 20. 3. Define modulation and monotone, 20. Read passage, and explain its pauses and inflections—40.

Geography.—1. Name and locate three mountain ranges in western hemisphere; 3 in eastern. 2. Name and locate three lakes, and 3 rivers lying wholly in Dominion of Canada. 3. Sketch Miss., and locate the R. R's, 4 rivers and 10 cities. 4. Name and locate 2 rivers and 3 cities in Penn. 5. Name the countries, capitals, and 5 rivers of S. A. 6. Name the rivers flowing into the Caspian Sea; into the Black Sea; into Persian Gulf.

3d Grade.—*Spelling.*—1. Write a list of words properly marked to show all the sounds of a, e, and i. 2. Give five rules for capitals, and illustrate. 3. Define suffix and prefix, and give three of each—(value five each).

Reading.—1. How are children taught to read by the word-method?—20. 2. What faults are to be avoided in reading poetry? How corrected?—20. 3. Read a passage of poetry and illustrate the faults to be avoided.

Geography.—1. Define lake, cape, gulf, strait, isthmus, sea, and give and locate three of each. 2. Name and locate one river, and one mountain range in each grand division. 3. What five islands between Astralia and Asia? 4. Bound Virginia, give capital and two rivers. 5. Name States bordering on Canada.

(The above to be finished and handed in before noon recess.)

FIRST OCTOBER EXAMINATION—1891.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1st Grade.—1. *Arithmetic.*—The materials for building a house cost twice as much as the labor. By paying 6 per cent. more for materials, and 9 per cent. more for labor the house would have cost $1,284. Find cost. 2. A's capital is to his partner B's as 5 to 8. At the end of four months A. withdraws half of his capital, and B. two-thirds of his. At the end of rhe year their whole gain is $4,000. How much belongs to each? 3. A goat is fastened to the top of a post 4 feet high, by a rope 50 feet long. Find area of the circle over which he can graze, 4. Find depth of cubical vessel to hold 4,000 gallons. 5. A wall 12 feet wide surrounds a square garden. The area of the walk being half an acre, what is the square it incloses?

Mental Arithmetic.—1. A traveler between Canton and Wesson inquired about the distance to each place. He was informed that three-eigths the distance to C. lacked 3 miles of being three-sevenths the distance to W. How far was he from each place, if the whole distance is 68 miles? 2. Twenty per cent. of three-eighths of a number is what per cent. of three fifths of it? 3. A drover paid $76 for calves and sheep, paying $3 a head for calves and $2 for sheep. He sold three-fourths of his calves and three fifths of his sheep for $23, thereby losing 8 per cent, of their cost. How many of each did he buy? 4. Three men engage to do a piece of work for $20, A. and B. estimate, they do four-fifths of it; A. and C. that they do two-thirds of it; B. and C. that they do two-fifths of it. How much should each receive.

2d Grade.—*Arithmetic.*—1. Bought a cargo of flour for $2,173½. Sold it for twenty-two twenty-thirds of cost, thereby losing $¾ per barrel. How many barrels did I purchase? 2. Seven and one-third times 5 divided 2 04, less 27.005—what? 3. Bought 122.5 bushels wheat of A. and 75.25 bushels of B. at 94 3-4c. per bushel. Sold 60 bushels at a profit of $12½. and the remainder at 81¼c. Find entire gain or loss. 4. A cellar wall is 32 x 24 feet inside. If 6 feet high and 1½ feet thick how much will it cost at $1.25 a perch? 5. Borrowed $530 of a bank which discounts paper at 8 per cent. I gave my note for $536.75 payable in 60 days. How much change must I hand to the banker to make us even? 6. Illustrate by examples two methods of finding L. C. M. of 3 or more numbers.

3d Grade.—*Arithmetic.*—1. If I spend $1.35 per month for tobacco, how long will $10.23 last? 2. A owned two-fifths of a foundry and sold two-thirds of his share for $540.34. How much was the whole foundry worth? 3. Had 1-5 my sheep in one pasture, ¼ in another, and the rest, 77 sheep in the third. Find number sheep. 4. Divide fifteen, and eight hundred and seventy-five thousandths by twenty-five ten-thousandths. 5. Find cost of plastering a room 18 x 16⅓ feet, 9 feet high at 22c. per square yard. 6. Find interest at 6 per cent. on $1374.74 from January 12, 1890 to July 6th, 1891.

FIRST OCTOBER EXAMINATION.

FRIDAY FORENOON.—FIRST GRADE.

Grammar.—1. Discuss complex sentence. What 4 parts of speech may be used to connect subordinate clauses? Illustrate. With what is the connective always construed? Illustrate. There are seven classes of adverb clauses. Give them, illustrate by sentences, and give the rules for punctuating them. 2. Give the classes of pronouns, define each class, give all the pronouns of each class. Who and which are relatives when? Interrogatives when? When is the relative that used instead of who, or which? Which instead of that? 3. Give all the rules for forming the plural of nouns, including compounds, titles, letters, figures, etc. Illustrate. 4. Give all the rules for the agreement of a verb with its subject, or subjects.

5. "Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn,
Sure pledge of day, that crown'st the morn,
With thy bright circlet—praise Him in thy sphere
While day arises, that sweet hour of praise.

(a) Analyze, or diagram, giving author you follow. (b) Parse fairest, last, better, belong, pledge, that, while, hour.

N. B.—In parsing word, state its specific use in the sentence, tell what it modifies and how, and the rule of construction.

Composition.—Subjects: A sheaf of wheat. Cobwebs. Gossip.

History.—1. What Presidents died in office, and who succeded them? 20. 2. Name in order of distinction 3 American historians, 3 orators, 3 poets, 3 writers of fiction, 3 inventors. Name one production of each writer. 24. 3. Write a sketch of the Mexican war, and state what territory the United States acquired by it.

SECOND GRADE.

M. A.—1. Cut off ⅛ of a rope, then added 30 feet, when it was 4-5 its original length. Find length at first. 2. Sell 3 pecks wheat for cost of bushel, what per cent is gained? 3. Sold 4 bbls. of sugar for $24, gained 20 per cent. on 2 bbls. and lost 20 per cent. on two; find gain or loss on whole. 4. Difference between six-sevenths and seven-eighths of a number is ten; what is the number?

Grammar.—1. Define compound sentence; illustrate by sentence compound as to both subject and predicate. 2. Define infinitive phrase and write sentence to show infinitives used as nouns, adjectives and adverbs. 3. Give and illustrate all the rules for forming the possessive case. 4. Synopsis of slay, indicative, infinitive and all participles. 5. The morn, in russet mantle clad, walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill. (a) Analyze or diagram. (b) Parse russet, clad, walks, o'er, yon, eastern.

THIRD GRADE.

Ment. Arith.—Horse eats ⅜ bushels corn in one day, how long will 5¼ bushels last? 2. If 2⅔ pounds sugar cost 33 cents, how much will 65½ pounds cost? 3. A post stands ⅙ in the mud, ¼ in water, and 21 feet above water. Find length. 4. A horse cost 1¼ times as much as a wagon. Both cost $270. Find cost of wagon.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

FIRST GRADE.

Physiology.—1. Sugar, starch and fats as foods. 2. Salivary glands. Property and uses of saliva. 3. Fully discuss the liver. 4. Draw a diagram to show the course of blood through the heart. Name the parts. 5. Internal ear.

Nat. Philos.—1. Pendulums—3 laws and illustrate. 2. Describe the screw. State and illustrate its law of equilibrium. 3. How much water will be discharged in 5 seconds from an orifice having an area of ½ square foot, at a depth of 16 feet. 5. Galvanic circuit, describe, name all materials, and state use of each.

SECOND GRADE.

Composition.—Subjects: Spiders. Petroleum. Railroads.

History.—Raleigh and his colonies. 2. King Philip's war. 3. Name two battles of revolutionary war, and generals on each side. 4. Polk's administration.

THIRD GRADE.

Language Lessons. — 1. Define sentence, subject, predicate, pants of speech, and give two of each. 2. Give three rules for use of comma and illustrate. 3. State and illustrate four uses of a noun in a sentence. 4. Discuss comparison of adjectives. 5. Principal parts of shake. speak, wear, throw, steal. 6. Correct I have rode through the park, and I done what I could. Give reasons. 7. Men's opinions often vary with their interests. (a) Analyze or diagram. (b) Parse each word.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,
JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 11, 1891.

To Principals of Separate School Districts:

MY DEAR SIR—I request for publication in the forthcoming biennial, a report of the work and progress of your schools for the past two scholastic years. I suggest the following topics: Buildings and equipments—full statement of cost, plan, etc., unless reported in last biennial; enrolment and attendance; number of grades (years) below high school work; number of years devoted to high school work; course of each year and books used (high school); number studying Latin, English, mathematics, sciences (high school). I wish to show specially what high school work is done in the separate school districts. Discriminate sharply and be full on this. List of books adopted by your board of trustees. General observations on the condition and prospects of the schools and its effect in stimulating educational aspirations and efforts among the youth.

If you will have a cut of your building sent to me by December 15th, it will be inserted. S. C. Toof & Co., Memphis, can make the cut from a photograph—cost between twelve and fifteen dollars.

Head the narrative with name of school and name of present principal or superintendent. At close of article give the names of the faculty and salary of each.

Write about two and a half or three pages of legal cap—on one side—and send report to me by December 1st, or sooner, if possible. Report on any other matters that may be of interest—especially library, if you have one.

A bound copy of the biennial report will be sent to each school that sends in a report for publication.

Please notify me at once if you will report. Careful attention to this request will be an appreciated courtesy, and will further my efforts to make a full presentation of the present condition of public education in Mississippi.

Yours truly, J. R. PRESTON,
State Superintendent Public Education.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 23, 1891.

To Principals of High Schools:

MY DEAR SIR: As a special feature of the forthcoming biennial report of this department, I wish to give a full presentation of the high schools and colleges of the State. I will be able to give one full printed page to each school from which I can get a report, prepared and ready for the printer. Below I give topics on which information is desired:

I. Brief history of school, when established, if chartered, when; number, kind and value of buildings, size of grounds, capacity for boarders, equipment in the way of furniture, scientific apparatus, etc.; permanent endowment, if any; under what denomination, if any; whether managed by permanent trustees; whether taught during free term as a public school; length of sessions.

II. Classification of instruction given; extent of work done in public school branches, if any; in high school branches, i. e., in English, beyond grammar and composition, mathematics beyond arithmetic, sciences, in Latin, Greek, modern languages. (Specify the amount of work done in each of these and the time required to accomplish it); music department, literary societies, volumes in library.

III Statistics—Enrollment each year for past five years. Number of students each year for past five years in subjects classed hereinbefore as "high school studies." Number last year, or this, in each of these studies: in English beyond grammar and composition; In mathematics beyond arithmetic; in Latin; in Greek; in modern languages; in sciences. (Statistics may be tabulated or given as other matter.) Discriminate sharply in I and II. I want to show our people and outsiders what we are doing in high school and college work. I believe we have more and better schools than were ever in the State before. But let's not brag; only state facts.

IV. Faculty; names and departments taugnt by each; closing with any general comment that may be of interest.

V. Place name of school and name of president or principal at head of article, and postoffice.

V. Between 400 and 450 words—on one side only of sheet—and send report not later than November 15. Enclose catalogue with report, and please place this department on your permanent mailing list. A copy of the Biennial Report will be mailed to each school reported.

This presentation of our high-schools and colleges will make a valuable contribution to the educational history of the State, and I sincerely trust you will carefully and promptly comply with my request for a sketch of your school. Yours truly,

J. R. PRESTON,
State Superintendent.

SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	Prin. or Supt.
Aberdeen	G. M. Lovejoy
Bay St. Louis	Mrs. M. Amelia Saucier
Biloxi	J. L. Ladd
Brandon	J. R. Griffith
Brookhaven	Miss Lou Lovell
Canton	H. J. Fry
Clarksdale	J. E. Hopkins
Coffeeville	W. D. Shue
Columbus	J. M. Barrow
Corinth	W. J. Lamb
Crystal Springs	P. M. Tyler
Durant	G. W. Smith
Greenville	E. E. Bass
Grenada	S. A. Morrison
Hattiesburg	S. H. Shannon
Hazlehurst	G. W. Turner
Holly Springs	W. A. Anderson
Iuka	H. A. Dean
Jackson	J. C. Hardy
Kosciusko	T. U. Sisson
Lexington	Dickey Brothers
Macon	A. C. McIntosh
McComb	W. P. Mixon
Meridian	A. A. Kincannon
Natchez	Wm. H. Ker
Okolona	T. C. Walton
Osyka	G. A. Ramsay
Oxford	J. G. Wooten
Pass Christian	J. C. Leger
Port Gibson	—— Abbott
Sardis	J. H. Gardiner
Senatobia	Alex. Crawford
Starkville	T. G. Sellers
Summit	Miss C. A. Lamkin
Tupelo	W. A. Belk
Vicksburg	E. W. Wright
Water Valley	L. J. Corbly
Wesson	E. C. Ravenscroft
West Point	T. J. Woofter
Winona	W. J. Taylor
Yazoo City	J. C. Brooks

LIST OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

BY COUNTIES.

ADAMS.

School.	Principal or President.	Postoffice.
Davis School (female)	Mrs. I. H. Davis	Natchez
Devereux Hall (Catholic)	Brother Honorius	Natchez
St. Joseph Academy (Catholic)	Sister M. Gertrude	Natchez
Baptist College (colored)	S. H. C. Owen	Natchez
Jefferson College	J. C. Raymond	Washington

ALCORN.

Corinth Female College	Miss Lena Elgin	Corinth
Kossuth High School	D. A. Hill	Kossuth
Jacinto High School	J. O. Looney	Jacinto
Rienzi School	Mrs. S. S. Page	Rienzi

AMITE.

Gillsburg Collegiate Institute	W. K. Nettles	Gillsburg
Liberty Male and Female College	P. L. Marsalis	Liberty
Miss. Male and Female College	S. S. Nettles	East Fork

BENTON.

Ashland Academy	R. L. Bynum	Ashland
Hickory Flat Institute	Miss J. C. Wade	Hickory Flat
Hopewell Academy	Cass Rose	Saulsbury, Tenn

CALHOUN.

Pittsboro College	B. P. Patterson	Pittsboro
Banner College	A. A. Newell	Banner
Calhoun Industrial Institute	Miss Josie Steele	Reid
Slate Springs High School	J. W. Fox	Slate Springs
Chapel Hill High School	J. B. Clayton	Big Creek
Well's High School	D. Ward	Benela
Hopewell High School	J. R. Strain	Hopewell

CARROLL.

Carrollton Female College	Z. T. Leavell	Carrollton
Carrollton Male Academy	R. B. Smith	Carrollton
Jefferson High School	W. D. Bene	Jefferson
Vaiden Institute	W. W. Woodson	Vaiden
Vaiden High School	Prof. Jenny	Vaiden

CHICKASAW.

Mississippi Normal College	H. B. Abernethy	Houston
Buena Vista High School	E. A. Smith	Buena Vista
Houlka High School	W. A. Wilkinson	Houlka

CHOCTAW.

Chester Normal High School	W. H. Smith	Chester
Ackerman Normal High School	F. M. McAlister	Ackerman
Central Mississippi Institute	J. A. Sanderson	French Camp

CLAIBORNE.

Port Gibson Female College	Miss M. E. Compton	Port Gibson
Chamberlain-Hunt Academy	W. C. Guthrie	Port Gibson

COPIAH.

Gallman High School	J. H. Anding	Gallman

COVINGTON.

Salem High School	E. E. Robertson	Salem
Williamsbvrg High School	J. R. Herndon	Williamsburg
Mt Carmel High School	J. H. Humphreys	Mt. Carmel
Hathorn High School	Miss Annie McLeod	Hathorn

DeSOTO.

Pleasant Hill Academy	H. L. Kiester	Pleasant Hill
Olive Branch	Miss Pattie Rodgers	Olive Branch
Hernando High School	J. H. Brooks	Hernando

FRANKLIN.

Roxie High School	W. M. Dunn	Roxie
Hamburg High School	Alex. Yates	Hamburg
Meadville High School	J. R. Johnson	Meadville

GRENADA.

Grenada Collegiate Institute	T. J. Newell	Grenada

HARRISON.

Pass Christian Institute	H. C. Mayer	Pass Christian
Handsboro College	Mrs. W. G. Henderson	Handsboro

HINDS:

Mississippi College	R. A. Venable	Clinton
Hillman College (Female.)	Walter Hillman	Clinton
Utica High School	————	Utica
Edwards Graded School	J. A. Ramsey	Edwards

ITAWAMBA.

Tombigbee Normal School	J. C. Benedict	Fulton
Oakland Normal Institute	G. A. & J. T. Holly	Yale
Pleasant Ridge Normal	T. L. & P. A. Gates	Red Bay, Ala.

JACKSON.

Moss Point Academy	Morrison Caldwell	Moss Point

JASPER.

Montrose High School	L. D. McLaurin	Montrose
Rose Hill Institute	O. Hunt	Rose Hill
Pleasant Hill Institute	J. A. Jourdan	Alto
Heidelberg Institute	E. N. Whittle	Heidelberg
Mount Zion Institute	R. H. Hester	Hamlet
Hickory Grove Institute	E. A. Denson	P. K.
Lake Como Institute	L. L. Denson	Lake Como
Fellowship Institute	T. E. Waldrup	Fellowship

JEFFERSON.

Fayette High School	H. M. Quin	Fayette
Union Church High School	C. W. Grafton	Union Church
Fayette Female Academy	Miss Kate Wharton	Fayette

KEMPER.

Fairvew Male and Fem. College	W. W. Moore	Binnsville

LAFAYETTE.

Paris Normal Academy	M. I. Bass	Paris
Delay High School	J. D. Brown	Delay
Tula High School	C. C. Hughes	Tula
Lafayette Springs High School	W. A. Boone	Larayette Springs
Philadelphia High School	W. R. Farrow	Walton
Bay Springs High School	Alonzo Souter	Oxford
Abbeville Normal School	K. Harmon	Abbeville
Free Springs Academy	T. F. Samuels	Harmantown
Lake View High School	E. T. Keeton	Glenville
College Hill High School	M. Caldwell	College Hill
Clear Creek Academy	H. R. Whitten	Morganville
Orwood Institute	John L. York	Orwood

LAUDERDALE.

East Mrssissippi Female College	C. W. Anderson	Meridian
Meridian Normal College	W. E. Johnston	Meridian
Cooper Normal College	T. F. McBeath	Daleville
Pleasant Hill High School	W. H. Stinson	Meridian
Baird's High School	W. H. Baird	Meridian
St. Aloysius Academy	Father Valley	Meridian
Marion High School	W. L. Murray	Marion

LAWRENCE.

Hebron High School	F. L. Riley	Hebron
Lawrence County High School	H. I. Bird	Silver Creek
Monticello Academy	C. B. G. Ross	Monticello
Bournham Academy	D. A. Scarborough	Bournham
Topisaw Academy	C. A. S. Dawson	Saulsbury
Blountville Academy	R. S. Foster	Blountville

LEAKE.

Roaten Normal	W. C. Roaten	Walnut Grove
Carthage High School	L. M. Cox	Carthage

LEE.

Shannon High School	G. T. Howerton	Shannon
Verona College	L. B. Abell	Verona
Providence College	Furman & Abernathy	Nettleton
Saltillo High School	Threldkeld & Kelly	Saltillo
Guntown High School	Miss Marie Dalton	Guntown
Camp Creek High School	W. R. Brooks	Corona

LINCOLN.

Little Bahala Institute	J. M. Girault	Wesson
Grange Hall Graded School	E. Green	Caseyville
Bogue Chitto High School	Miss Bettie Hardy	Bouge Chitto
Adams Graded School	M. Smith	Auburn
Withworth College	L. T. Fitzhugh	Brookhaven

LOWNDES.

Caledonia Academy	E. T. Lawrence	Caledonia
Rural Hill Academy	J. W. Cooper	Dow
Crawford High School	Miss L. A. Carson	Crawford
Mahew Academy	M. W. Chapman	Mayhew

MADISON.

Madison High School	P. B. Bridges	Madison
Camden Academy	A. N. Grafton	Camden

MARION.

Columbia High School	W. W. Rivers	Columbia
Center High School	Prof. Sanderson	Center

MARSHALL.

Kate Tucker Institute	Mrs. K. E. Tucker	Byhalia
Waverly Institute	E. H. Randle	Byhalia
Wall Hill Academy	W. P. McCall	Wall Hill
Reid Institute	S. A. Ellis	Potts Camp
Mt. Pleasant Academy	John Newhardt	Mt. Pleasant
Malone Female College	J. W. Honnoll	Holly Springs
Presbyterian Female College	Mrs. Slack	Holly Springs
Bethlehem Academy	Sisters of Charity	Holly Springs

MONROE.

Amory High School	E. E. Cowley	Amory

MONTGOMERY.

Duck Hill High School	H. W. Sanderson	Duck Hill
Kilmichael Graded School	W. N. Lewis	Kilmichael
Poplar Creek Academy	J. W. Armstrong	Poplar Creek

NESHOBA.

Philadelphia High School	A. J. Parks	Philadelphia
Woodland High School	C. L. McKay	Hope
Iron Springs Normal Institute	T. H. Oden	Java
Dixon High School	Rolfe Hunt	Dixon

NEWTON.

Decatur College	G. T. Hamilton	Decatur
Centreville Institute	J. S. Scott	Conehatta
Newton High School	J. C. Fant	Newton
Hickory Institute	W. I. Thames	Hickory
Greenwood Institute	W. E. Portis	Union

NOXUBEE.

Macon Female Seminary	Mrs. A. E. Buck	Macon
Shuqualak College	L. M. Stone	Shuqualak
Brooksville High School	J. O. Glenn	Brooksville

OKTIBBEHA.

Starkville Female Institute	T. G. Sellers	Starkville

PANOLA.

Batesville	B. W. Gowdy	Batesville
Central Academy	Edgar Barnes	Batesville
Como Academy	A. B. Cooper	Como
Courtland High School	Prof. Oliver	Courtland
Jackson Academy	P. W. Lanier	Pleasant Grove
Longtown Academy	M. E. Denton	Longtown
Pleasant Grove Academy	John L. Stricker	Pleasant Grove
Sullivant High School	E. M. Elliott	Courtland
Humanity High School	Mrs. M. R. Williamson	Batesville

PEARL-RIVER.

Lumberton High School	A. L. Summer	Lumberton

PIKE.

Lea Female College	C. H. Otken	Summit
Magnolia College	R. P. Moore	Magnolia
Iron Bridge Academy	Jesse J. Lee	Walker's Bridge
Silver Springs Academy	Mrs. A. Finley	Smithburg
Tylertown Normal Institute	J. L. Spence	Tylertown
Kavanaugh College	G. W. Lighty	Holmesville

PONTOTOC.

Chickasaw Female College	W. V. Frierson	Pontotoc
Pontotoc Male Academy	C. P. Smith	Pontotoc
Mississippi Normal High School	W. L. Gideon	Benbell
Toccopola College	J. W. Furr	Toccopola
Mississippi Normal Institute	Langston & Davis	Sherman
Plymouth High School	Mrs. Lizzie Johnston	Plymouth
Thaxton High School	Wm. Mauldin	Thaxton
Cherry Creek Normal High Sch'l.	J. T. Carter	Cherry Creek
Algoma High School	A. J. Helmes	Algoma

PRENTISS.

Booneville High School	W. I. Gibson	Booneville
Marietta High School	W. F. Jourdan	Marietta
Blackland High School	J. A. Baker	Blackland
Geeville, High School	L. R. Burress	Geeville

RANKIN.

Brandon Female College	Miss F. A. Johnson	Brandon
Steen's Creek Graded School	J. E. Justice	Steen's Creek

SCOTT.

Pulaski High School	J. L. Grundy	Pulaski
Hammond High School	B. F. Beauchamp	Hammond
Forest Academy	S. B. Curtis	Forest
Lake Academy	W. F. Lambert	Lake
Goldin High School	C. L. Welsh	Damascus
Harperville College	C. A. Huddleston	Harperville

SIMPSON.

Williamsburg High School	H. L. Whitfield	Williamsburg

TALLAHATCHIE.

Tallahatchie Normal High School	J. S. Thornton	Oakland
Cascilla Academy	Prof. Baker	Cascilla
Harrison High School	L. Kohlheim	Harrison
Charleston High School	J. D. Choate	Charleston

TATE.

Coldwater High School	A. H. Todd	Coldwater
Arkabutla High School	T. H. Porter	Arkabutla
Strayhorn Academy	S. F. Clayton	Strayhorn
Thyatira High School	J. A. Wooten	Eckles
Tyro Academy	Ira G. Allen	Tyro

TIPPAH.

Ripley High School	Smith and Walker	Ripley
Blue Mountain College	W. T. Lowrey	Blue Mountain

UNION.

Poplar Springs Normal	Langston, Hatcher and Mitchell	Poplar Springs
New Albany High School	Wells and Bacot	New Albany
Blue Springs Normal College	Partee and Cornelius	Blue Springs
Ellistown High School	R. M. Frasier	Ellistown
Gallway High School	J. M. Grisham	Gallway

WARREN.

Mary LeGrand Institute	D. A. Cohran	Vicksburg
St. Aloysius Commercial College		Vicksburg
St. Francis Xavier College		Vicksburg

WEBSTER.

Walthall High School	Howard H. Clark	Walthal
Bellefontaine Graded H'h School	W. M. Dalton	Bellefontaine
Cumberland Normal School	J. E. Brown	Cumberland
Eupora High School	D. Harmon	Eupora
Mathiston Academy	S. S. Steele	Mathiston

WILKINSON.

McGehee College	H. W. Featherston	Woodville

WINSTON.

Winston Normal	J. T. McBeath	Plattsburg
Louisville Normal	G. F. Boyd	Louisville
Rural Hill High School	L. L. Brewer	Rural Hill
Webster High School	Walter Spiva	Webster
Beth Eden College		Beth Eden

YALOBUSHA.

Wallthall Institute	G. W. Christian	Coffeeville
Garner High School	L. B. Hutchinson	Garner
Oakland High School	Prof. Hines	Oakland
Sylva Rena High School	J. P. Bingham	Water Valley
Camp Ground School	Prof. Tankersly	Air Mount
Pine Valley Academy	J. L. Nations	Pine Valley

YAZOO.

Benton High School	F. S. Moore	Benton
Deasonville High School	R. Gildart	Deasonville
Mechanicsburg School	Chas. Parks	Mechanicsburg
Midway High School	W. G. Burkhead	Evans
Phœnix High School		Phœnix
Yellow Academy	J. R. Gulledge	Vaughans

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

	Terms expire February, 1892.	Terms expire January, 1896.	Post Office.
Adams	J. W. Henderson	J. W. Henderson	Natchez.
Alcorn	J. D. Burges	J. R. Reynolds	Corinth.
Amite	Geo. A. McGehee	Geo. A. McGehee	Liberty.
Attala	T. J Fowler	T. J. Fowler	Kosciusko.
Benton	L. E. Lipford	L. E. Lipford	Ashland.
Bolivar	Fred Clark	N. B. Scott	Rosedale.
Calhoun	J. A. Sugg	J. A. Sims	Pittsboro.
Carroll	J. D. Colmery	B F. Riley	Carrollton.
Chickasaw	J. A. Wilkinson	J. A. Wilkinson	Houston.
Choctaw	W. M. Dalton*	V. J. Bell	Chester.
Claiborne	J. N. Brashear	C. K. Regan	Port Gibson.
Clarke	H. G. Hawkins	Alex Trotter.	Quitman.
Clay	Jno. A. Stevens	B. F. Owen	West Point.
Coahoma	N. W. Lea	N. W. Lea	Friars Point.
Copiah	A. A Lomax	R. E. A. Stuart	Hazlehurst.
Covington	N. B. Holcomb.	N. B. Holcomb	Williamsburg.
De Soto	Wm. H Johnston	L. J. Farley	Hernando.
Franklin	J. P. Jones	J. P. Jones	Meadville.
Greene	I. E, Breland	I. E. Breland	Leakesville.
Grenada	R. T. Payne.	R. T. Payne	Grenada.
Hancock	Geo. M. Holcomb	A. G. Stevenson	Bay St. Louis.
Harrison	C D. Lancaster	J. L. Ladd	Mississippi City.
Hinds	C. S. North	C. S. North	Raymond.
Holmes	G. T. Hamilton	C. C. Swinney.	Lexington.
Issaquena	J. P. Kershaw	Jno. W. Balfour	Mayersville.
Itawamba	A. B. Newton	J. M. Weaver	Fulton.
Jackson	H. L. Howze	H. L. Howze	Moss Point.
Jasper	L. L. Denson	S. F. Thigpen	Paulding.
Jefferson	J. Rives Wade	J. Rives Wade	Fayette.
Jones	E. J. Taylor	E. J. Taylor	Ellisville.
Kemper	J. H. Currie.	A. G. Graham	DeKalb.
Lafayette	C. A. McCharen	C. A. McCharen	Oxford.
Lauderdale	J. M. McBeath	C. D. Thompson.	Meridian.
Lawrence	B. D Bishop	B. D. Bishop	Monticello.
Leake	J. F. Williams	J. F. Williams.	Carthage.
Lee	F. H. Mitts	F. H. Mitts	Tupelo.

Leflore	A. McC. Kimbrough	B. G. Humphreys	Greenwood.
Lincoln	E. Smith	J. M. Girault	Brookhaven.
Lowndes	W. L. Lipscomb	W. L. Lipscomb	Columbus.
Madison	W. J. Mhoon	W. B. Jones	Canton.
Marion	F. F. Rankin	R. E. Silverstien	Columbia.
Marshall	S. W. Mullins	S. W. Mullins	Holly Springs.
Monroe	E. P. Thompson	C. L. Tubb	Aberdeen.
Montgomery	W. E. Simpson	W. E Simpson	Winona.
Neshoba	W. D. Hitt	C. L. McKay	Philadelphia.
Newton	Eugene Carleton	T. J. Reynolds	Decatur.
Noxubee	S. M. Thomas	S. M. Thomas	Macon.
Oktibbeha	L. A. Fort	W. H. Miller	Starkville.
Panola	J. L. McGehee	J. L. McGehee	Sardis.
Pearl River	J. L. Bonner	W. C. Anderson	Poplarville.
Perry	R. Ferguson	R Ferguson	Augusta.
Pike	W. P. Mixon*	J. S. Lamkin	Magnolia.
Pontotoc	D. C. M. Bigham	D. C. M. Bigham	Pontotoc.
Prentiss	J. B. Sanders	E. T. Tyra	Booneville.
Quitman	F. M. Hamblet	T. J. Williams	Belen.
Rankin	E. Jack	E. Jack	Brandon.
Scott	S. H. Kirkland	A. B. Triplett	Forest.
Sharkey	J. Kirkman*	J. S. Joor	Rolling Fork.
Simpson	T. R. Gowan	T. R. Gowan	Westville.
Smith	T. J. Watkins	J. A. Huff	Raleigh.
Sunflower	E. C. Orrick	W. B. Martin	Indianola.
Tallahatchie	H. M. Morrison	H. M. Morrison	Charleston.
Tate	J. F. Dean	J. F. Dean	Senatobia.
Tippah	C. M. Thurmond	C. M. Thurmond	Ripley.
Tishomingo	F. T. Carmack	F. T. Carmack	Iuka.
Tunica	Z. T. White	Z. T. White	Tunica.
Union	G. L. Jones	G. L. Jones	New Albany.
Warren	H. T. Moore	H. T. Moore	Vicksburg.
Washington	S. Archer	S. Archer	Greenville.
Wayne	Truman Gray	W. E. Lloyd	Waynesboro.
Webster	F. G. Swindoll	W. B. Walker	Walthall.
Wilkinson	T. W. Brown	J. M. Fly	Woodville.
Winston	A. H. Foster	L. H. Hopkins	Louisville.
Yalobusha	W. T. Wynn	W. T. Wynn	Coffeeville.
Yazoo	W. R. McCutchen	W. R. McCutchen	Yazoo City.

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*Choctaw—V. J. Bell; Issaquena—J. W. Balfour; Sunflower—W. B. Martin; Pike—J. S. Lamkin; Sharkey—S. W. Langford, served part of the time.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY,

REAL AND PERSONAL.—(AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1891.)

COUNTIES.	Valuation.	Polls. 1890	Polls. 1891†
Adams	$ 4,550,475	$ 2370	$ 3428
Alcorn	1,590,417	1738	2899
Amite	2,232,859	2356	4778
Attala	2,241,490	3110	5338
Benton	729,411	1331	2522
Bolivar	4,525,999	2290	2955
Calhoun	1,233,405	2033	3278
Carroll	2,327,143	2999	5014
Chickasaw	2,099,940	2495	3559
Choctaw	928,991	1581	3322
Claiborne	2,241,537	2475	4432
Clarke	1,675,667	1985	2603
Clay	2,180,535	2274	3232
Coahoma	2,553,018	1400	.....
Copiah	4,372,194	3738	7740
Covington	684,786	1140	2126
DeSoto	2,624,051	3127	5350
Franklin	1,014,541	1601	2768
Greene	601,470	483	376
Grenada	1,926,189	2062	3594
Hancock	1,673,125	1124	2096
Harrison	2,586,599	1172	2098
Hinds	6,968,598	5045	8456
Holmes	4 067,025	3976	6494
Issaquena	1,622,146	1675	1491
Itawamba	803,763	1795	3575
Jackson	1,530,823	1491	2046
Jasper	1,203,162	2628	3782
Jefferson	1,637,953	1213	4762
Jones	1,164,215	.....	2360
Kemper	1,869,055	2450	4572
Lafayette	2.412,518	950	5174
Lauderdale	6,376,572	4051	6136
Lawrence	1,185,348	1675	3448
Leake	1,421,379	1957	3990
Lee	2,255,850	2611	4904
Leflore	2,531,364	2472	2535
Lincoln	2,185,634	2155	.....
Lowndes	3,864,155	3315	4310
Madison	3,411,242	3301	5266
Marion	1,467,747	1429	2500
Marshall	3,041,857	3191	5936

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Valuation.	Polls. 1890.	Polls. 1891†
Monroe	3,874,047	3947	5132
Montgomery	1,876,875	1910	3716
Neshoba	773,618	1535	2743
Newton	1,789,041	2071	4268
Noxubee	3,755,281	3199	4524
Oktibbeha	1,617,708	2018	2940
Panola	4,354,084	3600	5366
Pearl River	1,127,593	401	712
Perry	1,233,147	1094	1242
Pike	2,459,025	2568	5087
Pontotoc	1,333,184	2122	4051
Prentiss	1,343,602	1912	3870
Quitman	1,073,368	431	334
Rankin	1,965,095	2191	4732
Scott	1,196,871	1722	3126
Sharkey	1,592,814	1264	1762
Simpson	647,566	1392	1471
Smith	794,622	1311	2435
Sunflower	1,589,646	1670	2226
Tallahatchie	2,010,250	2096	3400
Tate	2,551,859	2662	5474
Tippah	968,715	1678	2868
Tishomingo	762,468	1176	2283
Tunica	1,416,231	1572	2325
Union	1,323,828	2178	4492
Warren	6,678,238	4925	4942
Washington	7,142,808	3770	2538
Wayne	971,513	1253	2340
Webster*	992,299	3354	1753
Wilkinson	2,053,686	2470	4224
Winston	878,452	1596	3015
Yalobusha	1,960,776	2204	4160
Yazoo	5,368,663	4486	6360

* Webster collected a $2 poll tax in 1890.

†Polls reported up to March, 1892.

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*The total assessed valuation of counties, as given in this table, was furnished by county superintendents, and contains many inaccuracies. Immediately preceding this index is a correct table of tatal valuations, and also of the polls collected in each county in 1890—and in 1891—up to March 1st, 1892.